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EDITORIAL NOTICE

With this issue we are introducing subdivisions in the monthly subject index for those countries with the largest amount of material. This change will make it easier to locate material under each country. Readers are invited to send in suggestions for the improvement of the subject index.

The Annual Index for 1930 has been somewhat delayed by illness of our staff, but we are pressing the work forward and expect to be able to mail it to subscribers late in May. The binding of Volume II should be postponed until the appearance of the Index, unless it is desired to bind the Index separately.

Abstracts are not designed to be critical. When critical remarks occur it may be assumed that they are part of the original articles, for abstractors are asked to abstain from all criticism of the articles summarized.

International intellectual cooperation is well exemplified in the present operation of *Social Science Abstracts.*

The serial literature of the social sciences in 35 languages is regularly examined: Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Basque, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, French, Finnish, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Ukranian, Welsh, and Yiddish.

The 1800 scholars who collaborate represent all parts of the world and subscriptions come from institutions and individuals in 47 countries.

Organized groups of scholars are cooperating in the following countries: China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Netherlands, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

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GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

4927. ARNOLD, STANISŁAW. Geografja historyczna, jej zadania i metody. [Historical geography, its tasks and methods.] *Przegląd Historyczny, Warszawa.* **1** 1929: 91–120.—The author discusses the tasks and limits of researches in historical geography and presents the methods of preparing separate problems, e.g. (1) reconstruction of the natural landscape of the past, (2) reconstruction of the civilized and historic political landscape.—*A. Walawender.*

4928. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. The regional balance of man. *Amer. J. Sociol.* **36**(3) Nov. 1930: 455–460.—The most important contribution of ecology is the idea of the region as an intricate network of inter-relations. A change in any one factor of the environment brings about a complete change in the milieu and man is a part of the processes by which the balance of the region is maintained or shifted. The permanence of civilization depends on man's understanding of, and cooperation with the totality of the region's forces. The law of diminishing returns is part of a wider law of the exhaustion of the same store of nature when man destroys the established cycle of the region's life processes. Where man has torn the web of life nature seeks to repair it through a reduction of the population to numbers that the ecologic balance may permit. Many countries have adopted a standard of consumption with little reference to the resources.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4929. SCHMIDT, PETER HEINRICH. Raum und Ort als geographische Grundbegriffe. [Region and place as basic geographic concepts.] *Geog. Z.* **36**(6) 1930: 357–360.—Region in the geographic and economic sense is a productive portion of the earth's surface which tends towards expansion. From a central point there is an outward distribution as far as the limits where life can be supported. Here living beings find a definite spot (*Ort*) or location (*Standort*), corresponding to their needs, and any exploring starts from this spot. The close connection between region and place indicated by the words home (*Heim*) and homeland (*Heimat*) native town (*Heimatort*), and native land (*Heimatland*).—*P. Vosseler.*

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entries 1895, 3445, 3636, 3661, 4880)

4930. HALÁSZ, GYULA. Lóczy Lajos emlékezete. [The Hungarian geographer, Lóczy Lajos.] *A. Földgömb.* **1**(5) 1930: 161–164.—Lóczy Lajos, who lived from 1849 to 1920, was considered Hungary's most learned geographer. His two outstanding accomplishments were the Széchenyi Expedition to the Far East in 1877–1880 to discover evidences of the ancestral home of the Magyars in Tibet, and his investigation of Lake Balaton. Armed opposition prevented entry to Tibet from both the Indian and the Chinese borders. However, he gained much valuable geographic information about both India and China. The result of his investigations at Lake Balaton, published in three gigantic volumes, forms one of the most detailed geographical studies in existence.—*E. D. Beynon.*

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See also Entries 3477, 3515, 4942, 5443)

4931. WASOWISZ, J. Wazniejsze eksporacje geograficzne w r. 1929–30. [The most important geographical investigations in 1929–30.] *Czasopismo Geog.* **8**(3): 1930: 161–167.—The most important geographical expeditions and their schematic characterization are described in this paper. The Antarctic and Arctic expeditions of Admiral R. E. Byrd, of Mawson, and of J. M. Wordie in Greenland are specially emphasized; the Russian–German Asiatic Expedition, that of the American National Geographic Society in Tibet under J. O. Rock, and the Taimyr Expedition under Tolmacov are mentioned among continental investigations.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 4929)

MAPS

4932. KARPINSKI, LUIS C. The first map with the name America. *Geog. Rev.* **20**(4) Oct. 1930: 664–668.—The German Waldseemüller map, issued in 1507, was accepted by scholars as the first delineation of the New World until the recent discovery by the British Museum of the authentic Italian Cantorini map of 1506. Claims advanced by Stevens for the priority over these of a John Carter Brown Library map are not sufficient to result in its general acceptance as the first map with the name "America." The paper and type of this John Carter Brown map were in general European use from 1513–41, while in size and configuration it is identical with the 1513 Ptolemy. There is a strong possibility that the name "America" was added to this map current from 1513–47 while the majestic Waldseemüller map bears the unquestioned dating of 1507.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 5760, 5783)

4933. EYE, CLYDE M. Development of the Benguit mining district. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 11 (287) Nov. 1930: 522–525.—Only two mines are at present producing in the Benguit district of Luzon, but one other mine is being reopened and groups of claims have been prospected.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4934. KUPERUS, G. De Poentjak Pas in West-Java. Een verkeersgeographische studie. [The Puntjak Pass, a geographic study of transportation.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (10) Oct. 15, 1930: 355–360.—*W. Van Royen.*

4935. VELSEN, M. M. F. van. De auto in het Nederland aan den evenaar. [The automobile in the Dutch East Indies.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (7) Jul. 15, 1930: 230–233.—*W. Van Royen.*

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 5543, 5549, 5560, 5570, 5581, 5610)

4936. BUCK, JOHN LOSSING. Agriculture and the future of China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 109–115.—China must depend upon her agriculture. Eighty per cent of the population is rural; the average farm is a little over five acres; and the average family is a little under six people. When cash expenses are subtracted from cash income, $73.00 is the average annual balance available for the farm family. To this may be added $18.00 to cover additional income. Over four-fifths of the food consumed by the farm family comes from the farm upon which the family lives. Wheat, rice, grain sorghum, and soy beans are the principal crops. An animal industry hardly exists. In China it requires 243 man hours to produce an acre of wheat, and 656 to produce an acre of cotton. These operations in the United States require from one to ten man hours for wheat, and from 35 to 125 for cotton. Labor is inexpensive, but the exorbitant amount used makes it the heaviest item in the farmer's cost of operation. Increased production will not solve China's famine problems unless some check is placed upon the growth of the population.—*Asher Hobson.*

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 4967, 5552, 5754)

4937. DOUGHERTY, RAYMOND P. The Sealand of Arabia. *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 50 (1) Mar. 1930: 1–25.—Recent study reveals a wider extent than was formerly supposed for the area known as Sealand. (1) The names of the kings of the first Sealand dynasty were predominantly Sumerian. (2) There were intimate relations between Sealand and Elam. (3) The marshy tract at the head of the Persian Gulf acted as a 'bridge' between the two countries, and was a part of Sealand. (4) The term *Tihama* is applied to the low strip of Arabian shore-line bordering the eastern side of the Red Sea from Midian towards the southeastern portion of the peninsula. Since this strip approached the region where an ancient city, Aqaba, supposedly existed, it is possible that the name Tihama, is an Arabic survival of the Babylonian Tâmtim, "Sealand." In this case the ancient Sealand of Arabia was a broad belt of territory extending from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea. (5) This is consonant with the part played by Sealand in the history of Babylonia and Assyria. (6) Sealand appears as the corridor through which Mesopotamian culture permeated as far as the Nile Valley.—*S. D. Dodge.*

4938. ELAZARI-VOLCANI, I.; ZEMACH, S.; STERN, D.; SHKOLNIK, L. Plans for settlement in irrigated and non-irrigated heavy soil zones. *Palestine & Near East.* 4 (16–17) Nov. 30, 1929: 485–499.—After investigating representative farming units, both irrigated and non-irrigated, in the heavy soil zones; and considering only such farming systems and crops as had been demonstrated to be successful, a preparatory commission studying Jewish colonization in Palestine has recommended a minimum size of farm for each of several classes. Although 46 dunams are sufficient during the development period of a non-irrigated farm in the heavy soil zone, 130 or more are necessary for economic operation of an improved farm. The latter figure is based on the following estimated requirements; 85 dunams for 6 cows and some reserve calves, 20 to feed the working animals, 10 for a wheat field, 10 for the plantation (orchards, etc.), and 5 for buildings. Only 25 dunams are necessary for similar results in the irrigated heavy soil zones, 20 of which will support 8 cows. The factors considered in estimating the land required include: standard of living, assured sources of income, and equipment required for the fitting out of the unit.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

4939. SCHMIDT, HANS WALTER. Palesztina népe és gazdasági élete. [The people of Palestine and their agricultural life.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (4) 1930: 125–128.—In Palestine there are three agricultural zones running from north to south across the country. The coast strip enjoys abundant rainfall and produces such large and varied crops that it has been called the "Garden of Palestine." Here, in addition to Jaffa is Tel Aviv, the new colony of 40,000 inhabitants, built through American loans. The central zone consists of stony, barren, waterless hill-country where flocks of sheep and goats can scarcely find sufficient food. The third zone is El Ghor, the exceptionally low region of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea. Sheep form the principal property of the Arab, whether nomad or settled. The chief problem of Palestine is the reforestation, irrigation, and cultivation of the central zone.—*E. D. Beynon.*

4940. UNSIGNED. Les progrès du Djebel-Druse. [Progress in the Djebel-Druse.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 330.—An important railroad, running from Soueida to Damascus and connecting with the Hejaz line, is to be constructed at an early date. This will facilitate the passage of pilgrims to Mecca and will powerfully stimulate the economic development of the state. A Highway Department is being opened to construct roads. Eighteen schools are to be opened under the auspices of a French missionary society.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4941. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle piste à travers le désert. [A new road across the desert.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 330.—According to a recent agreement between Syria and Nejd, construction will begin immediately on a new road, some thousand kilometers in length, connecting the two. This will foster the economic development of both as the two states form complementary production areas.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4942. VASIL'EV, A. V. ВАСИЛЬЕВ, А. В. На Батумской конференции в Декабре 1928 г. **[Materials of the Batum conference of December 1928 on the questions relating to the exploration of the Soviet subtropics.]** Субтропики. [*Subtropiki.*] (1–2) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 146–149.—A short account of the minutes of the con-

ference with an English resumé and an enumeration of the papers delivered.—*V. Sovinsky.*

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 1892, 2629, 3951, 4077–4078, 4080, 4082, 4084, 5093, 5196, 5550, 5572, 5576, 5673, 5753)

4943. BALDACCI, ANTONIO. L'Albanie. [Albania.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* **22–3** (3) Sep. 1930: 475–542.—Albania is essentially an agricultural country, although a large part of its arable surface is uncultivated. There are extensive areas of mountain grazing land where large flocks and herds are pastured. These animals are of an inferior type as scientific breeding is not practiced. Land tenure is essentially feudal in its nature, although there exists a class of land-owning peasants. The chief product is corn, which is cultivated by primitive methods, the principles of crop rotation being unknown. The chief mineral wealth of Albania is in oil and copper, but there is no good estimate of the extent of these deposits. A large number of water power sites exist which may serve to stimulate a yet undeveloped industry. International trade is not extensive. Imports exceed exports by 45%. Albania's chief customers are Italy, Greece, and the United States. Cheese is the most important export. The expansion of trade in Albania depends largely on the development of a system of transportation and communication, and the construction of adequate port facilities.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

4944. SCHMIDT, W. H. A Korinthoszi-csatorna. [The Corinth canal.] *A Földgömb.* **1** (5) 1930: 173–174. —Since commerce can convert a nomadic or agricultural society into a highly developed industrial state, the importance of the Corinth canal from an economic standpoint cannot be overestimated. The scenery along the canal forms one of the most charming landscapes in the world.—*E. D. Beynon.*

Italy

4945. GALAVOTTI ALBERTINA. La diminuzione demografica della montagna. (Osservazioni sulla montagna toscana.) [The decline in the mountain population. (Observations on the Tuscan mountains.)] *Riv. Geog. Italiana.* **38** (3) Mar. 1930: 87–93.—The variations in the population in the mountainous regions of Tuscany (over 500 meters in height) for the fifty years, 1871–1921, show a decline in population in a relatively small number of localities which are not extensive in area. The regions which show a decline are found to the E. and S.E. of Mount Amiata, in Pratomagno, and in the highest parts of the valleys of Reno and of Bisenzio. The most notable example is that of Garfagnana and the high valley of Lima. At Cortona the population has diminished in the center of the town, a hill difficult of access, while it has increased in the suburbs more recently established at lower elevations and nearer to the road and the railroad. The trend of populations in Tuscany does not appear either abnormal or alarming. —*Roberto Almagià.*

4946. SAN MARTINI, PIETRO. La foresta Cansiglio. [The forest Cansiglio.] *L'Universo.* **11** (11) Nov. 1930: 1109–1127.—The upper chakly region of the Cansiglio in northern Italy between the Tagliamento and La Brenta, forms a vast elliptical cone with a major diameter of 14 kilometers and a minor diameter of 9 kilometers, and a height of about 1,000 meters. It is covered by a forest of beeches and pines, interspersed with meadows. The forest was recorded as early as the 10th century as a public domain cared for by the Republic of Venice. Today it is a state forest in which beech and pine are cut. The meadows are used for the summer pasture of thousands of cattle. Among the inhabitants are about 50 families that immigrated about 100 years ago from the upper Asiago region, noted for the manufacture of boxes and other wooden utensils. This group has preserved the physical characteristics of the Nordic type. (20 photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

4947. VÖCHTING, FRIEDRICH. Die Wanderherden der römischen Campagna. [The sheep industry of the Roman Campagna.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* **133** (3) Sep. 1930: 393–419. (4) Oct. 1930: 527–554.—A detailed analysis of the sheep industry in central Italy in relation to its seasonal movement, the geographic relation between mountains and lowlands, the technique of sheep herding, its future development, the character of the population, and the types of land-ownership.—*C. W. Hasek.*

Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entries 4198, 5544)

4948. BOURGOIN, P. Le tunnel de Gibraltar. [The Gibraltar tunnel.] *Rev. de France.* **10** (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 686–699.—A Gibraltar tunnel, by permitting the junction of Spain's railways with her African lines, would greatly facilitate her relations with her colonial domain. In the same way it would assure France a connection entirely by land with her African empire. The cost would approximate 300,000,000 pesetas, the total length being 32 kilometers, double the cost of the Simplon tunnel, which is 20 kilometers long.—*Julian Park.*

4949. KOENS, A. J. De olijvencultuur van Spanje. [The Spanish olive industry.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (2) Feb. 15, 1930: 60–62.—Spain, the most important olive producer of the world, produced in 1927–28 more than 60% of the world crop. The olive plantations are grown chiefly in non-irrigated areas. Of the entire crop of 35 million quintals, only 23 million are used for the manufacture of olive oil, while more than 12 million are either consumed or exported as table olives. Only 10% of the olive oil is exported, chiefly to Europe, and the Americas. It is exported from Malaga, Seville, Cadiz and Barcelona. Centers of production are Andalusia, Catalonia, Estramadura, La Mancha, and Levante. The olive oil industry has expanded rapidly in recent years, and an economic crisis has resulted.—*W. Van Royen.*

France

(See also Entries 5635, 5743, 6343)

4950. CHATELARD, MAURICE. L'habitation dans les Pyrénées Ariégeoises. [The house type in the Ariège, Pyrenees.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* **1** (3) Jul. 15, 1930: 306–330.—A detailed description of house types, barns, and shelters, stressing the geographical factors concerned.—*Roderick Peattie.*

4951. CHOLLEY, ANDRÉ. L'atlas photographique du Rhône. [Photographic atlas of the Rhône.] *Internat. Geog. Congress, Cambridge, July 1928. Report of Proc.* 1930: 118–121.

4952. FERRER, G. Le Vignoble de Banyuls-sur-Mer. [The vineyards of Banyuls-sur-Mer.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* **1** (2) Apr. 15, 1930: 185–192.—Banyuls-sur-Mer, in the foothills of the French Pyrenees on the Mediterranean coast, is a small region known for the excellence of its wine. The climate is typically Mediterranean. The vineyards are not over 480 meters in altitude and are located on small terraces. The grapes grown on the south slopes contain more alcohol than those on the north. Vineyards cover one-fourth of the areas; the remainder is devoted to cork oak and olive. Properties are small, averaging less than 2 hectares, and methods are primitive.—*Roderick Peattie.*

4953. GAUSSEN, H. La question forestière aux Pyrénées. [The forest question in the Pyrenees.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* **1** (2) Apr. 15, 1930: 205–214.—A history of forests and forestry in the Pyrenees including a study of forests in glacial times, the rôle of forests in the Middle Ages, their importance as a source of charcoal for the Catalan forges and wood for ships, and their present day values. Forest destruction was great in the first half of the 19th century, and efforts for conservation were of little avail against industrial demands for wood and need for cleared pasture. Although Surrell, in 1840, demonstrated the importance of forests in preventing soil erosion, the *Code forestière* (before the Revolution) worked great hardships on the peasant. The year 1860 marks the beginning of intelligent legislation and the floods of the Loire and the Rhône (1850), and the Garonne (1875) emphasized the necessity of forest maintenance.—*Roderick Peattie.*

4954. JOSSERAND, L. Limoux. *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* **1** (2) Apr. 15, 1930: 193–204.—Limoux, the descendant of the ancient city of Flacian, is situated south of Carcassone. It is located on the Aude at the contact of plain and mountains at a point where there is an enlargement of the valley plain. Because of nearness to the Ariège it has become a crossroad of E.-W. and N.-S. traffic. The site has been utilized since pre-Roman times. In the 18th century it was the terminus of a route to Spain. The economic importance of the city dates from the 14th century when it was the scene of fairs. It became a milling center and had commerce in woolens and hides. Its early history is marked by fires and floods. In the 20th century it has grown greatly in population and industrial prosperity.—*Roderick Peattie.*

4955. MONNIE, H. Les industries de la région Albi-Carmaux autres que la houille. [The industries of the Albi-Carmaux region other than coal.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* **1** (2) Apr. 15, 1930: 222–232.—The Albi-Carmaux region lies on the plain northeast of Toulouse at the base of the Massif Central. Within a radius of twenty kilometers, on the rich agricultural plain between Albi and Carmaux, are varied industries based on local coal resources. Because the region has been industrial since the Middle Ages it possesses a supply of skilled labor. There are local deposits of sand, chalk, and other minerals. Glass works use local coal, sand, and limestone. The iron mines are but fifteen kilometers from the furnaces. The extensive mining of calcareous products is due to the purity of the products and to its usability in cement.—*Roderick Peattie.*

4956. PIC, R. L'agriculture ancienne de la vallée sous-pyrénéenne Neste-Garonne. [Ancient agriculture of the Sub-Cyrenean valley of Neste-Garonne.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* **1** (3) Jul. 15, 1930: 257–284.—The study of a piedmont valley in the central French Pyrenees. The region is more humid than the nearby plain of Toulouse, and it is warmer than the mountain valleys. The soil is river alluvium in a system of terraces. It is argillaceous and sandy, and lacking in lime. Since the Middle Ages, grains have been the chief product. The peasant sells his wheat and retains the inferior grains. The continued wheat culture requires crop rotation, careful fertilizing of the soil, and the maintenance of numerous cattle. Systems of ownership and tenantry are discussed, details of grain culture and stock raising are given, and the mode of living described.—*Roderick Peattie.*

Low Countries

4957. BERGH VAN EYSINGA, L. M. van den. Santpoort en Gemeente Velsen. *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (11) Nov. 15, 1930: 373–384.—Santpoort is part of the administrative unit or "gemeente" Velsen, which is located at the western end of the North Sea Canal. Settlements on the canal depend largely upon commerce and fisheries; those farther inland, including Santpoort, are agricultural. Within its boundaries are found four distinct natural landscapes, which stretch in a N.-N.E.S.S.W. direction paralleling the Dutch coast; young dunes, old dunes, stretches of sandy peat, and finally marine clays. The young dunes are entirely wasteland, and are in the hands of large property owners. The houses are usually located in the old dune area. In the peat and clay lands toward the east the holdings are relatively large, the farmers are tenants, and dairying is the principal occupation. Since rents are high, as result of the scarcity of land in Holland, and prices paid for dairy products are low, farming does not pay. In places horticulture is replacing dairy farming and small land holdings of less than 25 acres are owned by the farmers.—*W. Van Royen.*

4958. BLINK, H. Economische voorlichting in Nederland, haar taak en haar organisatie. [Economic intelligence service in the Netherlands, its task and its organisation.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (11) Nov. 15, 1930: 385–390.—Three official departments of the Netherlands Government maintain separate Economic Intelligence Services. Soon these will be merged into one central service of official character. A department of Economic Affairs should be created, which should include the new Intelligence Service and where all information of an economic character regarding the various countries of the world should be accumulated and classified, according to standards of economic-geography.—*W. Van Royen.*

4959. BOERMAN, W. E. Dordrecht middelpunt van het industrieele zeehavengebied van de Oude Maas. [Dordrecht, center of the industrial port area of the Oude Maas.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (10) Oct. 15, 1930: 348–350.—Dordrecht is located at the junction of the Noord, Dordtsche Kil, Merwede and Oude Maas, the first three of which are of international importance. In recent years many industries needing cheap water transportation have located here. Although Dordrecht is situated favorably for the handling of goods in transit, many ships dock on the opposite shore, at Zwijndrecht. It would be advisable to make the whole region into one economic-administrative port unit. The chief imports of the district are timber, vegetable oils, phosphate, pyrite, paving material, and textiles; the exports are textiles, vegetable oils, phosphate, blast furnace slags, lime, creosote, and tiles.—*W. Van Royen.*

4960. RENESSE, P. E. van. De zalmvisscherij voorheen en thans. [The salmon-fisheries, past and present.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (9) Sep. 15, 1930: 301–309.—There is little evidence available regarding the decline in salmon fisheries in the Netherlands before 1870. Since that date the largest salmon fishing companies have marketed their catch at a central point, near Rotterdam, and statistics are available. At first an increase was noted, followed by a gradual decline, accompanied by great annual fluctuations, due to the development of navigation and manufacturing along the Rhine and Meuse Rivers, and the increasing number of waterpower sites. At present only three large and active enterprises are located on the Oude Maas and two on the Nieuwe Merwede. Probably the present salmon fisheries depend to an increasing degree upon salmons artificially introduced by governmental and private agencies. It has not been possible to show a definite correlation between the number of young salmons set out, and the quantity of fish caught in succeeding years.—*W. Van Royen.*

4961. ROSENZWEIG, H. De vestigingsplaats van de diamantindustrie. [The location of the diamond industry.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (8) Aug. 15, 1930: 268–273.—The diamond cutting industry is concentrated at Antwerp and Amsterdam, Its principal prerequisites are trained labor, a well organized credit sys-

tem, and nearness to markets. Diamond cutting originated in India, moved to Venice, and finally to Flanders. After the city of Antwerp was taken by the Spaniards in 1585, the industry moved to Amsterdam. Diamonds were imported from India, the Dutch East Indies and Brazil. The greatest development of the diamond industry began about 1870, with the discovery of the South African fields. There are enormous quantities of diamonds in South Africa, but a London syndicate dominates the mining and limits production. In the Netherlands the industry is restricted to Amsterdam where the workers number about 7,000. The value of the production of Amsterdam is about $40,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is exported to North America. Diamonds cut at Amsterdam generally bring a better price than those cut at Antwerp. The diamond industry of Antwerp is about fifty years old and employs about 20,000 workers. Minor centers of the industry are located at St. Claude, Geneva, Idar, and Hanau. These are dependent upon Antwerp and Amsterdam. The industry in New York is limited to more expensive stones, because of high wages, and the industry in South Africa is still insignificant.—*W. Van Royen.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 5557, 5609, 5662, 5679, 5682–5683)

4962. LITH, A. van. De kanaalplannen in Duitschland. [Canal projects in Germany.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* **21** (7) Jul. 15, 1930: 233–235.—To counteract the tendency of the blast furnaces to migrate toward the Rhine River, a project is in preparation to increase the capacity of the Dortmund-Ems Canal so that ships of 1,500 tons can be admitted (present capacity 700 tons). Work is being continued on the Mittelland Canal, which will connect Weichsel, Oder, Elbe and Weser with the Ruhr region. Plans for the Hansa Canal which will connect Hamburg and Bremen with the Ruhr district are in preparation; and plans for a canal from Aachen to the Rhine are being developed.—*W. Van Royen.*

British Isles

(See also Entry 6343)

ENGLAND AND WALES

(See also Entries 2600, 5202, 5601, 5635, 5666, 5675, 5677–5678, 5681, 5730–5731, 5764)

4963. UNSIGNED. Norwich and its region. *Geography (Aberystwyth).* **15, Part 6** (88) Jun. 1930: 452–460.—Norwich presents an anomaly in that it is both an ancient cathedral and modern industrial town. It also contains a vast market which serves an extensive agricultural area about the city. It is situated on glacial sands and gravels and is built about its strategically located castle. An abundance of black flint is found in the glacial deposits and these flints are used in the decoration of many buildings and in street pavements. The city has had its civic and spiritual life greatly enriched by diverse streams of civilization meeting there due to its focal location in regard to roads and foreign trade. Sheep raising laid the foundation for Norwich's export trade, and its markets and many industries today depend on its agricultural relations. Wealthy citizens have erected many architectural features and preserved a number of historic buildings. (Maps and illustrations.)—*H. D. McClure.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 5602, 5665, 5672, 5686, 5688)

4964. MEHLIS, C. Askiburgion oros-Asciburgius mons und die Vistulasquellen. [Askiburgion oros-Asciburgius mons and the sources of the Vistula.] *Arch. f. Anthrop.* **22** (3) 1930: 137–145.—After examining evidences in the field of historical geography in regard to the Askiburgion question the author agrees with Philippus Cluverius (1580–1622) the founder of historical geography, Christopherus Cellarius (1638–1707), his follower, and Claudius Ptolemy, the greatest, most authoritative geographer of antiquity, in identifying Askiburgion oros with the Polish central mountain range, the source of the Vistula. (2 maps.)—*H. Baldus.*

4965. NYÁRÁDY, MIHÁLY. Az őszi rozs termelése Ramocsaházán. [The cultivation of fall rye at Ramocsaháza.] *A Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum Néprajzi Tárának Értesitője.* **22** (2) 1930: 84–101.—Ramocsaháza is a small commune in the County of Szabolcs in Hungary. The life of its people centers around the cultivation of fall rye, which is to them both "grain" and "life." The land is ploughed immediately after harvest and at the time of sowing, between the middle of August and the middle of October. Sowing was done by hand, and until 1885, when the scythe was introduced by Slovak laborers, rye was harvested with a sickle. Even the binding ropes are made by hand out of dew-wet rye stalks. The work became so highly specialized that a distinct vocabulary of several hundred words developed from the desire to have a distinct name for each phase of the operations of seed-sowing, harvesting and threshing. The peasants receive in payment from the land owners 1/11 to 1/12 of the harvest, and in spite of the introduction of threshing machines, the ancestral mode of harvesting is still retained.—*E. D. Beynon.*

4966. PAIS, DEZSO. Kecskemét. *Népünk és Nyelvünk.* **2** (1–2) 1930: 25–40.—In a previous article, Bátky Zsigmond regarded the name of the city of Kecskemét in Hungary as derived words meaning "The County of Kecske," inferring that Kecske, of whom nothing is known, gave his name to a county. This view is untenable and the city's name really means "The Dry Place of the Goat." Kecskemét is situated on a piece of dry land in the midst of a marsh and lake, a place selected by goatherds for the pasturage of their flocks.—*E. D. Beynon.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 5095, 5556, 5563–5664, 5669, 5690, 5735, 5751)

4967. GINKUL, S. G. ГИНКУЛ, С. Г. К вопросу об использовании некоторых экзотических пород в лесокультурах черноморья. [The question of the utilization of certain exotic species in forestry of the Black Sea coast.] Субтропики. [*Subtropiki.*] (1–2) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 66–77.—An enumeration and description of the trees, chiefly exotic coniferous species, which are best suited to the climate and soil of the Black Sea-Caucasus countries; and suggestions for artificial reforestation of the region.—*V. Sovinsky.*

AFRICA

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entry 2400)

4968. SCHUMACHER, DOROTHEA. Mohammedán ünnepek és szokások. [Mohammedan festivals and customs.] *A Földgömb.* **1** (4) 1930: 140–151.—To-day, as in the past, the religious centre of the Mohammedan world is Cairo and the University of El Azhar, rather than Mecca. Here "*La bida'ad fil Islam*" "Islam knows no change." This changeless quality appears most strikingly in connection with such festivals as—The Birthday of the Prophet, the Transport of the Sacred Carpet to Mecca, the Feast of *Bajram* (the Mohammedan Christmas), and the fast of *Ramadhan.* —*E. D. Beynon.*

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 4070, 4260, 4530, 4948)

4969. UNSIGNED. L'avenir du tourisme au zone de Tanger. [The future of the tourist trade in the Tangier zone.] *Afrique Française.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 360–361.—Tangier enjoys one of the most salubrious winter climates in the world. In the past, little has been done to develop tourist trade because of its unsettled political status. Now, with the firm establishment of international control, plans are being made to attract visitors. Many large hotels, equipped with baths to meet American demands, are being constructed and it is believed that Tangier will be the vacation center of the Mediterranean basin.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4970. UNSIGNED. Le Port de Tanger. [The port of Tangier.] *Afrique Française.* 40(5) May 1930: 282–284.—The port of Tangier is being made into a good, deep-water harbor. The construction of channels, basins, quays, and storehouses has been going on for some years. Much of the development is still incomplete. (Map.)—*C. M. Davis.*

Sahara and Sudan

4971. NESS, Mrs. PATRICK. Across the Sahara. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128(765) Sep. 1930: 341–351.—The Sahara is the core of the French African possessions. It is nearly 3,000 miles from north to south, and 2,700 from east to west. Practically all parts of Africa are linked by lines of communication. Niamey, at the "Bend of the Niger," is the home of the Governor of that part of the French Niger Provinces, and is thriving under French development. In such regions as that between Gao and Reggan, where there are no roads, precaution is taken to send wireless messages when a party starts out for a given destination. If a car does not arrive on schedule, a search is then made by aeroplane. —*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

East Africa

(See also Entries 2571, 2750, 4095)

4972. GORTANI, MICHELE. Impressioni di viaggio nell'Africa Australe. [Impressions of a journey in East Africa.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 7(7) Jul. 1930: 555–568.—A description of the physical and human characteristics of East Africa. [10 plates, 20 illustrations and geological sketches.]—*Roberto Almagià.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 5649, 5651)

4973. BAGG, RUFUS MATHER. The diamond mining industry of South Africa. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 25 1930: 79–87.—*S. D. Dodge.*

4974. KANTHACK, F. E. The alleged desiccation of South Africa. *Geog. J.* 76(6): Dec. 1930: 516–521.—The popular belief that South Africa is becoming progressively drier associates the devastation of large areas by erosion, with meteorological changes during the past century. The particular areas involved are the greater part of the Cape, and the western half of the Orange Free State Provinces. Desiccation in South Africa was studied by the Drought Investigation Commission which reported (Blue Book U. G. 49, 1923) no evidence of a change in the mean annual rainfall within historic times. The author corroborates this report. Changes in the vegetation are due entirely to the activities of white man. Veld flooding, stimulating the growth of sweet grasses, rapidly exterminates the natural Karroo succulents. Deterioration of the vegetal covering has been caused by rapid soil erosion due largely to faulty farming. The pastoral farmers usually drive their animals into walled enclosures in the evening. This creates numerous paths, loosens the soil, destroys the bush, and increases erosion. Over-stocking has also caused destruction. The arid and semi-arid back-belt is mainly inhabited by ignorant and poverty stricken people incapable of carrying on improvements. Official effort is being made to improve conditions.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

United States

(See also Entries 5548, 5554–5555, 5575, 5577, 5636, 5646, 5734, 5759)

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 5452, 5729)

4975. MILLINGTON, BERTON R. Glacial topography and agriculture in central Massachusetts. *Econ. Geog.* 6(4) Oct. 1930: 408–415.—A good example of the relationship between glacial topography and agriculture is found near Stow, Massachusetts. The major features of the relief are the drumlins, the Assabet outlet of glacial Lake Wachusett, and the sand plain deposits of glacial Lake Sudbury. Apple-raising is rapidly supplementing diversified agriculture. This reflects an increased demand for fruits, and a growing realization that certain farm lands are especially well suited to apple production. The orchards are usually situated on the southerly slopes of the drumlins which possess particular climatic advantages for growing early fruit. The northerly slopes are used for woodlands and pasture, and the sand plain for hay and garden crops, which continue to be important products in this region.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 2656, 3304, 3471, 4012, 4015, 4169, 4197, 5982)

4976. VISHER, S. S. Land classification in the Northern Great Plains. *Geog. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1930: 673–674.—The Land Classification Board of the U. S. Geological Survey has issued a mimeographed report (p. 136) together with 8 maps showing nine types of land surface and utilization, on a plan similar to the earlier report on the Central Great Plains.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTH AMERICA

4977. WILLCOX, H. CASE. Air transportation in Latin America. *Geog. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1930: 587–604. —A map (1:47,000,000) of the airways in Latin America accompanied by a description and aerial views.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

4978. CONWAY, MARTIN. The Andes in 1898. *Geog. J.* 76(6) Dec. 1930: 527–529.—Before the Centenary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the author recounted some observations on his exploration of the Andes in 1898. The Cordillera of the Andes of Peru and Bolivia consist of two parallel ranges and an intermontane plateau. On the east the Andes slope abruptly down to a level of 5,000 feet. Because of the mask of clouds this mountain front is seldom visible from below. The two highest peaks are Illimani and Illampu; the former is visible from La Paz, and the latter looks down upon Lake Titicaca. Between the two peaks is a majestic mountain range. Many of the peaks

were regarded as sacred and the natives were disinclined to allow the explorer to ascend them. The outer range is largely volcanic. The glaciers of the Bolivian Andes are peculiarly dry on the surfaces. Only small streams flow from the lower ends of these glaciers.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 4965–4966, 5354, 6401, 6485)

4979. ACKERLEY, FREDERICK GEORGE. Basque Romani. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8 (2) 1929: 50–93.—From an historical and linguistic study of the Basque Romani tongue, it appears that it is probably an offshoot from Spanish Romani and that it separated from the mother dialect before destructive phonetic changes had taken place. The Gypsies, especially the immigrant band of 1447, came across Italy and the South of France entering the Basque country finally by way of Spain. This is in contradiction to the view usually held that they came to Spain by way of the Basque lands. A large vocabulary of the Basque Romani is appended.—*Nathan Miller.*

4980. AMMAN, HEKTOR. Die Schweiz und die Schweizer. [Switzerland and the Swiss.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56 (12) Sep. 1930: 189–197.—Specific commercial forces rather than a deliberate linguistic program has been responsible for the gradual extension of the German language and the decline of the Romance languages in Switzerland. Throughout the Middle Ages the German sections of Switzerland have passed through the same cultural experiences as Germany, and only after the passing of the Hohenstaufens was her political development separate from that of Germany. In spite of the achievement of political independence Switzerland has never sought to develop a written national language as has been the case in Holland. At all times she has had a part in German cultural development even though every Swiss locality has been free to develop particular local linguistic characteristics and dialects.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

4981. CAPELL, A. The language of Inakona, Gaudalcanar (Solomon Islands). *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (2) Jun. 1930: 113–136.—The grammar and vocabulary of this tongue given here constitutes the initial study of this dialect. The language is typically Melanesian with several interesting points of departure.—*Nathan Miller.*

4982. CHAUVIRÉ, R. Un monde qui meurt. [A dying world.] *Correspondant.* 102 (1629) Aug. 10, 1930: 356–383.—Statistics on the slow extinction of the Celtic tongue in Ireland.—*Geoffrey Brunn.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 3544, 3550, 4991, 4996)

4983. BURKITT, M. C. Correlation of the archaeological and geological records. *Nature (London).* 126 (3179) Oct. 4, 1930: 509–510.—The Bouchiéta site, a small cave on Soudour hill on the middle tributary of the Ariège, reveals morainic material overlaid by a deposit of Mousterian implements. The conclusion is that this demonstrates that some Mousterian industries are subsequent to a glaciation which was not the last. Another location at Conliége, in eastern France, gives evidence that a part of the Acheulean culture is subsequent to the last but one important glaciation of a district. The Mousterian in France is found with Arctic fauna and is stratigraphically later than the Acheulean which is associated with a cool fauna. It follows, therefore, that the French Mousterian must be, in part, at least, correlated with the Würm glaciation, it and part at least of the Acheulean being subsequent to the Riss glacial period. The evidence shows that part, at least, of the Acheulean industries can be dated to a period before the last glaciation but after the last but one. A table of correlations presented in this article leads the author to conclude that the whole period from the eolithic of the sub-crag until close on chalky boulder clay times is occupied by Chellean and Acheulean industries of Clactonian and Levalloisian types.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

4984. COULONGES, L. Le gisement préhistorique du Martinet à Sauveterre-la-Lémance. [The prehistoric repository of Martinet at Sauveterre-la-Lémance.] *L'Anthropologie.* 38 (5–6) 1928: 496–503.—"Le Martinet" is a rock shelter located on the Lémance River. Excavations were started in 1923 and progressively extended since in collaboration with Peyrony and Octobon. Layer 1: In black ashes and bone fragments was found a flint industry of upper palaeolithic type comprising gravers and end-scrapers, of various kinds. The bone industry is represented by punches, needles, double leveled points. There are engravings of animals on pebbles, red and black pigments found, representing the art part of the site. In spite of a certain Aurignacian appearance of some stone implements, the rest of the flint and bone industry dates the site as belonging to a final phase of Magdalenian. African and Grimaldian influences seem to have modified this local industry. Layer 2 seems to be an open air site in front of the shelter. Thick nucleiform and carinate scrapers of Aurignacian type, and few end scrapers on blades, small blades and points and gravers geometric pygmy flints constitute the stone industry together with a bone punch, coloring material and perforated helix shells. Layer 3 is directly above layer 2, but of lighter color. There is a different technique here and the implements derived entirely from blades such as good points, gravers, notch blades, pygmy flints of geometric forms. It is a pure type and of Tardenoisian aspect. The fauna is the same as for layer 2. The superposition of these two strata, their differences in technique and in industry show that all industry with microliths should not be called Tardenoisian. Layer 4—Robenhausian, directly above the preceding stratum. It is clayey, with rare bone fragments, flints and potsherds and hut sites. The stone industry comprises stemed and barbed points, transverse points, scrapers, picks; also worked horn probably for hafting. A carved mask in stone was unexpectly found. Layer 5—charcoal, reddish pottery fragments, iron ores, all of little prehistoric interest.—*E. B. Renaud.*

4985. MOIR, J. REID, and BURCHELL, J. P. T. Flint implements of upper palaeolithic facies from beneath the uppermost boulder clay of Norfolk and York-

shire. *Antiquaries J.* 10(4) Oct. 1930: 359–383.—(Photographs; drawings.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4986. OBERMAIER, HUGO. Le paléolithique de l'Afrique mineure. [The paleolithic age of northern Africa.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31(2) May–Jun. 1930: 253–273.—The upper paleolithic was a highly developed period. Carvings, usually of single figures, show both wild and domestic animals. The art may be subdivided into naturalistic and semi-naturalistic. At this time the Western Mediterranean was a cultural and geographic unit.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

4987. SWIFT, HENRY. Weapons of the British. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 53–59.—An account of the weapons used by primitive man in Britain in the paleolithic and neolithic ages.—*Adolph Feinstein.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

4988. WATERMAN, T. T. Ornamental designs in southwestern pottery. *Indian Notes, Heye Foundation.* 7(4) Oct. 1930: 497–521.—An effort to determine consecutive stages in the evolution of pottery design in the prehistoric Southwest. Seven periods are described in stylistic order. Post-Basketmaker pottery, when equipped with surface ornamentation, was marked by painted patterns of a type suggesting that they were copied from basketry designs, with the use of more than one color. In the early pre-Pueblo stage, decorations consisting of waving lines prevailed; complicated patterns did not exist. The pottery occurring with late pre-Pueblo remains is decorated with true patterns, artistically very fine, characterized by the presence of a background. An early Pueblo period is marked by the introduction of black-on-white designs, stiff, but free from conventional standards; a degeneration in artistic quality is accounted for by the new medium employed. The classical Pueblo period is characterized by a balanced elaboration of black-on-white designs. In the post-classical period, the background reappears with white designs effected on solid black areas, and polychrome ware appears. The last prehistoric stage is marked by a return of primitive feeling for color and background, involving the use of colors warm and pleasing in tone; a striking new tendency is the use of accented lines.—*W. C. McKern.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 4984–4985, 4987)

4989. BENINGER, EDUARD. Die vorgeschichtliche Leichenverbrennung in Europa. [Prehistoric cremation in Europe.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 5(4) 1930: 201–214.—Prehistoric cremation as a ritual method of disposing of the dead developed independently in Europe. It did not appear there because of influence from other peoples, nor was it introduced by immigrant peoples. In a zone of central Europe extending from the Dnieper through Germany and into northern France its first traces are to be found, and these go back to about 3000 B.C. The author describes the most important customs in connection with this rite. (9 figures.)—*H. Baldus.*

4990. CALZONI, UMBERTO. Nuovi orizzonti di civiltà in Etruria. [New horizons of civilization in Etruria.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* 1(1) 1930: 107–115.—Archeologists have been puzzled by the lack of evidence of the bronze age in Etruria. Excavations made at Belverde on Mt. Cetona have revealed archaeological remains which are clearly of the bronze age.—*F. Edler.*

4991. FLEURE, H. J., and PEAKE, H. J. E. Megaliths and beakers. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.–Jun. 1930: 47–71.—A detailed review of the structure and furniture of the megalithic tombs of western Europe leads the authors to advance the hypothesis that, while the Iberian peninsula was undoubtedly the center of a diffusion of the megalithic idea to Brittany, Ireland and the Baltic and perhaps by another route to interior France and parts of Britain, the current notion that the rudimentary tomb forms in Iberia are the oldest must be rejected. "It seems much simpler to look upon the simple dolmen of North Portugal as bearing something of the relation to the great monuments of the south and the Tagus entry that a rural oratory in the wilds bears to a metropolitan cathedral." In this they agree with Forde who arrived at a similar conclusion independently. Without deriving the corbelled ossuraries of Spain directly from Mesará, etc. the authors are not inclined to interpret the developments in the eastern and western Mediterranean regions as historically independent of each other since they believe this type of tomb to be primary in the evolution of the western series and there are other associated objects which evidence Eastern Mediterranean influence. Opposing the views of Evans, Siret, Schmidt, Leeds and Bosh-Gimpera that the bell-beakers culture originated in Spain, it is maintained that it was "at least standardized in Central Europe and owes its origin to influences around the fringe of the region of painted pottery in the south-east." It reached Denmark, Holland, England and Spain by land, coming in contact with the megalithic cultures which, in turn, had been mainly spread by sea-routes.—*A. I. Hallowell.*

4992. FORDE, C. DARYLL. On the use of greenstone (jadeite, callais, etc.) in the megalithic culture of Brittany. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.–Jun. 1930: 211–234.—Megalithic remains in Atlantic Europe indicate a common fundamental culture with special variations which may furnish important clues to its sources. In Spain and Portugal greenstone for axes, etc. was extensively used, as also in Brittany, but in the intervening region it was much less common. The sources of this material may be very significant. Breton greenstone tools show no signs of wear as implements and are much finer and more distinct in form than the more common onés of fibrolite, plentiful locally, hence the former were perhaps ceremonial. Great variation in color and texture exists in the Breton stone axes and few are close to Oriental jade. Callais beads and pendants and their archaeological distribution raise questions bearing on early traffic. They were probably contemporaneous with bell beakers in Brittany and are always associated with megalithic monuments and clearly with the axes, being more plentiful in Portugal than elsewhere outside of Brittany where their source is still unknown but geologically probable. Portugal and Brittany were two major centers of the use of greenstone and callais with probable close culture contacts, and though both "turquoise" and "jade" are reported from the early cultures of the Aegean, Crete, Troy and Egypt, an eastern source for their employment in the western centers has yet to be found. Though the north Italian greenstone implements in some cases closely parallel those of Brittany, other implements associated with them do not, and it is probable they were separate local developments. At present no vitally significant precedent is known for the use of greenstone axes except in the early cities of Troy where they are closely paralleled by those of Italy but not by those of Brittany. The Rhineland finds may have had a western origin. Those of the Swiss Lake villages are probably Alpine and typologically are not related to the Breton. The local origin of a wide range of the Breton greenstones is practically certain, and though no southern center shows extensive parallels in form and workmanship to the tools of Brittany, the general knowledge of such stones was widespread.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

4993. GUSTAWSSON, KARL-ALFRED. Inven-

tarisierung der vorgeschichtlichen Denkmäler in Schweden. [Cataloguing the prehistoric monuments in Sweden.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1(2) 1930: 197–204.—*C. W. McEwan.*

4994. LINDQVIST, SUNE. The Egtvet find. *Acta Archaeol.* 1(2) 1930: 194–197.—This remarkably preserved burial was found in 1921 (published by Thomsen in 1929) at a barrow in Jutland. The skeleton is that of a young women; the artifacts show us certain aspects of the life of bronze age Danes; especially notable are the cremated bones of a child. The date is early bronze 4–5 (Müller) = 2–3 (Montelius).—*C. W. McEwan.*

4995. RICHTHOFEN, B. v. Zum Stand der Vor- und Frühgeschichtsforschung in Lettland. [Research in pre- and early history of Latvia.] *Arch. f. Anthrop.* 22(3) 1930: 121–131.—To show the vigorous development of archeological research in Latvia since the founding of that country, the *Latviga Archaiologija*, published in Riga in 1921 is discussed in detail. E. Sturm deals with the stone and bronze ages, H. Moora with the earlier iron age (*circa* 600 B.C. to 400 B.C. in the Baltic region), A. Schmiedehelm with the middle iron age (*circa* 400 B.C. to 800 B.C.), and Balodis, the editor, deals with the remote iron age (800 B.C. to 1200 B.C.). Also P. Kundzins deals with old Lettish buildings. The next section of this work is called *Ancient conditions of life according to our folk songs* and is written by P. Smits who also gives an account in the last section of Lettish religion in pagan times. (1 figure.)—*H. Baldus.*

4996. TAUXE, F. Sur la trace de néolithiques, premiers inhabitants de la vallée du Rhône. [Concerning the remains of neolithic men, the earliest inhabitants of the Rhône valley.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37(8) Aug. 1929: 238–248.—An account of the explorations begun in 1911 under an overhanging cliff at Sous-Barme near Bex. Several well-preserved tools, arrows and other weapons of neolithic man were found.—*H. Furber.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 5051, 6414, 6416–6417, 6536–6537)

4997. BAUMANN, E. D. Primitieve voorstellingen aangande de outvangenis. [Primitive ideas concerning conception.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 6(3) May 1930: 252–268.—Primitive man can well recognize cause and effect in simultaneously occurring events, but not in those which are far distinct from one another in time. Even in our times, there are still primitive peoples who are not acquainted with the significance of coition for conception. A number of instances of these peoples has been gathered by Niewenhuis in *Die ursprünglichen Ansichten über das Geschlechtsleben des Menschen* (The views of primitive people on the sexual life of man). The writer offers a number of accounts, gathered from ethnological and classical literature, of the births of men and animals without preceding sexual relations, showing that such a thought was not unknown to primitive people. In this connection there are quotations about the causes of pregnancy and the furtherance of fecundity, which throw light on the origin of these erroneous notions among the primitives. In folklore peculiarities found among contemporary civilized states concerning the origin of pregnancy, he sees remnants of the original ideas of the primitives concerning fertilization and the development of the fruit in the mother's body.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

4998. CHRISTIAN, M. Die Entstehung der menschlichen Rassen. [The origin of the human races.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl., Beiheft* #4. 1930: 451–464.—Man is a distinct animal species and had only one origin; otherwise the races would show greater divergence. The formation of races, or stable and distinguishable types, is due originally to mutations, differentiation, and selection from an originally homogeneous species. The original Nordic race was probably a mutation from the Cro-Magnon, originating in and selected by the last glacial period. Since there are no unassailable skeletal remains, the origins of the Mediterranean race remains a mystery. With regard to the Alpines, all that can be safely asserted is that there originally was a short-headed race which, intermingling with groups coming from the East, impressed its characteristics upon them to a certain extent. With the exception of the Lapplanders and the Basques, concerning whose origins little is known, those European groups which are generally called races are not biologically such. Until the present time isolation has been a most important factor in the existence of pure races, but racial intermingling, following migration, peaceful penetration, and conquest, is going on at an increasing rate. Since each race was originally well adapted to its environment, it seems desirable to work toward the purification of races. Theoretically this might be done by careful ,breeding.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4999. FIRTH, RAYMOND. Marriage and the classificatory system of relationship. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.–Jun. 1930: 235–268.—Relations of the native with his near kin are more intimate, his emotional attitude more sympathetic and clearly defined, his duties much fuller and more binding than with distant kin, regardless of the identity of classificatory kinship terms used in both cases. Only recently has it been recognized that the presence of a classificatory system of relationship does not imply the existence of classes of relatives with identity of kinship function corresponding to identity of terminology. Kinship terms, contrary to Rivers' statement, are not a sure index to forms of marriage, which cannot be deduced from them. In Tikopia family disagreements on marriage of a member are common, and are met, as in all human society, according to the temperaments of the persons involved. Kinship in the classificatory sense is less an active compulsory principle than a negative one tending to inhibit incest or marriage with near blood relatives and is often disregarded, particularly when the contracting parties are of the same generation and approximate age, with no greater social penalty than scorn or amusement. Considering the small size of this primitive community probably none of its members are unrelated, and kinship marriages are the rule, if not too close. The new status involves not merely the assumption of new relationship ties, modes of speech and behavior, accordingly, but the disregarding of former ones in conformity with it. There is no attempt to cling to the old or to blend the two, either in sentiment or terminology. This reorganization is not automatic, however, but is regulated by a differentiating scrutiny entirely influenced by individual circumstances, personal preference and an eye to social values. The so-called joking relationships appear to be only the exercise of normal freedom existing between people not under the restraint of classificatory relationship complicated by marriage ties and their consequent etiquette and social weight, and are not the bases of possible sexual relations, as Rivers seemed to think.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

5000. HATT, GUDMUND. Menneskeracerne og deres udbredelsesmuligheder. [Races of man and their distribution possibilities.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 31(3) Sep.

1928: 151–163.—Whatever the physical bases for the classification of races there are no sharply defined groups. Psychological and cultural distinctions likewise are unsatisfactory in that there is overlapping and blending as in physical characteristics. For the purposes of predicting the expansion of these races, the niceties of class distinctions may be ignored and four major races are considered—the white numbering about 520 million at the outbreak of the World War, the yellow numbering about 620 millions, the brown numbering about 370 millions, and the black numbering about 190 millions. The white race cannot compete with the black or brown race in the tropics even with the conquest of disease there, nor can the black, or even the brown races, compete with the yellow and white under temperate conditions. No race can maintain itself in an environment where it cannot successfully compete with the race native there.—*W. Elmer Ekblaw.*

5001. SARTORI, PAUL. **Erzählen als Zauber.** [Story telling as a charm.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1–2) 1930: 40–45.—Story telling has been used for its soothing effects against sorrow, misery, etc. The author speaks of the custom in India of telling stories to those who mourn in order that they might forget their sorrow, and of the Greeks, who soothe with stories the agony of the lovesick. But the real charm consists in the belief that, by pleasing stories, the evil spirits and the supernatural beings can be influenced to confer favors upon human beings. Sartori cites examples of the Arapaho Indians who at their summer feast sing of their warlike deeds and of the evil things which may happen to them in the future, so that the spirits, pleased with these flattering songs, may save them from these anticipated evils. The natives of New Guinea use story telling to obtain prosperity in their harvest. The Koryaks in Siberia have a story in which the "great raven" was sent to the sky to prevent rain. Story-telling has also been employed as means of protection against harm from the departed souls. The Turkish-Tartaric tribes relate such stories to flatter and humor the dead. The stories have, however, to be always true and told in the appropriate seasons. For instance, in East Prussia, the women never tell stories during the day time or in the summer. They believe in telling them only in the winter. The Omaha Indians are afraid of telling stories during the summer because of the belief that snakes and frogs will bring them evil. The Bechuanas in South Africa refuse to tell stories before sunset, for fear that clouds will fall on their heads.—*F. K. Hahn.*

5002. SELTZER, V. ЗЕЛЬЦЕР, В. Преанимистическая теория К. Т. Прейсса. [Pre-animistic theory of K. T. Preiss.] Этнография. *Etnografiia.* 8 (2) 1929: 47–85.—The work of the Marxist, V. Seltzer, consists of four chapters: (1) crisis of animistic theory, (2) first version of the pre-animistic theory of K. T. Preiss, (3) second version of Preiss' theory, (4) criticism of the theory of Preiss and deductions. The criticism is formulated as follows: (1) Idealistic approach in the Preiss theory, ignoring social relationships; (2) the scheme of origin of gods through sorcery tricks is very narrow; (3) Preiss does not use his material as a basis, but builds a scheme and arranges his material to suit it; (4) the division of gods into group gods and gods of activity is artificial and strained, the idea of original existence of the primitive group gods is hardly correct (therefore the need of the idea of the magic complex expressed by Preiss is dropped). Here is felt the weak development of the evolutionary factor in the Preiss theory and the influence of materials pertaining to comparatively civilized peoples, mostly used by Preiss; (5) the cult of ancestors, totemism, and other important occurrences Preiss, because of the narrowness of his scheme, considers "indirect," but he refuses to consider the origin of the supreme deity as logically deductive from the whole scheme. Therefore the Preiss theory comes to an impasse.—*G. Vasilevich.*

5003. SUDER, HANS. **Vom Einbaum und Floss zum Schiff: die primitiven Wasserfahrzeuge.** [From dugout and raft to ship; primitive vessels.] *Veröffentl. d. Inst. f. Meereskunde an d. Univ. Berlin, Hist.-Volkswirtschaftl. Reihe.* (*B.*). (7) Jun. 1930: pp. 133.—This monograph describes 18 different types of primitive and early water conveyances, 9 types constructed of wood and 9 of other materials. Sixteen plates illustrate many kinds of the various types and show by maps the distribution of the types throughout the world.—*C. P. Wright.*

NORTH AMERICA

5004. DENIG, EDWIN THOMPSON. **Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri.** *46th. Ann. Rep., Bur. Amer. Ethnol. 1928–1929.* 1930: 375–628.—These records, from an early manuscript assigned to about the year 1854, treat primarily of the Assiniboin, but include comparative notes on the Sioux, Arikara, Mandan, Gros Ventre, Cree, Crow and Blackfoot. The personally collected data cover, briefly in instances, fully in others, the following subjects: geography of district, history, general ethnological data and culture in general. (Illustrated by 6 text figures and 19 plates, bibliography.)—*W. C. Mc Kern.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 4980, 6401)

5005. BAUMHAUER, FRIEDRICH. **Oberländische Kratzenstöcke. Eine volkskundliche Studie über Handhabung, Formentwicklung und Hersteller der Kratzenstöcke in der Gymnasialsammlung zu Osterode, Ostpreussen.** [Oberland carding sticks. An ethnological study of the use, development in form, and the production of the carding sticks in the high school collection at Osterode, East Prussia.] *Arch. f. Anthrop.* 22 (3) 1930: 146–147.—The reason for the inadequate ethnological accounts in Germany is seen by the author to consist in a manner of setting to work which has been customary up to this time. This has been the so-called "line research" such as is practiced by those travelers who hasten through a region to be studied, and so come to learn superficially and hastily only what lies along the route. He recommends the contrary method of work, that is to say, "research at a point." For this reason he confines himself to the Osterode district (*Kreis*) which belongs to the East Prussian Oberland. The carding stick is a wooden implement, preferably made of soft wood such as birch, linden or pine, and in its simplest form resembles a three-pronged fork. They may be of different shapes and may be decorated. It serves as a holder with which flax is prepared for spinning. The author distinguishes the development in form and decoration as follows:—(a) the turned peg form, (b) the natural peg form, (c) the simple animal ornament, (d) the carding stick with a complete upper design, (e) carding sticks with ornaments in fretwork, (f) the outright animal motive. (3 illustrations and 3 tables.)—*H. Baldus.*

5006. BUTTLER, WERNER. **Neues zur Vorgeschichte der Slaven.** [New data on the pre-history of the Slavs.] *Volk. u. Rasse.* 5 (4) 1930: 232–237.—It is not generally known that Slavs have settled in Bavaria, on the Upper Main and in the Upper Palatinate. When, during the great shifts of population in the 5th and 6th centuries, there was more space in Germany either unsettled or sparsely settled, Slavic stocks from the east penetrated gradually and settled in regions formerly Germanic. They made the greatest spread to the west after the Franconian king Theudebert overthrew the kingdom of Thuringia in 1531. Not

until this time did they penetrate into central Germany as far as the Saale and into south Germany from Bohemia (perhaps also from Thuringia), and thence into northeastern Bavaria. Remains from these places show that the early medieval Slavs were not able to develop an art and culture really their own. Most of the cultural elements were borrowed from neighboring peoples, usually from those in whose political region the Slavs lived. The prototypes of this culture were the Avars, and later the Germans, Byzantium and the East. (1 table.)—*H. Baldus.*

5007. KROHN, KAARLE. **Die ältesten gedruckten Märchen im Finnischen.** [**The oldest printed Finnish folktales.**] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* **2** (1–2) 1930: 119–122.—In 1783 Pastor Chr. Ganander, well-known through his *Mythologia Fennica* edited a number of Aesopic and Finnish fables. One of these relates to a race between a perch and a salmon to swim against a stream, the goal being a waterfall and the reward a barrel of beer. This Finnish story is with slight variations found in Letland and Lapland. Dähnhard thinks that this is only an adaptation from the Aesopic crab and fox fable. The author is of opinion that though current in Finland, these fables had their origin in Sweden and that the close adaptations therefrom found in Lapland and Finland are explained by the fact that the Swedish who migrated there, brought these fables with them. However, he does not advance a dogmatic theory in these terms because of the inadequacy of the available material and the insufficiency of investigation so far made. —*F. K. Hahn.*

5008. WALLIS, STANISŁAW. **O tańcach górnośląskich.** [**Dances in Upper Silesia.**] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* **1** 1929: 185–198.—*A. Walawender.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 6415)

5009. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. **Fra i Baila delle piane del Kafue.** [**Among the Baila of the plain of Kafue.**] *L' Universo.* **11** (7) Jul. 1930: 645–679.—The Baila or Masciukulumbie are a group of Negroes about 60,000 who occupy an area of about 40,000 square kilometers on the river Kafue, a tributary of the Zambesi. They are distinguished by the very high infant mortality and by the sterility of the women who are by far more numerous than the men, but are rapidly dying out because of the lack of men. The author stayed about a year among this people and studied them carefully for their physical and social characteristics which he describes together with the ceremonies and rites characteristic of them. He also describes the region which is characterized by a very rich fauna. The type of people is shown in a series of photographs. Various utensils are also reproduced as well as the type of dwelling, aspects of the region, etc. (32 photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

5010. COTTEVIEILLE-GIRAUDET, RÉMY. **Les races de l'Afrique du Nord et la population oranaise.** [**The population of north Africa and of Oran.**] *Rev. Anthropol.* **40** (4–6) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 136–154.—Algeria and North Africa are peopled by seven racial strains: the Negroid; the Mediterranean; the Nordic; the Asiatic; the Niger Africanus; the Semitic; and the remnants of what he calls *homo Atlanticus*, i.e., descendants of Cro-Magnon man. The latter, together with the Negroid strains, have come down from upper palaeolithic times when the present Sahara Desert was green and populous. At that time, these strains were to be found from southern Europe as far as the Bight of Benin; from the Côte d'Azur through the plains of the Po River Valley into Illyria and the Balkans. The Cro-Magnons, indeed, went through Spain to Morocco and the author believes that their descendants are to be found there and as far eastward as Egypt to this day. The Mediterranean race came into Africa across the Isthmus of Suez and spread to central Europe as far as the British Islands. Mixed with them were peoples now known as *homo Alpinus*. Descendants of these are also found in North Africa. *Homo Semiticus* came from Syria and Asia Minor into Africa at the time of the bronze age and they form a small proportion of the population. The last to arrive in Africa was Nordic man, although this took place long before the dawn of history. There are, however, blondes from the Atlantic Ocean across the Sahara to the Red Sea. They are found among the Riffs, the Arabs and the Berbers, especially among the higher classes of the population. The true Negro in North Africa is the descendant of slaves brought in from the South in relatively recent times. He was never indigenous to the North. The percentages of the population for the Mediterranean, the *Atlanticus*, the *Semiticus*, the *Nordic*, the *Negroid*, the *Asiatic*, and the true *Negro* races in North Africa are 40, 25, 20, 5, 5, 5, and 5% respectively. The author finds the population of Oran to be made up of much the same strains as the whole of North Africa. (Photographs with anthropometric measurements.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

5011. DELOBSOM, A. DIM. **Les "Nioniossé" de Goupana.** [**The "Nioniossé" peoples of Goupana (French West Africa).**] *Outre-Mer.* **2** (1) Jan. 1930: 3–21.—A continuation of a social study of these inhabitants of the Canton of Sao, subdivision of Ouagadougou, in the colony of Upper Volta, made by a well-trained native at the request of the Institut International des Langues et des Civilizations Africaines, begun in the preceding number. (See Entry **2**: 11223.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5012. HIRSCHBERG, WALTER. **Die Plejaden in Afrika und ihre Beziehung zum Bodenbau.** [**The Pleiades in Africa and their relation to tillage.**] *Z. f. Ethnol.* **61** (4–6) 1929, (publ. 1930): 321–337.—Tested by the criteria of form, quantity, and continuity developed for cultural-historical ethnology, the origin of the custom of observing the Pleiades is probably to be found in the Orient. In Africa, this constellation is usually brought into relation with the rainy season. It is remarkable that no other constellation receives attention in those regions. The practice of observing the Pleiades is particularly extended over a region where cattle breeding is established. The relation between the Pleiades and hoe-culture is pronounced among the Bantu-speaking peoples, especially in the east and southeast.—*H. Baldus.*

5013. JOUANNIN, MAURICE. **Le fetichisme.** [**Fetishism.**] *Renseignements Coloniaux (Suppl., Afrique Française).* (9) Sep. 1930: 541–547.—Backed by an array of factual material, the author sets forth the major purposes, ways and means, and chief fetishes in Lower French Togoland. Fetishism appears as a tool in the struggle for existence; hence, it averts the mischances of life such as sickness, bad harvests, poverty, dangers, miscarriage in child-birth, journeys, business-enterprises, etc., etc., by invoking various fetishes. In native thought almost anything may become the dwelling-place of a powerful disembodied human spirit. When properly called upon the spirit will ward off evil and bring positive good upon its devotees.—*E. D. Harvey.*

5014. ROUTIL, ROBERT. **Personen- und Familiennamen in Afrika.** [**Personal and family names in Africa.**] *Z. f. Ethnol.* **61** (4–6) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 314–321.—In Africa family names are met with which permit both the social relationship and the legal features of Africans to be recognized. Wedlock brings about no change in the personal names of the contracting parties. In West Africa there is a special form for the name of a small child.—*H. Baldus.*

5015. TESSMANN, GÜNTER. **Die Formen der Siedlung und des Hauses bei den Baja im mittleren**

Sudan. [Forms of settlement and houses among the Baja in central Sudan.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61 (4–6) 1930: 237–262.—Originally the Baja village was a haphazard group of houses and farm buildings. Wherever houses are found arranged in one or two parallel rows a direct European influence is indicated. All types of dwellings are represented from a mere shelter of branches and small trees up to the fully developed conical house. The beehive house, which was the original Baja form, was derived directly from a roofing made of branches cut off and stuck in the ground and bent together. The conical roof house, on the other hand, was derived from a roofing made of branches broken off and assembled together. Among the more important chiefs of the western Baja-Kalaga region is found the pyramid-roof house which was introduced from the Ngaunder. (9 illustrations.)—*H. Baldus.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 5053, 5136–5137)

5016. ANDO, KIICHIRO. The family and social organization of the savage tribes in Formosa. *Shakaigaku Zasshi.* (72) Apr. 1930: 1–17.—The Vunun and Tayal tribes, though both live in the high mountains, differ greatly in their family structure and social organization. In addition to hunting in the mountains, the Vunun tribe tills the precipitous slopes. Such a life of constant struggle with nature necessarily leads to the establishment of a consanguineous form of society in which human love is strongest and most lasting. According to their marriage system the head of the family selects the bride for a member of his family from among women who have the greatest capacity for work. Sexual relations are strictly supervised to secure the firm establishment of *patria potestas.* The object of their hospitality to foreigners is to induce them to become members of the family, and thus to increase its working capacity. The Tayal tribe, on the other hand, inhabits the gentle slopes and obtains abundant provisions from their agricultural pursuits. There being no need for consanguineous families, small families live close together to form the so-called "territorial societies." And these societies, each of which is a militant body, engage in war with one another. The women do not hesitate to marry according to their own will; and the object of their welcome to guests is sexual love. The author's conclusion is, in brief, that the above-mentioned differences in social organization correspond to differences in the conditions of production.—*T. Toda.*

5017. BOSE, N. K. Juang associations. *Man in India.* 9 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 47–53.—Continuing a former article (*Man in India* 1928, 233–242) the author presents data on the various forms of social organization among the Juang of Lal Pahara, a Mundari-speaking primitive tribe of Central Orissa. Many customs still show their totemic origin; for instance, if anyone has the name of a tree, he will not chop down that tree; if anyone has the name of a bear, he will not kill a bear and, according to their beliefs, will not be attacked by a bear; but, for most of the clan names, neither origin nor meaning can be given. The men and unmarried youths live in a club house which is called Darbar; while the club of the unmarried is called Mojang. In addition to the name Juang (in Uriya: Juanga) and Patua, the Juang of Lal Pahara bear the name Patrasara, the "leaf bearing Sara." This word is derived from the Sanskrit for barbarian or savage; a name which is also found among various Mundari tribes of this region, but the Juang deny all connection with these tribes and call themselves relatives of the Bhuiya, a Uriya-speaking tribe which they consider superior.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5018. CHATTERJEE, BAJIRA KUMAR. The marriage ceremonies of the Bathuria of Mayurbhanj state. *Man in India.* 9 (2–3) Jun.–Sep. 1929: 157–163.—The Bathuria are a half Hinduized tribe in Northern Orissa. Its original home was probably in the neighborhood of Baripada. As with all tribes of this type, clan-exogamy and tribal endogamy are the custom. Two forms of marriage are known: *homa* and *sanga,* the former, the usual form, and the latter, with less ceremony, in the case of widows or the divorced. Divorce is generally avoided.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5019. HUTTON, J. H. Cultural affinities of the Oraons with the hill tribes of Assam. *Man in India.* 9 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 1–6.—In 1928, S. R. Roy published a book on the religion and customs of the Oraons or Kurukh, a Dravidian jungle tribe in Chota Nagpur (Bihar, India), which gave an opportunity to Hutton, the ethnologist and specialist on Assam, to point out various cultural parallels between the Oraons and their Mundari-speaking neighbors on the one hand, and certain tribes of Assam and northern Burma on the other. Among these parallels are to be found for example, the story of the scorching of the earth by iron-smelting Asurs, found among the Chang Naga, and the methods of the sorcerer, found among the Sema Nagas; also the marriage of the tanks, the placing of Chandi stones and certain burial rites, among them the disposal of the bones in earthen jars. Many old and widely spread customs have been taken over from the Hindus; for example, the taboo of the pipal tree. Hutton believes that the ideas at the basis of the spring hunts of the Oraons, are the same as those underlying the seasonal head hunting of the Was in North Burma. He traces the memorial stones at both places to a primitive religion whose phallic origin he accepts. The great problems today are these: which people in India is the older, the Mundaris or the Dravidians and which of the two is responsible for the Phallic stone culture of southeast Asia and whence was it brought.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5020. IYER, L. K. ANANTHA KRISHNA. Kadu Kurubas. *Man in India.* 9 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 223–229.—A short survey of the most important customs of the Kurumbas or the Kurubas, whom the author considers identical with and as descendants of the former Kurumba or Pallavan—the rulers of South India. Clan division does not appear but dormitories for the young men and girls are found as in the North.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5021. IYER, L. K. ANANTHA KRISHNA. The Kahars of Mysore. *Man in India.* 9 (2–3) Jun.–Sep. 1929: 171–172.—A short ethnological description of the place of this caste which came from the Bombay Presidency by immigration.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5022. IYER, L. K. ANANTHA KRISHNA. South Indian Christians. *Man in India.* 9 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 7–46.—The author discusses the Catholic Christians in Mysore (South India). After a short historical introduction, certain customs of present day Indian Catholics of Mysore are discussed in great detail, especially marriage and marriage customs, birth, superstition, charms, and baptismal customs.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5023. LOPEZ, C. Das Verwandtschaftssystem der Tagalen und der Malaien. [The relationship system among the Tagalogs and the Malays.] *Arch. f. Anthrop.* 22 (3) 1930: 132–136.—Here is discussed a juxtaposition of the systems of relationship among the Tagalogs and the Malays, in central Luzon (Philippines) on the one hand, and on the west coast and northern part of Sumatra, together with central Molacca, on the other. Each of these systems makes possible a grouping in blood and marital connections. The different generations are sharply distinguished from each other by their corresponding ages (in relation to blood and marital connections).—*H. Baldus.*

5024. MITRA, S. CH. On the parallelism between the Mahabharat legend about the disrobing of Draupadi and a tradition recorded in the Japanese Kamakurashi.

Man in India. 9 (2–3) Jun.–Sep. 1929: 164–170.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5025. MITRA, S. CH. The "magical conflict" in Santali, Bengali and Ao Naga folk-lore. *Man in India.* 9 (2–3) Jun.–Sep. 1929: 173–180.—"In folktales of this cycle, two or more persons possessed of nearly equal magic powers of changing themselves into whatever shape they like, engage in a life-and-death struggle." Various examples from the Indian culture cycle are given.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5026. MOSES, S. T. The Valayans of Pamban. *Man in India.* 9 (2–3) Jun.–Sep. 1929: 149–156.—Description of a branch of a fishing caste in South India whose wives frequently go to the wealthy homes of other castes as concubines.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5027. MUNRO, A. C. S'Ora (Savara) folk-lore. *Man in India.* 10 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 1–9.—Translations of certain stories and songs of the Sora, a Mundari-speaking people of the Ganjam district in Northern Madras, which were published by G. V. Ramamurti in Telugu. Among them, is the story of a she-bear which forced a man to marry her but who was then tricked by his wife. Furthermore, a dower song, an abused husband's plaint, a lullaby and a forest frolic.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

5028. ZONDERVAN, H. Glauben und Aberglauben der Alfuren in Halmahera. [Beliefs and superstitions of the Alfura in Halmahera.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61 (4–6) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 309–314.—In the eastern part of the Malay Archipelago lies Halmahera, one of the largest islands in the Moluccas. Its inhabitants are chiefly designated by the Portuguese name Alfura, i. e., heathen. According to Hueting they are trigotomists, because in their opinion man is composed of three substances:—the corporeal, the spirit, and the life force. Their heaven is divided into three parts. They practice ancestor worship and seem originally to have been monotheistic.—*H. Baldus.*

5029. ZWAAN, KELINWEG de. L'île de Nias et ses habitants. [The island of Nias and its peoples.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 40 (4–6) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 116–135.—This island is one of a chain running along the west coast of Sumatra and is distinguished by a unique culture. Nias is mentioned in Persian literature as early as 851 A.D., but not till the opening of the 20th century did it receive study at the hands of competent anthropologists. Zwaan has published a three volume work on its anthropology and diseases. Physically, the peoples are made up of diverse stocks, as is seen by their very various features. Twenty percent of some thirteen hundred who were measured showed a stature of less than 150 mm. The race is proto-Malayan with an admixture of Veddah and Mongolian. Mentally they are insouciant and *bon-vivants*. They are highly intelligent, emotional, sly, and of very great ingenuity in manual tasks. They are also lazy, fond of taking vengeance, dirty in personal habits, and rapacious in business deals. Their food is a native tuber (*taro*), fish, game and pigs. They use rice sparingly. The men wear only a gee-string and the women wind yards of cloth about their hips. The torso of both sexes is clothed only for special occasions and then by a small jacket. Both sexes are very fond of ornament, a trait which comes out also in the very great manual and sculptural skill shown in their dwellings. Head-hunting, now prohibited by the Dutch government, still survives in places and is difficult to stamp out. Their religion involves fetishism and also an idea of heaven. All the important crises in life are subjected to religious taboos and positive prescriptions to secure the good-will of spirits resident in graven-images. The people are surrounded by all sorts of terrors: physical, social and from the imaginary environment. They rise above all of them by their happy insouciance and their fatalism.—*E. D. Harvey.*

OCEANIA

(See also Entries 4981, 6397)

5030. BOUMAN-HOUTMAN, A. Hets over ikatten. Concerning "ikatten" (tie dyeing).] *Kolonial Weekblad.* 30 (7) Feb. 13, 1930: 78–79; (8) Feb. 20, 1930: 89–90; (9) Feb. 27, 1930: 101.—A technical description, with illustrations, of the tools necessary for the *ikatten* at Kalabahi, the Island of Alor, capitol of Timor, the Dutch Indies. The word "ikat" means to tie and is the term for the weaving of threads, dyed in a special way, whereby a cloth is made with peculiar, colored patterns. The dyeing of homespun threads or of the imported mechanically spun yarns is done by binding small bundles with fibre at certain distances and dipping then afterwards in dyeing tubs of the desired color. The tied threads do not take the color at the covered places. The threads of the warp are for the most part the only ones thus "ikatted," sometimes only those of the woof. (On the Island of Bali, in a few villages, ikat-cloth is still woven for the wrapping of the dead, and of this cloth the threads of both warp and woof are "ikatted.")—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

5031. HORNELL, JAMES. Outrigger attachments in the Society Islands. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (2) Jun. 1930: 89–93.—The outrigger attachments on boats in the islands of Moorea, Huahiue and Ra'iatea all near Tahiti are considered.—*Nathan Miller.*

5032. HUENDER, W. Peroemah Begu. (Een onderdeel van de Karo-Bataksche doodencultus.) [Peroemah Begoe. Part of the Karo-Batac death cult.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (3) May 1930: 314–320.—The title of this article means "the invoking of the spirit to the house" (*rumah* = house, *bégu* = spirit of a departed one). This ceremony is attended with a number of acts of exorcism, eating, dancing, invoking deceased members of the family, who, through the mouth of the *guru*, (the woman leader of the ceremony) relate details from the life of the newly deceased. These actions take place only after the burning of the corpse, or the burning of articles of clothing and implements [respectively], have taken place. According to the Karo-Batac view of life, there dwell in one body two *tendis* (life principles) one of which vanishes at death, while the other lives on as *begu* (spirit) and can attain the *Tuhan* (leading spirit in the hereafter) only after the rite of *Peroemah Begoe* has been held. The average expense of this amounts to 34.50 florins. The time of the ceremony varies greatly. Sometimes it is on the evening of the funeral, sometimes 4 days later, sometimes still later. For very young children no ceremony is held. They are not buried either. But the *Peroemah Bégu* is held in cases of sudden death and suicides. During the past 25 years this burial festival has not been held in Sembiring, so that the question arises whether it has fallen into disuse. (The tribe of the Sembirings among the Karo- or Northern Batacs forms an unusual element. They are descendants of the Dravidians, who, among other things, had preserved from Deccan the custom of cremation.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

5033. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W. Die Entstehung der Poynesier und ihre Kultur. Der Einfluss endemischer Malaria in Ozeanien. [The origin of the Polynesians and their culture. The influence of endemic malaria in Oceania.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog.* 30 (6) 1929: 129–168.—The author shows that the Polynesians and their culture belong to the Malay-Polynesian race and that, as was formerly assumed, their island world extended over Indonesia and Micronesia. From his paper it is clear that for thousands of years the Polynesians have lived in their archipelago free from endemic malaria, venerial diseases, tuberculosis and the numerous epidemics of the rest of the world. An ideal climate and a superabundance of food obtainable without great ef-

fort prevailed on these fruitful islands so long as their population was limited. The drastic social expedients for combating their increase, such as artificial abortion, killing of many of the new born, ceaseless feuds and wars, cannibalism, etc., are necessary results of these conditions. Through favorable hygienic circumstances, super-abundance of food and the selection of those stronger in body and mind, there occurred in the course of centuries a remarkable increase in physical stature and mental capacity among the Polynesians. This explains the origin of the despotic kingdoms, their highly developed priestcraft and, as a result, the remarkable genealogies and mythologies. The destructive influence of endemic malaria, made worse by other epidemics, was fully effective among the peoples of Indonesia and Melanesia. This brought about the contrast between Polynesians and Melanesians, although originally both were of Malayan stock. Among the Malays in Indonesia these contrasts are also to be met with, for example, in Borneo between the Dyaks of the malarial regions and those of the mountains which are free of malaria; also in Sumatra among the Malays of the central part of the island, as between the vigorous Minangkabane of the high mountains on the one hand and the feeble immigrant settlements in the eastern malarial region on the other. English investigators such as R. Ross, Jones and Ellet are of the opinion that the decline of ancient Greek and Roman cultures is largely attributable to the appearance of malaria in their countries.—*H. Baldus.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

5034. BRANDENBURG, ERICH. Die Denkmäler der Felsarchitektur und ihre Bedeutung für die vorderasiatische Kulturgeschichte. [The monuments of rock architecture and their significance for the cultural history of the ancient Near East.] *Alte Orient.* **29** (3) 1930: pp. 34.—Earthquakes are the only enemy of architecture in the native rock. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand how important such architecture may be for the study of the migration of certain ideas, of cultural and religious influences, and developments especially in prehistoric or hitherto unrecorded times.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5035. BUNT, CYRIL G. E. The lion and the unicorn. (Ur excavations.) *Antiquity.* **4** (16) Dec. 1930: 425–437.—One of the most interesting objects excavated at Ur was a gaming-board, a species of checker board with its 12 squares composed of engraved shell plaques framed with lapislazuli. Among the motives engraved on these squares are the lion and the unicorn in opposition. Current popular opinion that the lion and the unicorn are peculiarly British can be no longer maintained. Through the less popular folk-lore of the middle ages, the early Russian symbols, the Byzantine manuscript remains, and the Syro-Egyptian groups of animals and birds, we find traces of the same legendary lion and unicorn. The Perso-Sassanid art, the seals of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquity, and now this gaming-board from Ur, give undoubted conviction that the lion and the unicorn, sometimes represented as a lion and a stag, or a lion and a bull, had their real origin in the legendary art of the old Sumerian civilization of Babylonia of the 4th millenium, B.C.—*Ira M. Price.*

5036. CHAPOUTHIER, FERNAND. Découvertes de Byblos. [Discoveries at Byblos.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* **32** (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 209–225.—The occasion for this article was the publication by the High Commissariat of Syria of Pierre Montet's, *Byblos et l'Égypte* (Geuthner, 1929). Montet minimized the Aegean influence at Byblos and tried to explain everything by relating it to Egypt. Some vases, in style and decoration, point clearly to Aegean influence. The figure of a mourner for Adonis from the sarcophagus of Ahiram is explained. A description by Theocritus, usually translated incorrectly, shows that the mourners, preparatory to the rites, dropped the dresses from the shoulders and exposed the breasts. The earlier idea that the girdle was not worn, is incorrect.—*T. A. Brady.*

5037. E., G. W. A relief from Assur-nasir-pal's palace at Calah. *Bull. Worcester Art Museum.* **21** (3) Oct. 1930: 54–65.—The Worcester Art Museum has recently acquired and placed on exhibition an alabaster bas-relief from Assur-nasir-pal's (885–860 B.C.) palace at Calah (the modern Nimrud, about 20 m. south of Mosul), a site excavated by Layard (1845–51). This relief was found by native diggers in 1916; after being taken out of the country under a British permit (1922) and passing through the hands of a Viennese collector, it was imported to America in 1930. The excellent carving in low relief represents a winged genius in a standing position, holding a small pail with his left hand and raising a palm spathe (?) with his right. The "standard inscription" of Assur-nasir-pal is engraved over a portion of the figure.—*R. H. Pfeiffer.*

5038. MADER, A. E. Byzantinische Basilikareste auf dem Tempelplatz in Jerusalem. [Byzantine basilica remains from the temple area in Jerusalem.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* **53** (3) 1930: 212–221.—Mader describes a Greek inscription, two chancel-screen flats, and a chancel-screen pillar, Byzantine remains from the temple area in Jerusalem, dating, he thinks, from the time of Justinian.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5039. STUMMER, FRIEDRICH. Eine Nekropole bei Bethlehem in Galiläa. [A burial plot near Bethlehem in Galilee.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* **53** (3) 1930: 229–232.—A preliminary report of the finding of a burial plot near Bethlehem without especially distinguishing characteristics and concerning which the author ventures no data. No inscriptions or drawings are reported.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5040. VINCENT, L. H. La chronologie des ruines de Jericho. [The chronology of the ruins at Jericho.] *Rev. Biblique.* **39** (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 403–433.—After a survey of various attempts to determine the chronology of the ruins at Jericho, Vincent, largely upon the basis of pottery finds, differentiates the following periods in the history of ancient Jericho: (1) 3000–2500. Early period. Instruments of flint. No pottery described. None of fortification known; (2) 2500–*ca*2100. Massive fortification in brick. Pottery of the Bronze Age I; (3) ±2100–1900. Fortification of brick in double line running around the crest of the hill. Pottery typical of Bronze Age I and II, but poor; (4) ±1900–1250. Outer wall of glazed stone. Pottery of Bronze Age II and III. Scarabs of Middle Empire and Hyksos times. Utensils and arms of bronze. City destroyed by Israelites under Joshua. Blank four centuries (1250–870); (5) 870–600. Restoration by Hiel in reign of Ahab. Pottery common Israelite. Plastic figurines. Some Israelite seals. Exile; (6) (600) 500–200. Usual Jewish ceramics. Decline to Maccabean period; (7) removal of city under Herod the Great. Byzantine renaissance.

Modern village founded at some distance. At beginning of Arabic era, site chosen as Islamic cemetery. Total effacement of ancient city.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5041. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Excavations at Ur—1929–30. *Antiquaries J.* **10**(4) Oct. 1930: 315–343.—The eighth season of the joint expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania started at Ur on Nov. 1, 1929, and ended on Mar. 19, 1930. Three distinct tasks were included in the program for the winter, all of which were successfully carried out: (1) The continuation of the excavation of the royal cemetery, which resulted in the completion of the work. The limits of the graveyard were found. The clearing of the cemetery led to deeper digging, and in two places virgin soil was encountered. Between this and the bottom level of the royal graveyard were found graves of a totally different character and date from those which had been previously discovered. These graves illustrated a period of history hitherto scarcely represented at Ur. (2) The further investigation of the Flood stratum. Here again the work was carried down to virgin soil. (3) The tracing of the walls of the city, which involved the excavation of three temple sites and of a number of houses, in addition to the work on the wall itself. The author gives a detailed description of the walls, the finds in the cemetery, and the evidence obtained. (Plates and diagrams.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 5091)

5042. GĄSIOROWSKI, STANISŁAW JAN. Archeologja klasyczna jako nauka pomocnicza historji. [Classical archaeology as an aid to history.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* **1** 1929: 130–161.—The author emphasizes the importance of archaeology for the study of antiquity especially in Greece. Exact and critical researches make possible the reconstruction of life, customs, and civilization in certain epochs. The importance of discoveries grows according to the lack or inadequacy of the historical sources. An introductory bibliography on classical archaeology is appended.—*A. Walawender.*

5043. PRYCE, T. DAVIES. Cornucopia bowls and allied vessels. *Antiquaries J.* **10**(4) Oct. 1930: 344–355.—During the last 20 years the study of Samian ware has made great advances, and the value of this fabric for dating purposes is now generally recognized. Much, however, still remains to be learned with regard to the ornamental detail of the first third of the 2d century. The paper directs attention to some samples of this class of ware, especially the cornucopia bowls and other closely allied and largely contemporary fabrics. It also contains a table showing the frequency and widespread distribution of this class of ware. (Drawings.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 4990)

5044. BARBEY, M.; DECOLLOGNY, L.; POGET, S. W. Urba: Mosaïques et vestiges romains de Boscéaz, près Orbe. [Urba: mosaics and Roman remains at Boscéaz near Orbe.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* **37**(11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 323–378.—This magnificently illustrated article contains all the information now available concerning the Roman settlement at Urba (the modern Orbe), and devotes particular attention to the discoveries made in 1925. The mosaics, which are all illustrated, one in color, are especially fine.—*H. Furber.*

5045. COUISSIN, PAUL. Le casque romain de la Caverna della Mosche. [The Roman helmet found at Trieste.] *Rev. Archéol.* **31**(1) Jan.–Apr. 1930: 93–96.—This is an Italo-Celtic type representing a transition, somewhat different from any other examples; probably of the first century B.C.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

5046. SPEZIALE, G. C. Delle navi de Nemi e del l'archeologia navali. [The ships of Nemi and naval archaeology.] *Nuova Antologia.* **274**(1407) Nov. 1, 1930: 67–100.—Although as yet little scientific examination of the Roman ships uncovered by the lowering of the Lago di Nemi has been made, the examination shows the advanced state of naval architecture of the time.—*J. C. Russell.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 4992–4994, 5127, 5179, 5209, 5380)

5047. JOHNSTON, H. Caerleon. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 69–73.—An account of the excavations at Caerleon, the Roman *Isca Silurum*, one of the most important Roman fortresses on the Welsh border, and perhaps later the legendary Camelot.—*Adolph Feinstein.*

5048. NAEF, ALBERT. Avenches. *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* **37**(1) Jan. 1929: 37–45.—This article is accompanied by a map of Roman Aventicum, and its chief purpose is to describe the Roman remains which have been discovered as a result of extensive excavations undertaken on this site. Some attention is also paid to medieval Avenches.—*H. Furber.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

5049. GUPTE, Y. R. Archaeological and historical research. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* **4**(1–2) Dec. 1928: 81–94.—Excavations at Mohenjo Daro in Sind have revealed many antiquities of pre-Rigvedic times, showing that the Aryan conquerors were nomads of inferior civilization to the Dasyas of the region. Research in the Satara district has brought to light monuments of Hinayana Buddhism of 250 B.C. or earlier. The most important discoveries are those in the Karad caves. Many parts of the district are yet unsurveyed and images are lying uncared for. Sati stones and boundary markers are being deciphered wherever available to the officials of the government survey.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

5050. DEONNA, W. L'image incomplète ou mutilée. [The incomplete or mutilated image.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* **32**(4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 321–332.—This article deals with the problems of interpretation of monuments by students of religious history. Most of the factors dealt with, which bear upon the mutilation of images or their incompleteness, have to do with magic and religious practices.—*T. A. Brady.*

5051. LAUFER, BERTHOLD. The early history of felt. *Amer. Anthropologist.* **32**(1) Jan–Mar. 1930: 1–18.—The art of rolling, beating, or pressing animal hair or wool is probably older than the art of spinning or weaving and was restricted in antiquity to Europe and Asia. As a cultural element it requires presence of domesticated animals and is absolutely essential to nomadic peoples. The art was invented and perfected by Asiatic nomads. In China, called in antiquity "land of the felt," records of the 4th and 5th centuries, B.C.,

speak of it; in Tibet, it is used for tents, boots, hats, even plates; in Russian Turkestan, for rugs, carpets, door curtains, saddle covers, bottle cases, mittens, and mattresses; among the Mongols in general, images of the gods were made of felt also. The Iranians probably invented the manufacture of felt according to evidence from archaeology. Tamerlane is credited with the invention of felt hats for his troops. Rain cloaks and caps of felt are mentioned by Homer. The tight-fitting cap worn by the Romans at meals and festivals which was a symbol of liberty to them was probably gotten from the Greeks. The Romanic nations received their knowledge of felt from the Germanic tribes and the latter from the Slavs if we are to accept the etymological evidence.—*Nathan Miller.*

5052. **MANTEUFFEL, JERZY. Papyrologja jako nauka pomocnicza historji.** [Papyrology, an auxiliary science of history.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* 1 1929: 70–90.—An historical sketch of the development of papyrology, mentioning the countries which have collected most papyri: England, Germany, Italy, and France. America is making efforts to secure these materials. The author also discusses the method of studying papyri. (Bibliography.)—*A. Walawender.*

5053. **RICHTER, GUSTAV. Die Orientalistik an den deutschen Universitäten.** [Oriental studies at German universities.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5 (10) Jul. 1929: 615–624.—There are professors of oriental philology at all the universities in Germany. The students however, consist almost wholly of those who have merely a secondary interest in the subject, chiefly Jewish and Christian theologians. There is need of developing a greater general interest in oriental studies.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 5035, 5043)

5054. **INGHOLT, HARALD. The oldest known grave-relief from Palmyra.** *Acta Archaeol.* 1 (2) 1930: 191–194.—This relief was part of a female bust, but only the head, part of the neck, and some background are preserved. A six line inscription (with some traces of red) reads "Wife of Bar'ateh, son of Hanbel (son of) 'A'abî. Year 377" (65/6 A.D.). The article includes a family tree of 'A'abî (see the author's *Studier over palmyrensk Skulptur*, 1928); there is a good photograph.—*C. W. McEwan.*

5055. **LANGENSKIÖLD, ERIC. Torso di Belvedere.** *Acta Archaeol.* 1 (2) 1930: 121–146.—*C. W. McEwan.*

5056. **MYLONAS, GEORGE E. A bronze statuette of Heracles.** *Art. Bull.* 12 (3) Sep. 1930: 219–225.

5057. **SCHMIDT, HEINRICH. Funde figürlicher Plastik in Ktesiphon.** [Finds of plastic figures in Ctesiphon.] *Belvedere. Monatsschr. f. Sammler u. Kunstfreunde.* 9 (11) 1930: 137–140.

5058. **SIREN, OSVALD. Two monuments of early Chinese sculpture.** *Burlington Mag.* 57 (333) Dec. 1930: 300–304.—One of the few extant Han dynasty pieces is the gray limestone lion in the gallery of Edgar Worch of Berlin. This is probably of the same period as the smaller stone lions at the entrance to the Wu tombs of Chia Hsiang, *ca.* A.D. 147, but it was originally located near Wei Hui Fu. The character of the sculpture raises the question of possible Babylonian art influences in ancient China. In the same collection is found a standing Bodhisattva in white marble, showing sculptural styles of the Sui period in the treatment of draperies and the modelling of the chest. The statue was probably made in Ting Chou or Chu Yang where such marble is obtainable. [Three large illustrations.]—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5059. **WOLTERS, P. Gestalt und Sinn der Ähre in antiker Kunst.** [Form and meaning of ears of corn in ancient art.] *Antike.* 6 (4) 1930: 284–301.—We know of several dedications of golden "grainfields" at Delphi and elsewhere, in commemoration of exceptional harvests, and the coins of Metapontum bore an ear of corn, later with its stem and leaves, and even the little mouse of the cornfield, in gratitude for the wealth that the city won from its grain. Representations of Triptolemus in vase-paintings show him holding ears of grain. A cluster of grain-ears of fine gold, little worn, yet seeming to show signs of having been carried in its owner's hand, was found under unknown conditions, some years ago, near Syracuse, and is now in the collection of James Loeb. It may be dated in the 4th or 3rd century. The association of grain with the burial of the dead is recalled in connection with the funeral regulations of Demetrius of Phaleron, and is clearly shown by a vase in which a field of grain takes the customary place of the portrait of the dead in the shrine at the grave. Since the priestess of Demeter in the many copies of a statue from Pergamum carries ears of grain in her hand, we may assume that the present golden ears had been carried ritually by a priestess or votary of the goddess, and were buried with her not only in token of her office, but also in commemoration of the association of the burial of the dead with the sowing of grain. One is reminded of the golden bough of Aeneas. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 5036, 5076, 5080, 5085)

5060. **KEES, HERMANN. Göttinger Totenbuchstudien.** [Göttingen studies of the Book of the Dead.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 65–83.—A myth of the kingdom of Osiris in Herakleopolis from Book of the Dead, chapter 175. (Autographed text, with mythological introduction, translation, and commentary.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5061. **KEES, HERMANN. Kulttopographische und mythologische Beiträge.** [Cult-topographic and mythological contributions.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 83–84.—The fifth contribution to this series deals with "Hike, the oldest of the holy places of prime origin." The name of the god "Magic" (Hike) occurs on the sphinx stela of Thutmose IV. The Heliopolitan-Memphitic cult circle testifies to Hike as a deity. A Coffin-text of Assiut celebrates him as First Emanation and Son of the Unique Lord Atum, an aspect to which the above epithet is appropriate. He is mentioned in connection with Thermuthis. (Several citations. [See Entry 2: 2264.])—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5062. **NICOLAEFF, LÉON. Quelques données au sujet des méthodes d'excérébration employées par les Égyptiens anciens.** [Some contributions on the subject of the methods of excerebration employed by the ancient Egyptians.] *L'Anthropologie.* 40 (1–2) 1930: 77–92.—Excerebration was practiced as early as the 4th dynasty. Its frequency increases in the course of the New Empire and especially during the Greek epoch. The use of bitumen necessitated the employment of a cruder method of penetrating the cranial cavity. For this purpose they enlarged the occipital opening and perforated the cranium vault. The extraction of the brain through the orifice made in the ethmoidal bone seems to have been rare. The penetration to the interior of the cranium through the nasal cavity seems to have been primarily to admit air to facilitate the emptying of the cranium. Bitumen was probably introduced chiefly through the occipital opening. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5063. **SETHE, K., and SPIEGELBERG, W. Zwei Beiträge zu dem Bruchstück einer ägyptischen Zivil-**

prozessordnung in demotischer Schrift. [Two contributions to the fragment of an Egyptian civil procedure in demotic script.] *Abhandl. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos-Hist. Abt.* (4) 1929: pp. 20.

5064. SETHE, KURT. Der Denkstein mit dem Datum des Jahres 400 der Ära von Tanis. [The monument with the date of the 400th year of the era of Tanis.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 85–89.—In *Rev. Archeol.* 11, 1865, Plate IV, Mariette publishes a monument which gives the date 400th year of Seth, "Great of Strength, the Ombite." This is a celebration of the 400th anniversary of the city of Tanis. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5065. WOLF, WALTHER. Papyrus Bologna 1086. Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte des Neuen Reiches. [Papyrus Bologna 1086. A contribution to the history of the culture of the New Kingdom.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 89–97.—A new working over of the papyrus, whose contents are as follows: (1) A two-sided correspondence; (2) the writer's investigations concerning a Syrian slave under the authority of the addressee; (3) the affair of a certain staff of Horus (a cult object); (4) negotiations between the writer and the addressee concerning grain-duties. (Text, translation, commentary.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5066. WOLF, WALTHER. Zwei Beiträge zur Geschichte der 18. Dynastie. [Two contributions to the history of the 18th dynasty.] *Z.f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 98–102.—(1) Thutmose IV, the father of Amenophis III, a conclusion based upon further study of a representation in the tomb of Hekerenheh, Thebes No. 64. (2) Semenchkere and Tutankhamon. Immediately after the death of his father-in-law, Semenkhkere accomplished the return to the old gods, but did not give up the Aton cult. Tutankhamon went one step further and gave up the Aton cult. The final liquidation of the Reformation took place under Haremhab.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 3600, 3612, 3623, 3638, 3643, 3803, 4937, 4957, 5054)

5067. CAVAIGNAC, E. Les Annales de Subbiluliuma. [The Annals of Shubbiluliuma.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 229–244.—This is a translation of the *Annals*, with the exception of those parts previously translated by Friedrich in *Alte Orient.* 24 (3) 1925: 12ff. The version is based upon the text of Forrer, though in some instances the fragments are assembled differently. There is added a translation of a document of Hattushil which has not been translated before.—*T. A. Brady.*

5068. DUNAND, MAURICE. Nouvelle inscription phénicienne archaïque. [A new inscription from ancient Phoenicia.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 321–331.—Three new Phoenician inscriptions and a fourth in an unknown language are described as recently found at Byblos. The inscription here published concerns two gods worshipped at Gebal—Ba'al Shamim and Ba'al Gebal—and a temple constructed by Yeḥimilk, king of Gebal. Close similarity of epigraphy with that of the sarcophagus of Aḥiram is noted. Photograph of the inscription, which is dated from the 12th century, accompanies the article. Comparison is also made of the writing with other early Phoenician characters.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5069. E., G. W. Notes on the inscription on the Museum's Assyrian relief (885 B.C.–860 B.C.) *Bull. Worcester Art Museum.* 21 (3) Oct. 1930: 66–68.—The relief of Assur-nasir-pal in the Worcester Art Museum is inscribed with the "standard inscription" of this Assyrian king. Text and translation are published in E. A. Wallis Budge and L. W. King, *Annals of the kings of Assyria*, Vol. I (1902).—*R. H. Pfeiffer.*

5070. LEHMANN-HAUPT, C. F. Stele und Sockel. [Stele and socle.] *Klio.* (1) 1930: 148–168.—In this article some of the interpretations of Gotze in his edition of Assyrian-Chaldaean inscriptions are discussed. The word *Mazkapu* is not stele but refers to the socle in which the stele was set.—*A. C. Johnson.*

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 3592, 3595, 3598, 3673–3674, 3698, 3854, 5147–5148)

5071. BARROIS, A. Une nouvelle théorie de l'origine des Septante. [A new theory on the origin of the Septuagint.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 331–361.—A detailed discussion of Wutz' theory of the explanation of the peculiar readings of the Septuagint by supposing that the Greek translation was made by men working on a Greek transliteration of the Hebrew text. Barrois finds this theory untenable, attributing the variations to differences of alphabetical representation in the two languages, and to ordinary difficulties of translation from a Hebrew text itself.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5072. BAUMGARTNER, WALTER. Wellhausen und der heutige Stand der alttestamentlichen Wissenschaft. [Wellhausen and the present status of Old Testament studies.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 2 (5) 1930: 287–307.

5073. BEYER, G. Eusebius über Gibeon und Beeroth. [Eusebius on Gibeon and Beeroth.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 53 (3) 1930: 199–211.—This article uses Eusebius' *Onomastikon* as a supplement to Biblical information as to the location of Gibeon and Beeroth, finding much that is valuable in Eusebius, but frankly disagreeing with H. W. Hertzberg's interpretation of Eusebius.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5074. BÖHL, FRANZ M. TH. Das Zeitalter Abrahams. [The age of Abraham.] *Alte Orient.* 29 (1) 1930: pp. 55.—This is an attempt to locate Abraham in reference to Israel using Genesis 14 as a basis and to fit it into history. The author identifies Ched-or-la-omer with Kutir-Laqamar, king of Elam, and Tidal with Tud'alia, king of the Hatti, the second king of that name from about 1530–1480. Thus Abraham becomes their contemporary rather than of Hammurabi. By selecting certain biblical chronology as to the time elapsing between Abraham and the Exodus, Abraham is located not in the 21st or 20th century B.C., but in the time of the Kassite kings and the great Pharaohs of the 18th dynasty. Abraham thus becomes a figure of historical parts, highly idealized as the monotheistic forerunner of the whole Semitic people—an Aramaean wanderer from the moon-cult centers of Ur and Harran—typifying the general body of Canaanites of Palestine. Jacob-Israel becomes the real type of the Hebrews, while Abraham stands for a prior ethnic relationship of the Semitic peoples of Palestine and the antiquity of monotheism.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5075. CUMONT, FRANZ. Esséniens et Pythagoriciens, d'après un passage de Josèphe. [Essenes and Pythagoreans according to a passage in Josephus.] *Acad. d. Inscr. & Belles-Lettres. C. R.* Apr.–Jun. 1930: 99–112.—Josephus, Ant. XV. 10. 4, says the Essenes were dependent on Pythagorean doctrine. Zeller corroborated this statement, but later scholars denied it; now it is reaffirmed by Isidore Lévy in *La légende de Pythagore* (1927), and independently by Max Wellman in a treatise on Bolos of Mende. On the basis of *Bellum Judaicum* II. 8.10 In regard to the immortality of the soul, Cumont declares that dependence does exist. "For the good souls . . . is reserved a habitation beyond the ocean, in a place which is not oppressed by rain or snow or heat, but is refreshed by the ever-gentle breath of the west wind coming in from the ocean" shows the influence of the Pythagorean allegorical interpretation of Odyssey IV. 562 ff.; similar language, due to similar influence, is employed in an epitaph in

Greek verse found in Rome (Kaibel, 649). Similarly the "murky and tempestuous dungeon, big with never-ending punishments" alloted to the base is shown by Plutarch and other late writers to be Pythagorean. The Greeks, however, may have put Hellenic dress on "Chaldean" teachings, which reached the Essenes independently.—*Moses Hadas.*

5076. HEINEMANN, I. Jüdisch-hellenistische Gerichtshöfe in Alexandrien? [Hellenistic-Jewish law-courts in Alexandria?] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74 (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 363–369.—A critique of Erwin R. Goodenough's *The Jurisprudence of the Jewish courts in Egypt* (New Haven, 1929).—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5077. HERZOG, ISAAC. The sources of Jewish law. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (1) Nov. 1930: 47–65.—The Jewish civil law, i.e. affecting rights which are worth money, is two-fold: Biblical and Rabbinical. The first is found primarily in the Pentateuch, secondarily in the rest of the Bible and in traditional explanations thereof supposedly going back to Moses, or established by sound reason, or resulting from the application of principles attributed to Moses. The law allegedly handed down orally through the ages from Moses forms a link between Biblical and Rabbinical law. The Rabbinical law ("enactments of the Sages") corresponds to our legislation by statute. It was enacted by the Great Sanhedrin or by the Men of the Great Synagogue and is in general equally binding with the Biblical. However, some of the Rabbinical law has its source in agreement (conventional law), in "the custom of the merchants," in case-law, in authoritative opinion, and (in the early period) in interpretation of the Bible.—*R. H. Pfeiffer.*

5078. KAPLAN, C. The Pharisaic character and the date of the Book of Enoch. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12 (6) Oct. 1930: 531–537.—Against a half dozen scholars who hold to a Christian or Gnostic authorship of Enoch, Kaplan contends that the book seems to be the creation of Pharisaic Jews. Negatively, the Parables containing the Son of Man passage present a Messianic conception not necessarily Christian. The "hidden" messiah idea is basic in Jewish mysticism. This messiah has no power to forgive sins. Strains of Babylonian and Alexandrian influence reflect the Jewish Diaspora. Again, there is no trace of Sadducee or Essene ideas (Tideman to the contrary). Positively, the details of the Calendar (LXXVIII–11) are Jewish. Two details in the book are Pharisaic. As to date, four points indicate the Herodian period. Kaplan concludes for a late date for the greater part of Enoch, or, at least for the final redaction—the *terminus a quo* for the redaction is 14 A.D.—*John T. Mc Neill.*

5079. KLEIN, SAMUEL. Narbatta und die jüdischen Siedlungen westlich von Samaria. [Narbatta and the Jewish settlements west of Samaria.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74 (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 369–380.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5080. PIEPER, M. Die Bedeutung der Skarabäen für die palästinensische Altertumskunde. [The importance of scarabs for the knowledge of ancient Palestine.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 53 (3) 1930: 185–198.—This is a discussion of the way in which Egyptian scarabs and seals may be used not only for purposes of dating but as well for throwing light on history, religion, art, and general culture of Palestine. Accompanying the article is a brief description of 15 interesting scarabs of the Berlin Egyptian collection.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5081. SCHAPIRO, N. Die Weintechnologie in der Mišna und im Talmud. [The technology of wine-making in the Mishna and in the Talmud.] *Z. f. Semistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 8 (10) 1930: 53–60.—*F. James.*

5082. STEWART, M. J. The under-dog in the Palestine conquest. *Ancient Egypt.* (3) Sep. 1930: 78.—Evidence of an aboriginal group of repressed people is seen in the Cabebite dog figures from Beth-pelet. These figures show that there was an expelled border people kept down in the south by the bronze users, and that they were still ready after many centuries to merge on fraternal terms with the invaders of the Judah clan.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5083. WIESMANN, H. Israels Einzug in Kanaan (Ios. 3, 1–5, 1). [Israel's entry into Canaan (Josh. 3: 1–5:1).] *Biblica.* 11 (2) Apr.–May–Jun. 1930: 216–230.—An attempt to rearrange the text of Joshua 3 and 4 so as to resolve its difficulties and so far as possible bring about chronological order and logic within a badly disarranged text. Wiesmann's order is as follows: (a) The journey from Shittim to the Jordan: Josh. 3:2–4+4+14+6+1bc 5; (b) the preparation for crossing the Jordan: 3: 1a+7+8+9; 4; 2+3+6+7+3, 12; 4; 8a. (c) the crossing itself: 3: 15–17; 4; 9; 4; 1a+4+5+8+9b; (d) the conclusion: 4: 10+11a+15–18; (e) the journey toward Gilgal: 4: 11b+12+13+19+14.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5084. WISCHNITZER-BERNSTEIN, RAHEL. Der Estherstoff in der jüdischen Illustration. [Subjects from the Book of Esther in Jewish illustration.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74 (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 381–390.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 5036, 5042, 5050, 5055–5056, 5059, 5075–5076, 5105, 5124)

5085. GARDINER, NORMAN E. A school in Ptolemaic Egypt. *Classical Rev.* 44 (6) Dec. 1930: 211–213.—In one of the Zenon papyri (P. Cairo Zen. 59060), a boy whom Zeno is sending to school at Hierocles' palaestra in Alexandria is called παιδάριον. Rostovtzeff and Preisigke translated this word as *slave*, but it seems very improbable that any such meaning must necessarily be attached to it. The practice at the time was to educate free Greek youths, not slaves, and this boy named Pyrrhus is probably a poverty-stricken Greek whom Zeno has undertaken to educate. If the youth should prove to be a good athlete, his patron would receive all or part of the prizes won by him. If the boy should acquire a literary education, Zeno could make use of him as a clerk or secretary in his own work.—*T. A. Brady.*

5086. HERZOG, R. Griechische Königsbriefe. [Greek royal letters.] *Hermes.* 65 (4) Oct. 1930: 455–471.—Two letters of Eumenes II to the people of Cos and of Iasos with the answering decrees are sufficiently similar in form so that lacunae in each can be supplied from the other. It is notable that the king sends not only his own envoys but also separate ones from the city of Pergamon, a further confirmation of the constitutional autonomy and independent representation enjoyed by the city. The text of these letters is given with restorations suggested, and also the text of three letters of Ptolemy II and III to the Coans, in connection with the Asclepieia. These illustrate the regular curial style for diplomatic correspondence, suggesting that there may have been regular formularies or schools of training for the chancellors and their secretaries. The Greek requirement of variety, however, prevented a mere mechanical use of the formal phrases.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5087. LAMMERT, F. Kromayer u. Veith: Heer-

wesen und Kriegführung der Griechen und Römer. [Rev. of Kromayer and Veith: Armies and strategy of the Greeks and Romans.] *Gnomon.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 592–599.—In general the best and most comprehensive guide to the military organizations of Greece and Rome. —*Eva M. Sanford.*

5088. MÉAUTIS, G. Sappho et Leucothéa. *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 333–338.—The author attempts to show that the legends of Sappho and Ino-Leucothea were so similar that in one of the scenes adorning the basilica of the Porte Majeure, Sappho is leaping from the rock while Leucothea stands in the water holding a veil. This interpretation would fit well with its supposed use by Pythagoreans, since Leucothea would typify the change by which a mortal became a god.—*T. A. Brady.*

5089. ORSI, PAOLO. Monete in bronzo di Siracusa con sigla d'artista. [Bronze money from Syracuse with the seal of the artist.] *Rassegna Numismat.* 27 (8) Aug. 1930: 275–279.

5090. PIGANIOL, ANDRE. Les sens religieux des jeux antiques. [The religious significance of ancient games.] *Scientia.* 48 (224–12) 1930: 395–404.—An attempt to reconstruct the original religious significance of the athletic contests, the dances, and dramatic performances, of the ancients—a matter upon which the ancients of historical times were themselves not clear. Piganiol calls attention, among other things, to the curious fact that at Nemea, at the Isthmus, and at Olympia, legend connected the origin of the games celebrated at these places with the death of an infant; and that at Rome, the gladiatorial games were originally funerary, and the Circus contained the Pit of Consus (a grave?) which remained open during the contests. Also, he finds traces (e.g., Virgil, *Aeneid*, V, 466–483) of a notion that the victor was an incarnation of the deity in whose honor the games were celebrated, and that the vanquished originally was sacrificed to the deity. These facts suggest that the original purpose of the games was to secure a new body for the deity, who has just died, i.e., just lost his old one. Were the dances intended to serve the same end? It seems more probable that war dances, such as those of the Salii at Rome, like the war dances of the Iroquois, were intended to frighten evil demons away.—*Donald McFayden.*

5091. POTTIER, EDMOND. Rapport sur les travaux de l'école française d'Athènes durant l'année 1928–29. [Report of the work of the French school at Athens during the year 1928–29.] *Acad. d. Inscr. & Belles-Lettres. C.R.* Apr.–Jun. 1930: 74–85.—Members of the school produced works as follows: (1) Pierre Demargue, *Terres cuites archaïques de Lato (Crète).* This discusses (a) figurines in the geometric style of the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.; (b) rectangular plaques of the archaic style of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.; (c) plaques of reliefs carefully executed in mould. A goddess of fertility of oriental derivation is prominent. (2) Pierre Devambez, *Catalogue des sculptures du Musée du Pirée.* This deals with funerary reliefs. (3) Maurice Holleaux, *Inscriptions agonistiques de Delphes.* This discusses (a) Delphian decrees regarding athletes and performing *artistes* of various kinds, and (b) eight inscriptions on the pedestals of statues of such *artistes.* The author's treatment is learned, ingenious, and striking, and of great value to historians. There follow remarks on the personnel of the school and on its work at Thasos, Delphi, and Mallia.—*Moses Hadas.*

5092. SHEWAN, A. Hissarlik. *Classical Rev.* 44 (5) Nov. 1930: 161–162.—This is a brief review of recent literature on the topography of the Trojan plain.—*T. A. Brady.*

5093. SHEWAN, A. Nerikos. *Classical Quart.* 24 (3–4) Jul.–Oct. 1930: 136–145.—A review of some Homeric questions, particularly the question of the location of Nerikos. The author combats Dörpfeld's attempts to reconstruct the Homeric geography of West Greece.—*T. A. Brady.*

5094. SYKUTRIS, J. Walsdorff: Die antiken Urteile über Platons Stil. [Rev. of Walsdorff: Ancient criticism of Plato's style.] *Gnomon.* 6 (10) Oct. 1930: 527–539.—Except for his complete misconception of Hermogenes' theory of *ideas*, Walsdorff gives a valuable summary of ancient criticism of Plato's style. Our understanding of Plato's style gains very little aid from classical criticism, for Greek scholars formulated no such principles and terms for criticism of prose style as we have for poetry in Aristotle's *Poetics.* The lack was supplied in various ways in the field of rhetoric but not elsewhere. Hence ancient criticism of Plato, for all its bulk, is chiefly of value in connection with the great controversy between philosophy and rhetoric and with the general problems of Plato's influence in the history of ancient thought.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5095. UNSIGNED. Der Araxes des Herodot—die Wolga. [The Araxes of Herodotus—the Volga.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (7–8) 1929: 169–174.

5096. WADE-GERY, H. T. A note on Kleon's finance. *Classical Rev.* 44 (5) Nov. 1930: 163–165.—The author traces the financial policy of Athens from 433 to 422. He uses Meritt's revision of the *Logistai* report (I.G.I^2. 324) and calculates the interest on money borrowed from the sacred treasures during these years. He concludes that down to 426 the rate of interest was normal, about 7% per annum. During the period of Kleon's leadership, 426–422, however, the rate of interest was abnormal, being only 1¼% per annum. He views it as a part of Kleon's fiscal policy that this leader secured for the state a much lower interest rate on the sums borrowed from the gods.—*T. A. Brady.*

5097. WAŁEK-CZARNECKI, TADEUSZ. Historja ustrojowa grecka. Przegląd literatury 1919–1929. [History of the state organization of Greece. Review of literature 1919–1929.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* 2 1929: 288–310.—*A. Walawender.*

5098. WALZER, R. Focke, Herodot als Historiker. [Rev. of Focke: Herodotus as historian.] *Gnomon.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 578–588.—Focke underestimates the importance of Herodotus' connections with the Alcmaeonidae, and goes too far in assuming that the historian wrote with the direct political purpose of supporting the Periclean party. He measures Herdotus with the Thucydidean yardstick. Many of his suggestions are of distinct value for a revision of the Vulgate text. He rightly shows that Herodotus was not so pro-Athenian as to praise the development of the sea power of Athens at the expense of the allies. Not comprehending the importance in Herodotus of the concept of *Aitia* and *Dike* he misses the significance of the *Proemium*, for the relationship of nations and of man to the world. While most of his suggestions are acceptable there is still room for a thorough reworking of the Herodotean material.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

ROME

(See also Entries 4990, 5044–5048, 5050, 5059, 5087, 5090, 5129, 5131, 5146, 5206)

5099. **ALFÖLDI, A. Der neue Weltherrscher der vierten Ekloge Vergils.** [The new world-ruler of the fourth eclogue of Vergil.] *Hermes.* 65 (4) Oct. 1930: 369–384.—The strong influence in Rome of the oriental soteriological teachings that form the background of Vergil's "Messianic" eclogue, are abundantly illustrated by Roman coins of 45 B.C. and following years. Their devices include the head of the Sibyl, the Egyptian double cornucopia signifying the golden age associated with the person of the ruler, the winged figure of a divine child, and others, especially the composite figure of Aion, personifying the end of the *annus magnus* and beginning of a new *saeculum*, and the *sidus Iulium*, the constellation that heralded the new era. The conception of the hellenistic ruler worship, of the rising star of a new ruler, is reflected here as well as in later panegyrics and poems on Roman rulers. Vergil's eclogue therefore takes its place as one expression of a widespread idea of very strong political influence. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5100. **BENNETT, HAROLD. Vergil and Pollio.** *Amer. J. Philol.* 51 (4) Oct.–Nov.–Dec. 1930: 325–342.—There is one unifying principle that runs through Pollio's career—his friendship, first for Julius Caesar and then for Antony. His patronage of Vergil extends from 43 to 39 B.C. and provides a criterion for testing the commentators. From this test come the following results: (1) Vergil owed the introduction to Octavius and the restoration of his lands to Gallus. By 37 the paths of Pollio and Vergil had definitely divided. Gallus went with Vergil. (2) The child of the fourth eclogue, whether allegorical or real, had nothing to do with politics. Vergil wished to honor Pollio for having given a new hope of peace to the world, and the child was derived from a Sibylline oracle based on Jewish messianic prophecy. (3) The writer discusses the order of the Eclogues. —*A. D. Winspear.*

5101. **CARUS, ELIZABETH. Virgil. Publius Vergilius Maro, 70–19 B.C.** *Open Court.* 44 (895) Dec. 1930: 705–711.

5102. **CUQ, ÉDOUARD. Un rescrit d'Auguste sur la protection des "res religiosae" dans les provinces.** [An Augustan rescript on protection of "res religiosae" in the provinces.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 383–410.—This is about an article by Franz Cumont. [See Entry 2: 14103.]—*J. Lambert.*

5103. **DAVISON, J. A. Cicero and the Lex Gabinia.** *Classical Rev.* 44 (6) Dec. 1930: 224–225.—Mommsen's statement that Cicero was silent at the discussion of the Gabinian Law may be incorrect. From passages which show that Cicero was confident of his election to the praetorship in 66, one may infer that he had supported the Gabinian Law and thus was certain of Pompey's support of his own candidacy. His support of Gabinius must have taken the form of votes and perhaps speeches in the senate.—*T. A. Brady.*

5104. **DEUBNER, L. Carcopino: Virgile et la mystère de la IVe Eclogue.** [Rev. of Carcopino: Vergil and the mystery of the fourth eclogue.] *Gnomon.* 6 (10) Oct. 1930: 522–526.—Carcopino holds that the whole eclogue is based on neo-Pythagorean teachings. He does not succeed in making his argument convincing, but makes valuable contributions in details of his exposition of the poem.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5105. **ESSEN, C. C. van. De Cyclope et Cuclu.** [Cyclops and Cuclu.] *Mnemosyne.* 58 (3) 1930: 302–308.—An attempt to reconstruct the pre-Indo-European original of the Etruscan *Cuclu* and the Homeric *Cyclops.* The author concludes that the original *Cuclup* was a god of the underworld.—*Donald McFayden.*

5106. **FERRER, G. A Roman triumph.** *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 81–93.—The general characteristics of a triumphal entry of a general into Rome are described, and the entry in 51 A.D. in which Caradoc, defeated king of Britain, was led in triumph by Publius Ostorius is described in some detail.—*Adolph Feinstein.*

5107. **FLINIAUX, A. Contribution à l'histoire des modes de citation au Bas Empire.** [Contribution to the history of the ways of citation in the late Roman empire.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 193–233.—In the Theodosian code the *postulatio simplex* shows no contact with the procedure through rescript of this code. It seems to have grown spontaneously out of the *libelli datio* of former times. Later, in the post-Theodosian novel constitutions, it is a part of the common law procedure. And in the Justinian code, the *postulatio simplex* is to be found at common law as a contrast to rescript procedure. For a long time one finds it in medieval Roman-canonical procedure as a very common way of citation.—*J. Lambert.*

5108. **FRAENKEL, ED. Rev. of Wili: Vergil.** *Gnomon.* 6 (10) Oct. 1930: 513–518.—Wili's book is useful both for the scholar and the general reader, particularly for the light it throws on the relation of the poet to Augustus. It is marred by inaccuracies and unwarranted statements on scholarly points not really germane to its general character and scope.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5109. **FRANK, TENNY. Roman census statistics from 508 to 225 B.C.** *Amer. J. Philol.* 51 (4) Oct.–Nov.–Dec. 1930: 313–324.—Before 332 B.C. the Roman census apparently included all *capita libera*, whereas in the 3d century it included only adult males. Thus the figures for 508–225 B.C. are in agreement with established historical fact. They square well with an early date for the "Servian" constitution and the figures for the property qualification of each class seem reasonable. About 339 Rome began to expand very rapidly, and the senate was no longer interested in full population figures. What it needed was a list of the available fighting men in the newly added cities.—*A. D. Winspear.*

5110. **FUSIL, C.-A. Lucrèce et les littérateurs, poètes et artistes du XVIIIe siècle.** [Lucretius and the writers, poets, and artists of the 18th century.] *Rev. d' Hist. Litt. de la France.* 37 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 161–176.

5111. **GOUX, A. La voie romaine de Langres au Rhin supérieur par Port-Abucin.** [The Roman road from Langres to the upper Rhine via Port-Abucin.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 355–360. —The study includes a sketch map.—*T. A. Brady.*

5112. **HEINZE, R. Kaiser Augustus.** [The Emperor Augustus.] *Hermes.* 65 (4) Oct. 1930: 385–395.—The known details of Augustus' early life and personality demonstrate the large part played in his character by the "old Roman." While he was an enlightened rather than a literal worshipper of the old Roman divinities, his religious belief was very real, and that his reforms were not undertaken simply as a popular measure is shown by his suppression of the popular oriental cults. In his constitutional arrangements also the spirit of the republic was very strong. Those who over-emphasize the military character of his power overlook the fact that the army, though paid, was still a citizen army, and that he could expect no such prolonged campaigns under his personal command as Caesar had had to insure the loyalty and support of the men.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5113. **HERRMANN, L. Deux allusions contemporaines dans le livre III du "de bello civili" de Lucain.** [Two contemporary allusions in Book III of Lucan's "de bello civili."] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 32 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 339–341. Lucan's description of the death of Lyc-

idas is an exact parallel to Tacitus' account of the death of Octavia, and both descriptions must have depended on the same event. Lucan and Tacitus are also in agreement on the ships of Agrippina.—*T. A. Brady.*

5114. HESSELMEYER, E. Was ist und was heisst Dekumatland? [What is "agri decumates" and what is the meaning of the term?] *Klio.* 24(1) 1930: 1–37.—Tacitus (*Germania* 29) is our only source for the term *agri decumates*, and his work was composed in A.D. 98, or before the Romans had become firmly established in this region. Since the country was not thoroughly organized, it is not probable that the Romans regarded it as crown land. The serf was not a Gallic or Germanic institution, so it could not have been inherited as a feudal estate by the Romans. Moreover, the Gauls in this district came into the Roman empire by treaty, and a form of virtual serfdom could not have been imposed upon them immediately. The term *agri decumates*, therefore, is purely geographical and has no relation with the tithe system. Philologically *decumates* is not the same as *decumani*. It is probably a Gallic name which has been Latinized. It may be derived from the name of a prince, or a geographical term. The fact that the name never reappears and left no trace in medieval or modern terminology shows that the Romans did not give this territory the official name of *agri decumates.*—*A. C. Johnson.*

5115. HOLLEAUX, M. Sur un passage de Phlegon de Tralles. [On a passage in Phlegon of Tralles.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d' Hist. Anciennes.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 305–309.—The summary of the Asiatic War, given in the last "prophecy" of Scipio in the *Miracles* of Phlegon preserved in Palat. Gr. 398, is amazingly accurate except for the introduction of the land of the Ainianes in the Roman itinerary. If the proper name is simply emended to the Aenii, who were on the direct route, but less well known to Phlegon, the difficulty vanishes and the account is correct throughout.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5116. KÖSTERMANN, E. Der Taciteische Dialogus und Ciceros Schrift de re publica. [The Dialogus of Tacitus and Cicero's work, On the state.] *Hermes.* 65 (4) Oct. 1930: 396–421.—A careful comparison of the *Dialogus* of Tacitus with the *De re publica* not only shows how closely Tacitus followed Cicero's model, but clears up many difficulties in the structure of the later work. The picture of the ideal state and its chief citizen appears as a eulogy of the reign of Nerva Trajanus, though necessarily in prophetic form. The *Dialogus* itself is an indication of the strong and fruitful after-influence which Cicero's *De re publica* exerted on the Roman world for centuries.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5117. KROLL, W. Herrmann: Les masques et les visages dans les Bucoliques de Virgile. Jeanmaire: Le messianisme de Virgile. [Rev. of Herrmann: The masks and faces in the Bucolics of Virgil, and Jeanmaire: Virgil's messianic prophecies.] *Gnomon.* 6(10) Oct. 1930: 518–522.—Hermann undertakes to identify the personages of the Bucolics, on the assumption that the same name always must refer to the same person, and from this identification he deduces many details about the life and habits of Vergil and the contemporaries whom he is supposed to be describing under the shepherd masks. The value of the book lies in its careful and scholarly criticism of previous literature on the Bucolics. Jeanmaire has done a more reliable piece of work on the fourth eclogue, though his reconstruction of Orphic messianic prophecy as the basis for its theme is not warranted by the evidence. He assumes that the wonder-child is that of Antony and Cleopatra. Is it not possible that Vergil was purposely vague about the child in order to avoid ranging himself too decidedly on either the side of Antony or that of Octavian? It is a question whether any but subjective conclusions can now be reached on the identity of the child.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5118. LAMBRINO, SCARLAT. Un nouveau diplôme de l'empereur Claude. [A new diploma of Emperor Claudius.] *Acad. d. Inscr. & Belles-Lettres., C. R.* Apr.–Jun. 1930: 131–137.—A military diploma of the Emperor Claudius, engraved on both sides of a bronze tablet, found in Rumania in 1929, is here published. The benefits bestowed upon the veterans are the usual ones, the document is of interest as being the second oldest of the 135 diplomas known; it is important for military history and for certain physical peculiarities.—*Moses Hadas.*

5119. LEHMANN, KONRAD. Das Cannae-Rätsel. [The riddle of Cannae.] *Klio.* (1) 1930: 71–99.—The battle line of the Romans was drawn up on the south bank of the river, protected on the right flank by a deep bend in the river. Here Aemilius Paullus commanded the Roman cavalry on the right of the legions. On the left wing Varro commanded the cavalry also. When the battle was joined, the legions of the Romans forced back the centre of Hannibal's army, but the Roman cavalry on both wings was soon defeated and fled. Hasdrubal, who commanded the Carthaginian cavalry on the left flank, was unable to attack the Roman right because Aemilius drew out the Roman troops on the right until they were protected by the river. Therupon Hasdrubal drew his forces behind the Carthaginian line, and swept in to the left and rear of the Romans. By this maneuvre the Romans were encircled by the Carthaginians and almost completely destroyed. —*A. C. Johnson.*

5120. LÉVY-BRUHL, H. Une nouvelle théorie sur l'esclavage. [A new theory on slavery.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 8(2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 151–152.—Slavery is an "ethnic" institution. At Rome, originally, every slave was a non-Roman. Reciprocally, every non-Roman was a slave, both in peace and in war, unless admitted to association through a collective contract (treaty) or an individual contract of hospitality or clientage. Gradually the conception of slavery was modified by humanitarian ideas and economic conditions. The slave assumed personality and slavery might be inflicted as a penalty upon Roman citizens.—*E. H. Brewster.*

5121. NEHRING, A. Muller Izn: Altitalisches Wörterbuch. [Rev. of Muller Izn: Old-Italian dictionary.] *Gnomon.* 6(10) Oct. 1930: 539–552.—While Muller Izn's work is by no means a repetition of Walde's older *Etymological Latin Dictionary*, it does not represent a notable advance over it, or a necessary substitute for it.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5122. OBST, ERNST. Zur Schlacht bei Cannae. [On the battle of Cannae.] *Klio.* (1) 1930: 164–168.—Polybius' account of the battle of Cannae is a blend of two sources; one of which is possibly Carthaginian and is reliable, the other derived from Roman annalists is quite untrustworthy. In Livy, Appian, and Zonaras, the account is even less reliable. Obst gives in parallel columns the account of the battle as represented in the two traditions. The correct account may be summarized as follows: The Romans had an army of approximately 30,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. About two-thirds of these were recent recruits. Varro was instructed to fight by order from Rome. On the day of the battle the disaffection of the allies made him hesitant, but the battle was forced upon him. Early in the engagement the cavalry of the allies and then their infantry fled, leaving the Roman flanks exposed. Hannibal with his 40,000 troops was able to envelop the smaller force of Romans and to destroy it. Varro escaped to Venusia, where by his great-hearted actions, he was able to gather troops and carry on the war. The account of the cavalry engagements as recounted by Polybius are derived from the best source.—*A. C. Johnson.*

5123. PEETERS, F. Un répertoire des catalogues de manuscrits latins. [A repertory of catalogues of Latin manuscripts.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 8(2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 147–151.—A review of palaeographical cata-

logues since Montfaucon's *Catalogus catalogorum* (1739) reveals a lamentable lack of guide material at the disposal of scholars. Seymour de Ricci's project, to prepare a new Montfaucon which will list all Latin manuscripts, classical and medieval, preserved in the libraries of the world, will require international assistance and years of preparation. Meanwhile Peeters is preparing under the auspices of the *Société des Études Latines* a geographical table of libraries where the manuscripts of classical Latin authors are to be found, including such writers as Isidore of Seville, but excluding the church fathers and medieval authors. The catalogue will be arranged alphabetically according to countries and towns and contain valuable indices.—*E. H. Brewster.*

5124. ROSE, H. J. Ancient Italian beliefs concerning the soul. *Classical Quart.* **24** (3–4) Jul.–Oct. 1930: 129–135.—No one has made a study of Roman beliefs concerning the soul like that made by Rohde for Greece, because materials are scarce. But, judging from archaeological evidence, the Romans, from an early time, had no fear of, and little veneration for, the spirits of the departed. Literary evidence which seems to contradict this view may be discounted as drawing heavily from Greek ideas.—*T. A. Brady.*

5125. SCHULZ, O. Rev. of Baynes: The Historia Augusta, its date and purpose. *Gnomon.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 605–609.—Baynes argues against the consensus of opinion of his predecessors that the compilation of the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* must be assigned to the reign of Julian. But as Dessau had already shown, the Probus oracle, coins, and a passage in the *Gallienus* indicate the year 394/5 as the most suitable one for the final redaction. In particular it is to be noted that the coin type showing an emperor with one or two captive barbarians in commemoration of a victory, which must have suggested the description of such an issue in the life of *Gallienus*, is very rare before the reign of Julian but increasingly common thereafter.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5126. THÉOLIER, LOUIS. Le maître du coeur. Introduction à Virgile. En l'honneur du bimillénaire. [The master of the soul. Vergil, in honor of his bi-millenary celebration.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* **205** (20) Oct. 20, 1930: 129–152.—A bi-millenary discourse delivered at the *Congrès international de l'enseignement libre* at Brussels in July, 1930. Vergil is pictured as the master of the western heart, from the time of his contemporaries, through the Christian humanism of Augustine and the Fathers to the time of the French and Italian Renaissance, and down to the *Spiritual Aneid* of Ronald Knox and the praises of Paul Claudel. The character of Vergil's influence is analyzed, and illustrated by apposite quotations.—*G. G. Walsh.*

5127. VOLLGRAFF, C. W. Romeinsche Inscripties uit Utrecht. [Roman inscriptions from Utrecht.] *Mededeel. d. K. Akad. v. Wetenschappen Afd. Lett.* 70 Ser. B, (5) 127–148.—Excavations on the square adjoining the cathedral at Utrecht have brought to light five fragments of stone bearing Latin inscriptions that probably date from the 3d century, A.D. These refer to the erection of a monument and its consecration to the gods of the Batavians. The donors are numerous: two cohorts of the Roman army, the colonia Vada, the magistrates and the people of Albiobola, a Batavian colony, two Roman officers, a member of the council of Seviri Augustales, the authorities of the Colonia Albaniana (now called Alphen). The divinities that were to be honored are the tutelar genius of Albiobola, called Lobbon(n)us, Hercules Macu-Sanus, probably a Batavian field-god, *macu-* or *magu-* being a Celtic word for field, Lunus, Baldruus, the goddess Borvoboendoa, and a *deus eques*. Lunnus is, doubtless, the oriental god better known by the name of Mên; if this identification is correct, the Utrecht inscription is the first trace of the cult of Mên found in the Latin West. Baldruus is evidently the same as Baldr, Borvoboendoa must be a Celtic goddess, *borbo-* (*borvo-*) meaning "strong,"—*boendoa* being evidently a proper name, the same which survives in that of the Irish river Boyne, and the *deus eques* is also a Celtic divinity. The find is chiefly important for the evidence it brings for the existence of a Roman colony called Albiobola on the central location of the present city of Utrecht. Trajectum, which up to now has been supposed to be the origin of Utrecht, was probably situated on the opposite bank of the Rhine.—*A. J. Barnouw.*

5128. WHEELER, R. E. M. The Roman lighthouses at Dover. *Archaeol. J.* **86** (for year 1929) 1930: 29–46.—The Roman tower on the east cliff at Dover was originally used as a beacon or *pharos*. It is 380 feet above sea level and in fair weather was visible from the nearer points of Gaul, by night the flames of a beacon, by day a column of smoke helped to guide the traffic across the Channel. Numerous photographs and plans analyze its architecture.—*Julian Aronson.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 4995, 5047, 5127–5128)

5129. BRADDON, CHARLES F. The hypocaust. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 77–81.—In chilly England the Roman houses were arranged so that fires were built in the two foot space between the ground and the concrete and tile flooring, or else in adjoining furnaces. In either event the heat rose through the floor and warmed the house. Greater warmth, especially for the baths, was obtained by the use of flue-tiles. The device of the fire under the house was called a hypocaust.—*Adolph Feinstein.*

5130. GAVEL, H. Sur quelques noms de lieux Aquitains ou Espagnols. [On some Aquitanian or Spanish place-names.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* **32** (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 342–354.—*T. A. Brady.*

5131. SCOTT, LESLIE. Keltic torcs. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 59–64.—Torcs or torques were collars of twisted gold worn by the principal people of the Celtic tribes in the British Isles and Gaul. They were of costly and fine workmanship and were greatly coveted by the Romans who seized them on the battlefield and received them as tribute from conquered Celts. The use of these ornaments later spread to the Scandinavian conquerors, and is noted in Beowulf.—*Adolph Feinstein.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

5132. BAKHLE, V. S. Sātavāhanas and the contemporary Ksatrapas, (pt. 2). *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* **4** (1–2) Dec. 1928: 39–80.—The cave inscriptions at Nasik give valuable information on the local states of West India in the post-Maurya period, 220 B.C. and after. Only two refer to the early Sātavāhana princes who ruled in the Kolapur country, at the royal seat of Hippokoura mentioned by Ptolemy. Many inscriptions have to do with grants of land and the building of cave shrines. That Hinduism was a proselyting religion taking in foreigners is evidenced in epigraphic records. The inscriptions of the Ksatrapas show that they did not perform sacrifices but gave numerous gifts to Brahmins. The nigamasabhā or corporate assembly of the cities was an important feature of social and political organization of this period, as shown by the many Nasik records which are described minutely.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5133. FORMICHI, CARLO. Pêrchè la Bhagavadgitâ é diventata il vangelo dell' India. [Why the Bhaga-

vadgita became the gospel of India.] *Progresso Religioso.* 10(3) May–Jun. 1930: 97–107.

5134. PONSONBY FANE, R. A. B. The imperial family and Shintō. *Japan Soc. London, Trans. & Proc.* 27 1929–30: 47–175.—Continuing the series begun ten years ago the author gives further details from the historical records on the imperial family and court life in ancient Japan. The intimate connection of the emperor's house with the gods of the Shintō pantheon is revealed in many references from the *kojiki, Nihon-shoki,* and other early histories. After the restoration of 1868 the mixture of Shintō and Buddhist religions was abolished and imperial connections were altered. In ancient books the three imperial regalia are often mentioned as the outward symbols of the mandate of Heaven: mirror, sword, and sacred jewel; although the last is not specified in some cases. Apotheosis is another link between the imperial house and the gods, as in the case of Emperor Ojin who became the god Hachiman. Elaborate genealogical tables, illustrations, and charts are included.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5135. POUCHA, PAVEL. Indian literature in Central Asia. *Arch. Orientální.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 27–38.

5136. SCHWYZER, EDUARD. Profaner und heiliger Gürtel im alten Iran. [Profane and sacred girdle in ancient Iran.] *Wörter u. Sachen.* 12(1) 1929: 20–37.—*W. D. Wallis.*

5137. UTGIKAR, NARAYAN BAPUJI. Some points of contact between the Mahābhārata and the Jātakas. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 4(1–2) Dec. 1928: 115–134.—There is close resemblance between the compilations of the epic Mahābhārata and the 500 odd Jātakas or Buddhistic folk tales. The dates of the two collections of literature are about the same and many of the characters of the epic appear in the Jātakas as Buddhist heroes. A typical example is the sage Kanha Dipāyana, mentioned in Book XVI of the Mahābhārata under other names. Another is King Sibi of Jātaka 499, who is described in Books III and XIII of the epic without Buddhist embellishments. Besides these major resemblances ten other allusions are taken up in turn.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5138. VAIDYA, G. N. Fire arms in ancient India. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 4(1–2) Dec. 1928: 27–28.—Halhead's introduction to the *Code of Gentoo Laws* started the discussion on the use of fire arms in ancient Indian warfare, largely based on the translation of the words Agnyastra and Sataghni. However, the *astra* which burned whole armies got their potency from miraculous spells and not from any explosive materials in them. The Sataghni mentioned in the epics was not a cannon but more likely a sort of battle mace, and ammunition is never connected with it. Finally the firepowders mentioned in the *Arthasastra* are only inflammable, rather than explosive, for they do not include the essential salt-petre of gun-powder. The conclusion is that the ancient Indians did not know the use of fire arms in warfare and had no artillery of any type.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5139. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. Pañca Tantra studies. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 4(1–2) Dec. 1928: 1–26.—The story of Dustabuddhi and Dharmabuddhi has been misinterpreted by Hertel especially with regard to the name Abuddhi, as pointed out in Franklin Edgerton's article *Evil-wit, No-wit, and Honest-wit* (*J. Amer. Orient Soc.* 40 1920: 271 ff.). From various passages it is seen that Abuddhi of the prose and verse versions of this story was the father of Dustabuddhi. Another problem is that of the "snake guardian" mentioned in some versions of the same story, and stated to be a part of the original Pañcatantra. A third section is devoted to the tale of the ape and the crocodile which is extant in several corrupt versions.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 5028, 5075, 5078)

5140. ATTWATER, DONALD. Catholic liturgies of the East. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 128(5) Nov. 1930: 386–390.—After the 3d century, slight differences developed in the more or less uniform mode of celebrating the holy sacrifice. These variations continued until, in the 4th century, it is noted that Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch had each developed a characteristic liturgy. The liturgies of the East showed a marked difference in the addition of more parts and more ceremony than is practiced in the original Latin liturgy.—*Hattie M. Wise.*

5141. BAILEY, J. W. Twenty-five years of New Testament study. *Crozer Quart.* 7(4) Oct. 1930: 465–481.

5142. BARDY, J. Fragments attribués à Arius. [Fragments attributed to Arius.] *Rev. d' Hist. Ecclesiast.* 26(2) Apr. 1930: 253–268.—A number of citations from Arius appear in a letter from Constantine to the heretic contained in the third book of the *Ecclesiastical History* of Gelasius. The author accepts this letter as genuine and would date it, contrary to the older historians, in 333 A.D. The citation from Arius in the *Hodegos* (termini 683–688) of Anastasius the Sinaite is regarded as spurious, but the citations in the *Contra Monophysitas* are accepted. They reveal the fact that Arius wrote a book against the Nicene Creed.—*R. H. Bainton.*

5143. CHURCH, W. RANDOLPH. The dislocations in the eighteenth chapter of John. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49(4) 1930: 375–383.

5144. COMPENHAUSEN, H. v. Neuere Literatur zur alten Kirchengeschichte. [New literature on the history of early Christianity.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 2(5) 1930: 308–332.

5145. EISLER, R. La ponctuation du prologue antimarcionite. [The punctuation of the Antimarcionite Prologue.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d' Hist. Anciennes.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 350–371.—The Latin prologue to the Gospel of John, clearly translated from the Greek, forms a precious fragment of Papias, of great value for the history of Christianity at the beginning of the 2d century, and without any anachronism. The text and manuscripts are discussed, as well as details of interpretation and history.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5146. EMENEAU, M. B. Ambrose and Cicero. *Classical Weekly.* 24(7) Dec. 1, 1930: 49–53.—Although Ambrose's statement and discussion in moral questions found favor with the Christian church, yet he had not abandoned wholly the classical Roman spirit which made man an individual whose conduct depended on himself without supernatural sanctions. Ambrose may be considered the last of the Roman Christians.—*C. W. McEwan.*

5147. MIESES, MATTHIAS. Hebräische Fragmente aus dem jüdischen Urtext der Apokalypse des heiligen Johannes. [Hebrew fragments from the Jewish original text of the Apocalypse of St. John.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74(9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 345–362.—The book of Revelation, in its original form, is the work of a Pharisee. The version was current in Talmudic times. Numerous similarities in language support this thesis. These Talmudic sayings are all in the name of Rabbi Jochanan. It is more than probable that the author of the book of Revelation was Rabbi Jochanan ben Zakkai.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5148. NAU, FRANÇOIS. Le canon biblique samaritano-chrétien des Hérodiens. [The Samarito-Christian biblical canon of the Herodians.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 396–400.—This article calls attention to the Herodian acceptance of only Mark, three letters of Paul, and four books of Moses in their canon. This

prominence given to the book of Mark is unusual and mention of the Herodians in this book makes him suspect the gospel to have been originally written in Aramaic. Omission of Deuteronomy is also noteworthy. Is the reason that it expresses a curse on those "hanged on a tree"? The manuscript in Syriac dates from 875 A.D. It is in the form of a polemic against the Herodians who indulged in the baths, calling themselves "of the faith of Herod, who was the friend of Jesus of Nazareth."—*J. M. P. Smith.*

5149. SHARPE, NORVILLE WALLACE. The physical causes of Christ's death. *Bibliotheca Sacra.* **87** (348) Oct. 1930: 423–452.

5150. SIOUVILLE, A. Introduction aux Homélies clémentines. [Introduction to the Clementine Homilies.] *Rev. de l' Hist. d. Relig.* **100** (2–3) Sep.–Dec. 1929: 142–204.—The Clementine Homilies and Recognitions are both based on a primitive document of about A.D. 220–230, which was also composed probably of some four documents. The heart of the Homilies is contained in the discussions of Peter and Simon. The principal points of doctrine presented are the divine unity, the true prophet, the syzygies, the Bible and the Mosaic law, human spirits, angels, demons and their prince, Christianity, and Judaism. There is a rather striking resemblance between the teachings of Peter in the Homilies and those of Mahomet in the Koran. It is not to be thought that the Homilies directly inspired Mahomet but, being composed in the immediate neighborhood of Arabia, they certainly contributed to the Jewish-Christian background of Islam.—*G. T. Oborn.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4932, 4964, 5169)

5151. HESSE, OTTO. Johannes Kepler zur dreihundertsten Wiederkehr seines Todestages. [The tercentenary of Kepler's death.] *Z. f. Mathemat. u. Naturwissenschaftl. Unterricht aller Schulgattungen.* **61** (9) 1930: 385–392.

5152. PENDRILL, CHARLES. The ancient hospitals of the city of London. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (775) Jul. 1930: 92–100.—Most early hospitals were "homes for the poor and aged." Of this group the Charterhouse, founded in 1361, survives. Many monasteries and nunneries maintained both almsmen and almswomen, but some wealthy citizens preferred, instead of leaving their money to existing institutions, to found new ones of their own. Among these were Whittington College; St. Mary Spital in 1197; St. Thomas of Acons founded in 1190 by the sister of Thos. Becket; and St. Katherine's by-the-Tower by Matilda, wife of King Stephen. Perhaps the purest act of charity was the establishment of Elsying Spital in 1329, a home for the blind. From the 12th to the 15th century, leprosy was so prevalent that many hospitals were built for lepers outside the city (St. James and St. Giles). One hospital was used for unfortunate women, others for superannuated London clergy and poor brothers of the order of St. Augustine. Two hospitals for the sick were named St. Bartholomew's and the Savoy. To the former, a street casualty was taken. For medicine, the priest would often use water in which the bones of the saint had been soaked. Bethlehem Hospital in the 14th century was used for the care of the insane. It came to be called Bedlam on account of the ravings of the lunatics.—*J. E. Bebout.*

5153. SCHROEDER, THEODORE. Witchcraft and the erotic life. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* **72** (6) Dec. 1930: 640–651.—The article presents a chapter in the history of medicine. Father Grandier of Loudun was burned to ashes in the year 1634 on the charge that he had in spirit seduced the Ursuline nuns by satanic magic. Their accusation was due to frustrated erotic impulses that found expression in phantasies, in which they visioned sexual relations with an attractive priest. These nuns were sexual psychopaths, who experienced a childhood wherein the conflicts of the preadolescent and prepubescent sexuality were more intense than usual. The withdrawal of nuns and priests from the ordinary social contacts and marital responsibilities is due to an uncommon intensity of the earliest subjective conflicts over sex problems.—*Bruno Meinecke.*

5154. THORNDIKE, LYNN. Advice from a physician to his sons. *Speculum.* **6** (1) Jan. 1931: 110–114.—A letter from a physician of Valencia to his two sons studying at the university of Toulouse, in which he advises them on matters of personal hygiene, is quoted in its Latin text. It presumably dates from the 14th century.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5155. UNSIGNED. Leper baths. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 93–96.—Although leprosy declined greatly elsewhere, it was still virulent in 16th century Devonshire. Outside Totnes a hospital was located, and the adjoining leper baths still remain. They consist of three stone troughs through which the water ran constantly. This water is still supposed to have beneficial effects upon skin diseases.—*Adolph Feinstein.*

HISTORY OF ART

5156. ALTROCCHI, RUDOLPH. Michelino's Dante. *Speculum.* **6** (1) Jan. 1931: 15–59.—A commentary on the painting of Domenico di Michelino in the north nave of the cathedral at Florence. The attribution to the artist is proved by quotation of the contract for the work. Each of the component parts of the picture is then analyzed in detail: the Dante portrait, the faithfulness of the reproduction of Florence of 1465, the Inferno, the Purgatorio, and the Paradiso. Bartolommeo Scala rather than Coluccio Salutati or Politian is considered the most probable author of the inscription beneath the painting. [Photographs.]—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5157. GABRIELI, FRANCESCO. Il vero Omar Khayyâm. [The real Omar Khayyam.] *Nuova Antologia.* **273** (1404) Sep. 16, 1930: 227–233.—The long debated question as to whether the poetry of Omar Khayyam is to be taken literally or mystically has been decided by the critical edition of Arthur Christensen: *Critical studies in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.* The group of poems which Christensen has shown upon a purely critical basis to be the most authentic confirms the views about the poet held by Edward FitzGerald that Khayyam is to be interpreted literally.—*J. C. Russell.*

5158. GODFREY, WALTER H. The Abbot's Parlour, Thames Park. *Archaeol. J.* **86** (for year 1929) 1930: 59–68.—The Abbot's Parlour, in Thames' Park, is famous for its early 16th century paneling, the work of Robert King. [Photographs.]—*Julian Aronson.*

5159. HALM, PETER. Die italienische Malerei

auf der Ausstellung italienischer Kunst in London. [Italian painting in the London exposition of Italian art.] *Christl. Kunst.* 27 (2) Nov. 1930: 41–52.

5160. MOLITOR, JOSEPH. Byzantinische Troparia und Kontakia in syromelchitischer Überlieferung. [Byzantine "tropes" and "Kontakia" in Syro-Melchitic transmission.] *Oriens Christianus.* 3–4 (1) 1929: 1–36.

5161. WORTHINGTON, J. HUBERT. Antonio da San Gallo the Younger. *Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.* 37 (13) May 10, 1930: 443–474.—Antonio is not an archaeological remnant, but one of the great humanists of his time. The art of the Renaissance was not a fad as so often charged, but an expression of stirring times and of daring and brilliant men. Antonio was born in 1485 of a family in which there had been several noted architects. He left Florence for Rome in 1503 to work for his uncle, Giuliano. Later he entered the office of Bramante, architect to the pope, at that time working on plans for a new St. Peter's, and soon found himself one of a distinguished group of architects: Peruzzi, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael, and others. He determined to become the Bramante of the future, and he did. His opportunity came with the rise of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese to the papacy, when he was made architect of all the works of that ambitious pope: the new St. Peter's, the Farnese palace, and many military works, such as the Castle S. Angelo, and the Citadel of Perugia, a type of architecture as characteristic of the age as churches and palaces.—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 5153, 5204, 5207, 5213, 5219, 5221, 5223, 5232, 5236, 5240–5241, 5247, 5289, 5293, 6472)

5162. BIHL, MICHAEL. Formulae et documenta e cancellaria Fr. Michaelis de Cesena, O. F. M. ministri generalis, 1316–1328. [Formularies and documents from the chancery of the Franciscan minister general, Michael de Cesena, 1316–1328.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (1–2) Jan.–Apr. 1930: 106–171.—*G. C. Boyce.*

5163. CARMICHAEL, MONTGOMERY. St. John of the Cross (the new critical edition). *Thought.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 374–395.—The first two volumes of the four which are to make up the new critical edition produced in honor of his proclamation as Doctor of the Universal Church, appeared at Burgos in October, 1929. Volume II is entirely taken up with the text of the *Ascent of Mount Carmel* and the *Dark Night*, two apparently separate works, yet beyond doubt parts of what was to have been one large single treatise on mystical theology. There is no life of the saint, properly so called, prefixed to this edition; but the editor, in addition to purely critical observations, has aimed in his *Preliminares* at stating and explaining such facts of St. John's life as "have particularly influenced his growth in sanctity, his culture, and his character, and have contributed to his ascetical and mystical experiences." This new edition was published with the express object of bringing the printed editions of the saint's works into harmony with existing manuscripts.—*William F. Roemer.*

5164. BRIAN-CHANINOV, NICOLAS. Les écrits théologiques russes du moyen âge. [Russian theological writings of the middle ages.] *Rev. d' Hist. Ecclésiast.* 26 (3) Jul. 1930: 551–573.—The Russian church from the 10th to the 18th centuries derived its theology from the Greeks. The works of the Russian theologians are chiefly of interest for the incidental light which they throw upon the customs and aspirations of the people of their times. A number of theologians are discussed from this point of view, e.g., in the 11th century Theodosius, who gives us a picture of cenobitic life; in the 12th, Clement, who represented the Alexandrian against the Antiochene exegesis, and Cyril, the "Russian Chrysostom" whose sermons are full of rhetorical conceits; in the 13th century Serapion pointed to the Mongol invasion as a divine visitation. The metropolitan Cyril was given to millenarian expectations. After the 13th century the intellectual level declined.—*R. H. Bainton.*

5165. CHIAPPINI, AMICETUS. De vita et scriptis Fr. Alexandri de Riciis. [The life and writings of Fr. Alexander of Ricii.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 21 (2–3) Apr.–Jul. 1928: 285–303; (4) Oct. 1928: 553–579.

5166. DIEU, JEAN de, and BELMARD, S. À propos de Duns Scot: I. Duns Scot, témoin de la papauté. II. L'influence de Duns Scot. [Duns Scotus. I. As witness for the papacy. II. His influence.] *Études Franciscaines.* 40 (229) Jul.–Aug. 1928: 405–418.

5167. DINNIS, ENID. The attainder on Dame Elizabeth Barton, O.S.B. *Thought.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 357–373.—Elizabeth Barton, Benedictine nun, who admitted having supernatural visions, rebuked Henry VIII to his face for his adulterous marriage with Anne Boleyn. Whereupon she was sent to London and lodged in the Tower, there for 9 months to be under the surveillance of Cromwell and his fellows. All possible evidence of her supernatural gifts was destroyed and a round-up was made of those whom Elizabeth named as her spiritual advisers and associates. With them she was brought to trial, charged with treason and heresy. During this trial, she delivered a written "confession" that she had been "the original of all this mischief, and by my falsehood have delivered all these persons here." The wording of the confession is no doubt that of her gaolers. This and the speech, which she is alleged to have made prior to her execution, if authentic, may easily be interpreted as the hypercritical self-estimate of a holy mind.—*William F. Roemer.*

1568. ECKSTEIN, RICHARD. Das Augustana-Jahr 1930. [The anniversary of the Augsburg confession, 1930.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 529–539.

5169. GIUSEPPE, F. GENTILI di. L'edizione princeps degli "Opuscula varia theologica et mathematica" di Nicolò da Cusa. [The editio princeps of the "Opuscula varia theologica et mathematica" of Nicholas of Cusa.] *Bibliofilia.* 32 (4–5) Apr.–May 1930: 137–145.—This, the most important work of Nicholas of Cusa, is divided into two parts and consists of 21 chapters or treatises. So far only one complete edition has been known; this is in Gothic type, without date or place of publication, but ascribed by bibliophiles to the press of Martin Flach of Strassburg about 1488–1490. Reichling's catalogue describes two works in Roman type which are evidently parts of this collection. The writer of the article has come into possession of a complete edition in Roman type, containing all 21 treatises, printed at Rome by the press of Bartolomeus Guldinbeck about 1480. This is the *editio princeps*, and is apparently the source of the fragmentary works mentioned by Reichling. There are photographic reproductions of three pages.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

5170. HORTEN, M. Der Kampf um die Gottesbeweise. [The controversy over the proofs for the existence of God.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 43 (4) 1930: 433–444.

5171. JACOBS, C. M. Sources for Lutheran history. II. Sixteenth century preaching. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 1 (3) Jul. 1928: 350–361.—Urbanus Rhegius (1489–1541), important among the Reformation leaders of the second or third rank, published in 1535 a guide for young preachers whose title read: *How to speak cautiously and without giving offense concerning the chief articles of Christian doctrine.* In the preface given in

full translation we have an interesting revelation of the kind of preaching heard in Lutheran pulpits while the Reformation was in progress. Rhegius admonishes against the preaching of forgiveness without repentance, faith without good works, predestination without free will. He warns against the offense which is given to devout believers by a crude and unqualified attack upon the mass, ritual, and fasting. He condemns most relentlessly those who would attempt to extend principles of Christian liberty into the field of political action. There could be no scriptural sanction for the peasant's revolt. —*J. K. Gordon.*

5172. JEANROY, A. Une hymne bilingue à Saint Nicolas. [A bilingual hymn to Saint Nicholas.] *Speculum.* 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 107–109.—The text is quoted from a manuscript of the late 13th or early 14th century.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5173. LACGER, L. de. La primatie et le pouvoir mêtropolitain de l'archevêque de Bourges au XIIIe siècle. [The primacy and the metropolitan power of the archbishop of Bourges in the 13th century.] *Rev. d' Hist. Ecclésiast.* 26 (1) Jan. 1930: 43–65; (2) Apr. 1930: 269–330.—The primacy of the archbishop of Bourges was definitely established by the bull of Eugenius III in 1146, who penalized Bordeaux for having supported the anti-pope by placing the see under the jurisdiction of Bourges. Bordeaux pursued an obstructionist policy with more or less success for two centuries until in 1300 her archbishop declared his independence. His rebellion received papal sanction when he himself became pope as Clement V in 1305. In the meantime the prestige of the primate at Bourges had been declining. His suffragans resisted his jurisdiction; the kings of France restricted the powers of the ecclesiastical courts; but more particularly the pope encouraged appeals to Rome. The church became centralized and the metropolitans declined. Yet Rome herself was defeated by her victory. The lower orders of the hierarchy, being bereft of power, supported the king in the conflict between nationalism and the Holy See.—*R. H. Bainton.*

5174. LEBON, J. Restitutions à Théodoret de Cyr. [Restitutions (of works attributed to others) to Theodoret of Cyrrhus.] *Rev. d' Hist. Ecclésiast.* 26 (3) Jul. 1930: 523–550.—The author attributed to Theodoret of Cyrrhus two works of pseudo-Cyril and one of pseudo-Justinian.—*R. H. Bainton.*

5175. LINDNER, P. BENEDIKT. Die Erkenntnislehre des Thomas von Strassburg. [The epistemology of Thomas of Strassburg.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Theol. d. Mittelalters.* 27 (4–5) 1930: pp. x, 141.

5176. MacNEILL, EOIN. The Vita Tripartita of St. Patrick. *Ériu.* 11 (1) 1930: 1–41.

5177. McGRATH, M. A glimpse of the Celtic church. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (754) Oct. 1930: 337–345.—T. P. Ellis has published, in the forthcoming volume of the Cymmrodarian Society, a detailed study on *The Catholic church in the laws of Hywel Dda.* The paper is written in contradiction of statements of the non-conformist in Wales that the early church of Wales was independent of Rome. It is on this book of laws that Ellis bases his conclusion: that the church of Hywel Dda, that of his fathers and forefathers and down to the 10th century was, in faith and practice, one with that of Rome.—*Hattie M. Wise.*

5178. MERCER, SAMUEL A. B. Christian Abyssinia. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 28 (5) Nov. 1930: 391–395.

5179. NØRLUND, POUL. Les plus anciens retables danois à l'occasion d'une récente découverte. [The oldest Danish jubes on the occasion of a recent discovery.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1 (2) 1930: 147–164.—*C. W. McEwan.*

5180. NYGREN, ANDERS. Die kopernikanische Umwälzung Luthers. [The Copernican revolution of Luther.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 357–365.

5181. PANNIER, J. Histoire de la maison de Calvin. [History of the home of Calvin.] *Soc. de l' Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 401–413.—The home of Calvin in Noyon was situated between the cathedral and the city hotel. His birthplace survived intact until it was destroyed by German bombardment in 1918. A movement to restore the home was begun in 1920. In 1924 the land was purchased and 1927 the first stone of the building was laid. More adjoining land was purchased in 1928. It was projected to reconstruct the birthplace of Calvin and to erect a building to contain a chapel, a museum, and a library. The former has been completed but the latter awaits additional funds.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5182. POORTER, A. de, and BRYS, J. Les manuscrits de droit médiéval de l'ancienne abbaye des Dunes à Bruges. [The medieval legal manuscripts of the old abbey of Dunes at Bruges.] *Rev. d' Hist. Ecclésiast.* 26 (3) Jul. 1930: 609–657.—A description of the manuscripts.—*R. H. Bainton.*

5183. SCHNEIDER, WILHELM. Die Quaestiones disputatae de veritate des Thomas von Aquin in ihrer philosophiegeschichtlichen Beziehung zu Augustinus. [The Quaestiones disputatae de veritate of Thomas Aquinas in its philosophical relations to St. Augustine.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Theol. d. Mittelalters.* 27 (3) 1930: pp. 97.

5184. SÉRENT, ANTOINE de. Les Frères Mineurs en face du Protestantisme au XVIe siècle. [The Franciscans and Protestantism in the 16th century.] *Études Franciscaines.* 41 (234) May–Jun. 1929: 225–243; (235) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 361–380; (236–237) Sep.–Dec. 1929: 473–516.

5185. SMALLEY, BERYL. Stephen Langton and the four senses of Scripture. *Speculum.* 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 60–76.—Langton in spite of explicit recognition of the four approved medieval scriptural interpretations—the literal, the allegorical, the tropological, and the anagogical—never expounded in the fourth sense. Like Hugh of Saint Victor and Saint Thomas, he interpreted prophetical metaphors first in a strictly literal sense before searching their symbolic meanings. He treated mystical interpretation as a science with its own rules of procedure, and is especially consistent in his choice of examples, professing himself shocked at the impiety of those who mocked at the allegorical sense.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5186. STEENBERGHEN, F. van. Siger de Brabant d'après ses oeuvres inédites. [Siger de Brabant according to his unpublished works.] *Rev. Néo-Scolast. de Philos.* 32 (28) Nov. 1930: 403–423.—In 1908 Mandonnet edited six little treatises by Siger de Brabant, the chief and leader of the Averroistic school of Aristotelians in the 13th century. In 1923 Grabmann discovered a collection of Siger's *Commentaries* on the books of Aristotle. Of the manuscripts of these Commentaries, Merton College 275 and Munich 9559, the Oxford MS contains the fullest text of Siger's *Quaestiones in libros tres de anima,* which reveals Siger's psychological doctrines relative to the human soul. This treatise shows that Siger was a forceful, independent thinker, and did not always sustain the *monopsychism,* or unicity of intelligence in the human species, of the Averroists. On this doctrine Siger concludes, "Quamvis via Commentatoris probabilitatem habet, non tamen est vera." An edition of this treatise, based on the Merton College and Munich MSS, will appear in a volume of *Les philosophes belges.*—*Gaines Post.*

5187. STROICK, O. F. M. Wer ist die Stigmatisierte in einer Reformschrift für das zweite Lyoner Konzil? [Who is the stigmatized person mentioned in a reform program for the second Council of Lyons?] *Hist. Jahrb.* 50 (3) 1930: 342–349.—In a memorandum

compiled by order of Gregory X for the second Council of Lyons it is stated that a certain woman claims to possess the miraculous impression of the five wounds of Jesus Christ. The writer, neither denying nor affirming it, demands that this be investigated officially, and either made public for the greater glory of God, or branded as fraud. It can be asserted with a great deal of probability that this person was Elizabeth, a secular, who lived near the Cistercian abbey of Erkenrodt of the diocese of Liège.—*F. S. Betten.*

5188. UNSIGNED. **Inauguration de la maison de Calvin à Noyon.** [**Inauguration of the home of Calvin at Noyon.**] *Soc. de l' Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* **79** (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 357–400.—On July 6, 1930, impressive services were held at Noyon where, since its destruction in 1918, the birthplace of Calvin has been reconstructed as a memorial to the great reformer. An adjoining building will contain a chapel, a museum, and a library. Many official delegates were present and numerous messages from various church bodies in Europe and America were read. (The texts of these messages are given in the article.)—*G. T. Oborn.*

5189. UNSIGNED. **Notice sur l'établissement des cures du pays de Vaud, sur leur pensions, et sur l'emploi des biens ecclésiastiques séquestrés à la Réformation.** [**Note on the establishment of the parishes of Vaud, on their revenues, and on the use of the church property confiscated at the time of the Reformation.**] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* **37** (1) Jan. 1929: 13–24.—An 18th-century document printed *in extenso*, and of considerable value for the history of the Reformation in this part of Switzerland. It deals in great detail with the gradual way in which Protestantism was introduced into Vaud after its conquest from Savoy by the republic of Berne (1536). The unknown author contends that the church revenues and property have increased and serve the general welfare as well as or better than they ever did under the pre-Reformation Savoyard administration.—*H. Furber.*

5190. WEISSENHOFER, ANSELM. **Das Wiener Dominikanerkloster und die Dominikanerbastei.** [**The Viennese Dominican monastery and the Dominican bastion.**] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* **9–10** 1929–1930: 143–156.—This study of the site of the monastery and the bastion is accompanied by seven architect's drawings.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5191. WHEELER, R. E. M. **A pax at Abergavenny.** *Antiquaries J.* **10** (4) Oct. 1930: 356–358.—This is a brief discussion of the salient features in the usage and history of the pax. A pax is a plaque or tablet representing some sacred subject. (Plate.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5192. WULF, MAURICE de. **L'age de la métaphysique.** [**The age of metaphysics.**] *Rev. Néo-Scolast. de Philos.* **32** (28) Nov. 1930: 389–395.—The 13th century was *par excellence* an age of metaphysics. Metaphysics, in the principal doctrines of the century, is objectivistic, individualistic, and pluralistic. It must explain both the interior organization (essence and existence, substance and accidents, form and matter) and the hierarchy of individual beings. Duns Scotus held that being is univocal; Thomas Aquinas, however, that being is analogical. The solution of the problems of metaphysics commands psychology, individual and social ethics, and politics. The theory of the family, corporation, and state is based on the metaphysical doctrine that the person is the sole social reality, and that groups of human beings are the means to facilitate the development of the individual. The theories of Marsiglio of Padua, Jean de Jandun, and Jean Quidort are but the logical development of the medieval doctrine that the human person is the sole reality.—*Gaines Post.*

EASTERN EUROPE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entry 5235)

5193. GENNADIOS, JOANNES. *Ἐκ τῆς ἱστορίας τῶν μεταγενεστέρων Ἀθηνῶν. Βιογραφικὰ δοκίμια.* [**From the history of later Athens. Biographical essays.**] *Ἑλληνισμός.* **21** May 1930: 275–280; Jun. 1930: 340–346; Jul. 1930: 406–417; Aug. 1930: 458–465; Sep. 1930: 523–528.—The former Greek minister in London gives biographies of remarkable persons connected with Greece during the Turkish period. They include the Athenian scholar, Theodosios Korydalleus (1563–1646), who taught at Venice, Athens, Zante, and Constantinople, became metropolitan of Naupaktos and wrote on rhetoric; Argyros Benaldes, another Athenian teacher, who died at Zante in 1720, after having composed a famous address to the Oecumenical Patriarch; the Italian adventurer, Lombardi, whom Chandler met at Athens in 1765, and whose rare work against Luther Gennadios possesses; Frederick North, Earl of Guilford, founder of the "Ionian Academy," some of whose letters are in the Gennadeion at Athens; Christophoros Angelos, a Greek who escaped from a Turkish prison in Athens to Yarmouth and studied at Cambridge and Oxford, where he taught Greek till his death in 1638. There is also a sketch of Akominatos, metropolitan of Athens at the time of the Frankish conquest.—*William Miller.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 4979, 5164, 5384)

5194. BEZA, MARCU. **The Roumanian chroniclers.** *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* **9** (25) Jun. 1930: 124–132.—Brief notes in monastic records concerning princely benefactors from the beginnings of historical records in Rumania. The first to write an unbiased history of his country was Grigore Urechia, the author of *The rulers of Moldavia and their life*, covering the period from the establishment of the province to 1595. He was followed by Miron Costin whose plan of a great chronicle to start from the conquest of Dacia by Trajan was only just begun in *The book of first colonisation* when he died. The troubled conditions of the time had limited him to *The chronicle of Moldavia* from 1595, where Urechia had left it, to 1661. Costin insisted upon the Latin origin of the Rumanians, as did Constantin Cantacuzen in his *History of Wallachia*, only a fragment of which is known. Demetrius Cantemir was a man of wide experience and learning. In his *Descriptio Moldaviae*, 1715, he deals with the boundaries, climate, rivers, natural resources, life and manners, etc. of Moldavia. In his *Moldo-Wallachian chronicle* is a wealth of material to prove the Latin origin of the Rumanians. Ion Neculcea continued the *Chronicle of Moldavia* from the point where Miron Costin left it. He collected and put at its beginning all kinds of legends under the title "A number of tales."—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

5195. GÓRSKI, KAROL. **Śmierć Przemysława II.** [**The death of Przemyslaw II.**] *Roczniki Historyczne.* **5** 1929: 170–200.—Enigmatic death of the Polish King Przemyslaw II, Feb. 8, 1296.—*A. Walawender.*

5196. IORGA, N. **La Dobrogea, pays de synthèse.** [**Dobruja, a country of synthesis.**] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* **6** (1–3) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 11–17.—The Rumanian Dobruja is geologically a very old formation. It belongs to the Danube and not to the Balkan complex; besides the steppe, a rich vegetation is to be found on the shores of the great river. As to history, the east European steppe sent its Scythian kings to this Scythia

Minor. But in the maritime border, Greek cities flourished and the influence of the Hellenic king of Pontus extended to this province. Both shores of the Danube were dotted by the villages of the Getae, a Thracian tribe. From the Balkans came the advance of the Macedonian monarchy, with Alexander the Great and his successors, and the Getae met them with such mightly rivals as King Boerebista. Rome continued in the same manner. It was faced by the new Thracian monarchy of the Dacians. Under Byzantine hegemony the bishops of the Dobruja and the small princes of the 11th century repeated the old Scythian local life. The Wallachian princes of the 13th century represent the Getae and Dacian type; the Ottomans, the tradition of the Macedonians and Romans. For the last time Russia came from the steppe, and the Rumanian state from the Danubian West.—*N. Jorga.*

5197. KĘTRZYŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Uwagi e pieczęciach Władysława Łokietka i Kazimierza Wielkiego. [Remarks upon the seals of Władysłaus Łokietek and Casimir the Great.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* **1** 1929: 1–68.—*A. Walawender.*

5198. RAFACZ, JÓZEF. Zasada dyspozytywności w dawnym procesie polskim. [The principle of competence in ancient Polish law.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* 2 1929: 183–199.—*A. Walawender.*

5199. SZRAMEK, EMIL. Organizacyjny związek urzędów szkolnych z koscielnemi w historycznym rezwoju na Sląsku. [The historical development of the close relationship between schools and churches in Silesia.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Sląsku.* **1** 1929: 58–68.—The association of schools with churches comes from the time when schools were erected near the cathedral churches in the 13th century; later they arose near collegiate churches and parish churches at first in towns, then in villages. Up to the second half of the 18th century all schools in Silesia were parish schools, the direction and teaching of which belonged to clergymen. The expenses of the schools were defrayed by the church or by the parish. In Teschen the separation of schools and churches is now an issue.—*A. Walawender.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entry 5264)

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 5039–5040, 5107, 5131, 5264)

5200. DILLON, MYLES. Stories from the law-tracts. *Ériu.* **11** (1) 1930: 42–65.

5201. GENESTAL, R. La femme marié dans l'ancien droit normand. [The married woman in old Norman law.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 472–505.—The husband's power over his wife is a relic of woman's age-long position of inferiority. The power of the family was broken only through marriage and then passed to the husband. Women followed her husband's condition and had to obey. She had not full legal capacity. She had criminal capacity, but her husband might be pursued if he tried to shield her. She could not act in courts; she had a full capacity at private law, but that capacity found strict limitation for the protection of her husband. She could make a will over personal property.—*J. Lambert.*

5202. GRUNDY, G. B. Saxon land-charters and place-names of Hampshire. *Archaeol. J.* (*London*). **81** (321–324) Mar.–Dec. 1924 (Pub. 1929): 31–126; **83** (329–332) Mar.–Dec. 1926 (Pub. 1929): 91–253.—The names of the Hampshire parishes are given in alphabetical order. Of these 253 have been examined, bringing the list down to "Newtown." The modern name is given first, followed by various old forms with discussion and interpretation. Where there is a charter relating to the place (the charters are found in Birch's and Kemble's well-known collections), it is dealt with in detail by tracing its boundary and commenting on the field names. Finding dictionaries unreliable, the author is building up a glossary of topographical terms. This is pioneer work, undertaken in the belief that before a charter can be used as an historical document the topography must be understood. It has been impossible to traverse the ground in most of these investigations —a matter of travelling a thousand or two miles cross-country—but the six-inch ordnance map has sufficed for most purposes.—*A. B. White.*

5203. MARTIN, HENRI. Un cimitière carolingien à La Tour de Peilz 1926. [A Carolingian cemetery at La Tour de Peilz, 1926.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* **37** (5) May 1929: 143–149.—New finds from this cemetery are illustrated, described, and catalogued. They may now be examined at the Musée du Vieux-Vevey, Vevey. —*H. Furber.*

5204. MOR, CARLO GUIDO. Per la storia dei rapporti fra stato e chiesa al tempo dei Longobardi. La politica ecclesiastica di Autari e Agilulfo. [Contribution to the history of relations between state and church in the age of the Lombards. The ecclesiastical politics of Autari and Agilulfo.] *Riv. de Storia d. Diritto Ital.* **3** (1) Jan.–Apr. 1930: 96–160.—*T. Bruni.*

5205. SMITH, ROLAND M. The advice to Doidin. *Ériu.* **11** (1) 1930: 66–85.—Irish legal history.

5206. VISCHER, FERNAND de. La nature juridique de l'abandon noxal. [The juridical nature of noxal surrender.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 411–471.—Should noxal surrender be taken as a degradation of a primordial principle of personal responsibility of the family head, or, on the contrary as the way of making legal the individual responsibility of the culprit himself? The last solution has been approved for German law by Von Schwerin. But the Roman law may bring new light. The *noxae deditio* was a form of individual responsibility but if the victim wanted to punish the culprit he must first get him outside of his family protection; otherwise it would be a private war. The noxal surrender was the juridical obligation for the head of the family to surrender the culprit for legal procedure instead of shielding him. He might be involved in the responsibility only by protecting the culprit.—*J. Lambert.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 5152, 5173, 5191, 5256, 5262, 5264, 5347)

5207. ALPHANDÉRY, P. Les citations bibliques chez les historiens de la première croisade. [Biblical citations in the historians of the first crusade.] *Rev. de l' Hist. d. Religions.* 99 (2–3) Mar.–Jun. 1929: 139–157. —Röhricht has exposed the religious motives of the crusades from papal bulls of the 13th century. The narrative sources of the first crusade offer many proofs that contemporaries believed the movement to be a part of the divine plan. Ekkehard of Aura, Raymond of Agiles, Fulk of Chartres, and Robert the Monk quote Isaiah or the Psalms to show that the crusade was the fulfillment of prophecy. The object of allegorical interpretations of the Bible became not Christ and Christians but crusaders and the expedition of 1096. The Apoca-

lypse was no longer the only source for historical interpretations. Allusions to places mentioned in Jewish and evangelical history were eagerly sought for the edification of pilgrim-tourists. The Holy Land itself became an allegorical place. The Kingdom of Jerusalem was to Guibert of Nogent a mystical kingdom, a community of the elect. By an almost conscious historical plagiarism the crusaders followed the figurative route of the Hebrews and the Saracens became Moabites and Amorites. In Raymond of Agiles the "poor of God" are set apart to win the Holy Land. He may reflect the extra-ecclesiastical asceticism typified by Peter the Hermit, that popular Donatism which approached some of the Provençal beliefs of the Albigensian heretics.—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

5208. BAUER, CLEMENS. Venezianische Salzhandelspolitik bis zum Ende des 14. Jahrhunderts. [The salt-trade policy of Venice to the end of the 14th century.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* **23** (3) 1930: 273–323.—From the middle of the 12th century Venice had complete control of the salt production and salt distribution of Chioggia. The outlet for this was the immediate neighborhood (the coasts of Istria, Aquileia, and Friuli, and the mouths of the Po); later the market was extended up the Po as far as Mantua and north to Verona. By the middle of the 13th century Venice had entered on a monopolistic policy; in 1251 treaties with Ferrara and Mantua required these cities to trade in salt from Venetian sources. The nearest rival of Venetian salt was that produced at points on the Adriatic. The salt works at Cervia led to conflicts with Ravenna and with the papacy; Apulian salt works influenced Venetian relations with Frederick II; and Dalmatian salt works were a factor in the extension of Venetian control over that coast.—*E. H. McNeal.*

5209. CONANT, KENNETH J. Medieval Academy excavations at Cluny. *Speculum.* **6** (1) Jan. 1931: 3–14.—A report on the results of the work of the season of 1929, accompanied by photographic plates and a plan. [See Entries **1**: 6046, 9794; **2**: 2323, 11325.]—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5210. COVILLE, ALFRED. Rapport sur le concours des antiquités de la France en l'année 1930. [Report of the competition of the antiquities of France in the year 1930.] *Acad. d. Inscr. & Belles-Lettres. C.R.* Apr.–Jun. 1930: 123–130.—Of the 19 works offered 10 were considered, and prizes and honorable mention were awarded as follows: First price, Mlle. Yvonne Bézard, *La vie rurale dans le Sud de la région parisienne de 1450–1560;* second prize, Victor and Charles Mortet, *Recueil de textes relatifs à l'architecture et la condition des architectes an Moyen Age, t. II, XII^e et XIII^e siècles;* third prize, Canon Aimond, *Histoire de la ville de Varennes en Argonne.* Honorable mention, first, the abbés Dubarat and Daranatz, *Les recherches sur la ville et l'église de Bayonne d'après le manuscrit du Chanoine Veillet;* second, M. Deshoulières, *Au debut de l'art roman: Les églises de l' XI^e siècle en France;* third, M. Toussaint, *Lorraine romaine;* fourth, H. Waquet, editor and translator, *La Vie de Louis VI de Gros de Suger;* fifth, Morel-Payen, *Troyes et l'Aube;* sixth, Joseph Bourilly, *Le costume en Provence au moyen age.* The merits and defects of the various works are briefly discussed.—*Moses Hadas.*

5211. D'EVELYN, C. A lost manuscript of the de contemptu mundi. *Speculum.* **6** (1) Jan. 1931: 132–133.—A new 13th century manuscript not used by the latest editors is noted. It supports *Morval* rather than *Morlas* as the name of the author.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5212. ENKLAAR, D. TH. De vorming van de Stichtsche Maarschalkambten. [How the districts of the marshals of the bishop of Utrecht were formed.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* **45** 1930: 360–373.—In his book on the administration of Utrecht during the reign of Bishop David of Burgundy, the author pointed out that the function of the marshal in Utrecht had a development somewhat different from that in other territories, the marshal of the bishop acting as a substitute for his master in exercising his governmental and judicial powers. Besides a few corrections of details of his book, he now declares that in at least 2 of the 4 marshals-districts an older form of government is to be recognized, viz. in the district of Nedersticht, 2 jurisdictions, formerly administered from the castles of Vreeland and Abcoude, and in the district of Amersfoort and Eemland 2 courts of aldermen originally meeting at the castles of Stoutenburg and Ter Eem. In the Nedersticht the function of marshal after 1327 was usually connected with that of chatelain of Vreeland; that of Amersfoort and Eemland originated from the castle of Stoutenburg.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5213. GUTTENBERG, ERICH V. Ein "verschollenes" Kopialbuch des Klosters Michelsberg bei Bamberg. [A "lost" cartulary of the monastery of Michelsberg near Bamberg.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* **48** (3) 1930: 414–434.—The source of the printed text of D.H. III. 104 (*M.G.H.*) has been found in the *Hauptstaatsarchiv* at Munich in some sheets torn from the cartulary of the monastery of Michelsberg near Bamberg. Although a false diploma, written 1141–1170, it was based on a real diploma of Henry III, now lost. A study of these newly discovered sheets reveals that the Michelsberg falsifications were not made all at one time, nor by one person. (Appended is the text of a bull of Clement III to abbot Wolfram II of Michelsberg, dated Apr. 27, 1189, which should come after J.-L. 16408.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

5214. HAMMER, JACOB. Some leonine summaries of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia regum Britanniae" and other poems. *Speculum.* **6** (1) Jan. 1931: 114–123.—Texts published from two 12th century manuscripts at Douai.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5215. LISINI, A. Le leggi prammatiche durante il governo dei Nove (1297–1355). [Pragmatic laws during the government of the Nine.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* **1** (1) 1930: 41–70.—During the period (1287–1355) that Siena was governed by an oligarchy of nine merchants, numerous attempts were made by the magistrates to curb the extravagance and luxurious display of the noble and merchant families. The most detailed sumptuary law was issued in 1330. (Latin text of 1330 and additions of 1339 published.)—*F. Edler.*

5217. MALONE, KEMP. When did Middle English begin? *Language Monog.* (*Linguistic Soc. Amer.*) **7** Dec. 1930: 110–117.

5218. MISKOLCZY, STEFAN. A magyar Anjouk trónigénye Nápolyra. [The claim of the Hungarian Angevines to the kingdom of Naples.] *Történelmi Szemle.* **13** (1–4) 1928: 18–78.—King Charles I of Naples ordered that his grandson, Karl Martell, was to be his successor (1290). In reality, however, Charles I's son, Charles II, succeeded to the throne. After Charles II his grandson, the son of Karl Martell, Charles Robert, should have ruled. But since he was also the heir to the Hungarian crown his grandfather, Charles II, excluded him from succession in Naples and sent him to Hungary. Neither Charles nor the pope wanted the union of Naples and Hungary. Charles II's third son, Robert, became the heir of Naples. After his death there followed his daughter, Johanna, who was married to Andrew, the son of Charles Robert, king of Hungary. But since both spouses were rivals for power and since also among the Neapolitan nobility there was a party hostile to the Hungarian Prince Andrew who was murdered in 1346, his brother, the elder son of Charles Robert, Louis the Great, king of Hungary, led two punitive expeditions against Naples and even held this kingdom in his power for a time. But since Queen Johanna, who was accused of complicity in the murder

of her husband, was not deprived of her crown by the pope, Louis had to renounce his claims to Southern Italy. But after Pope Urban VI lost sympathy with the loose-living Johanna and invested Charles of Durazzo with the Kingdom of Naples, the new king had his predecessor arrested and finally murdered. After the death of Louis the Great, this same Charles laid claim to the throne of Hungary.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

5219. **MOLLAT, G. L'application du droit de régale spirituelle en France du XII^e au XIV^e siècle. [The application of the royal right to vacant benefices in France from the 12th to the 14th century.]** *Rev. d' Hist. Ecclésiast.* 25 (3) Jul. 1929: 425–446; (4) Oct. 1929: 645–676.—The kings of France in the Carolingian period appropriated the revenues of vacant sees and filled the vacancies by the appointment of their own candidates. But this custom did not become general until about the time of Philip Augustus. Innocent III was supposed to have recognized the right, though, as a matter of fact, he did not. Boniface VIII refused to do so and on that score among others came into collision with Philip the Fair. John XXII had a prolonged controversy on the question with Philip VI, who in October, 1334 promulgated an order which gave unequivocably to the king the right to the revenues and to the appointment, if the see were vacant whether according to law or fact. The popes endeavored to evade the royal claims by granting expectations, that is, promises of benefices about to be vacant so that no actual vacancy would occur. Again the popes, on transferring a bishop, held the see in reservation, but neither expectations nor reservations were respected by the kings, who were tenacious of the spoils with which they rewarded their henchmen.—*R. H. Bainton.*

5220. **OLSCHKI, LEONARDO. Das literarische Vermächtnis des Mittelalters. [The literary heritage of the middle ages.]** *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr.* 7 (2) 1929: 329–347.—The literary heritage of the middle ages has been insufficiently comprehended, due to the scorn of the Renaissance for things medieval, to concepts fastened on us by the 19th century such as humanism, liberalism, and positivism, and to our misleading habit of dividing history into periods. The unity of one period with another should be observed, and the divisions used merely as conventions. Thus all the essential phenomena of medieval culture were very much alive in Italy from Petrarch to Tasso. In France they continued unbroken in many forms through classicism, the Enlightenment and romanticism. Medieval *Exempla* served as models for the biographies and memoirs of Petrarch and Boccacio. The long-continued dependence on medieval literature resulted from the fact that both its technique and inner motive were universal and traditional.—*H. P. Lattin.*

5221. **PATERSON, E. V. Graffiti. Mediaeval signs, drawings and writings.** *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 73–77.—Graffiti, which are incised drawings, writings, and mysterious signs appearing upon walls, arches, and pillars of early churches are often overlooked and frequently hidden by whitewash or removed by smoothing, although of considerable historical significance. Among the most common are drawings of Jesus and Mary, votive crosses, the letter M (for Mary), and the pentacle (the five pointed star made by one continuous line which warded off evil).—*Adolph Feinstein.*

5222. **RICHARDSON, H. G., and SAYLES, GEORGE. The parliaments of Edward III.** *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 8 (23) Nov. 1930: 65–82.—Assemblies of the reign of Edward III to which the commons were summoned were not always parliaments. Nine of these meetings dating from 1327 to 1371 were great councils. The great councils may be distinguished from the parliaments by the form of the writ of summons, by the composition, and by the purpose. Writs of summons to the great council refer to the assembly as a *consilium* or *tractatus* while the word *parliamentum* is invariably inserted in the writs to parliament. The great councils had no fixed or recognized composition whereas the parliaments varied only in regard to those persons or communities upon which the obligation rested to appear or to be summoned in parliament. The great councils were devised in an effort to relieve parliament of some of its business or to complete business left unfinished. The usual purpose of a great council was to discuss taxation or related subjects; however, all the functions of parliament were exercised at various times except the general right of petitioning. The commons made it clear in 1353 that such assemblies were subservient to parliament. An appendix gives a table of the parliaments of Edward III.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

5223. **ROBO, ETIENNE. English history through rustic eyes. Aylmer de Valence, bishop-elect of Winchester (Jan. 1251–Dec. 1260).** *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (221) Oct. 1930: 29–43.—Aylmer de Valence, the youngest of Henry III's half-brothers, was, like so many foreign relatives, provided for in England. By royal interposition he was scandalously named bishop-elect of Winchester (1251) at the age of 23. The administration of some of the episcopal estates (unusual and instructive in several respects) is studied for Aylmer's time largely from the bishopric pipe rolls. An increased money revenue through wholesale commutation of "works" into money payments and the paying of wages to the unfree reminds one of economic and social changes usually identified with the next century. There are detailed lists showing the character and quantity of the crops and the live-stock. The price lists are interesting, e.g., eggs at 2 s. 6 d. per thousand. There is also a brief study of developing surnames among the peasantry. Aylmer died in 1260 just after the pope had consecrated him bishop.—*A. B. White.*

5224. **SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-É. Les transformations des méthodes commerciales dans l'Italie médiévale. [The transformation of commercial methods in medieval Italy.]** *Ann. d' Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (2) Apr. 15, 1929: 161–176.—In the early days of commerce in Italy some rich man usually lent money to the sea-trader for his enterprise. The money lender was obliged to assume the risk of losing both capital and interest. Prior to the 13th century, the Italian capitalist generally preferred to assume such risks and to participate largely in the profits. In a typical contract of 1073 a Venetian capitalist furnished two-thirds of the required capital and the trader one-third; the trader's labor of management was specifically mentioned. Of the profits, three-quarters were return on capital, and one-quarter remuneration for management. In the 13th century combinations of capitalists were formed for granting sea-loans. These loans have been described as "insurance-loans," since the capitalist was only paid back his capital, plus interest, if the merchandise arrived at its destination. In the 14th century these contracts contained a clause stipulating the payment of a separate sum of money, to cover the risk involved. In case of shipwreck or attack by pirates, the sea-trader had to pay the value of the lost or stolen merchandise. Gradually the "insurance-clause" became a separate contract. When the risks were great, they were distributed among a number of individuals. (Bibliography.)—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

5225. **SCHRÖDER, FRANZ ROLF. Walther von der Vogelweide (1230–1930).** *German.-Roman. Monatsschr.* 18 (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 323–335.—Address delivered at the celebration of Walther's anniversary at Würzburg, May 10, 1930, by the professor of German philology of the university of Würzburg.—*E. H. McNeal.*

5226. **SPOERL, JOHANNES. Das Alte und das Neue im Mittelalter. [The old and the new during the**

middle ages.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 50(3) 1930: 297–341.—In spite of the enormous progress in many fields, medieval man did not despise what was old. He considered it his duty to hold on to the old, and even looked upon the wanton abandonment of what had so far been done and taught as a fundamental blunder. But he thought it both his privilege and his duty to develop further, improve if necessary, and set in new light the inheritance of the past. In the beginning men like St. Bede gathered carefully and transmitted to posterity the treasures of old. Gradually the teacher rose in individual importance, and men flocked to the convent schools and the universities to listen to what some famous teacher would have to say. "Even in religion there may be progress, but progress is not alteration." This progress made upon the foundations of the old is one of the characteristic differences between the middle ages and the Renaissance which denied the value of the old entirely. —*F. S. Betten.*

5227. UNSIGNED. Select documents—XVI. Some parliamentary notes and transcripts from the plea rolls of the exchequer of pleas. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 8(23) Nov. 1930: 83–87.—The contents of the plea rolls of the exchequer of pleas throw light on the methods by which sheriffs levied money to pay members of parliament and on the change in attitude towards seats in parliament. These plea rolls also may be used to determine the actual membership of early parliaments. The cases in the plea rolls have the advantage of providing identifications of knights and their constituencies which are not matters of inference but of specific record in a court of law. The original references to two cases of the reign of Richard II are reproduced in the Latin.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 4932, 5007, 5152, 5155, 5158–5159, 5161, 5167, 5171, 5210, 5219–5220, 5222, 5261, 5264, 5311, 5347, 5409–5410)

5228. BATIFFOL, LOUIS. La vie de la cour au Louvre sous Henri IV et Louis XIII. [Court life at the Louvre under Henry IV and Louis XIII.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39(44) Nov. 1, 1930: 5–22.—A discussion of the work of the servants in cleaning and lighting the palace; the number, disposition, duties of the palace guards; the rules regarding entrance to the palace yards and buildings; although almost anyone could enter with little difficulty, the right of doing so on horseback or by carriage was reserved to princes of the blood. An average courtier is followed through an average day, as he dresses, tries to capture the king's attention in the throng of fawning suppliants, dines with his friends, gossips, quarrels. Quarrels were frequent, not only among the hordes of retainers in the lower corridors, but even among the titled courtier in the royal chambers.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

5229. BULL, EDV. Bergensfarerne i Amsterdam. [The Bergen merchants in Amsterdam.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)* 29(2) 1929: 92–109.—Shipping in medieval Amsterdam was little organized in guilds, but of these the most important was the one for the trade with Bergen. The monoply of the Hansa long kept out the Amsterdamers. The earliest privilege granted them was that of 1524—an illegal proceeding because arranged by the Danish instead of the Norwegian council. The Danish version of this document is printed here. A number of clauses from the statutes of the Amsterdam guild are also printed in Dutch.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

5230. CHOTZEN, TH. M. Een Kymrisch Gedicht op den Moord op Prins Willem I. [A Cymric poem on the assassination of Prince William I.] *Mededeel. v. d. K. Akad. v. Wetenschappen, Afd. Lett.* 70 Ser. B, (6) 1930: 149–185.—The author prints a Welsh *cywydd* from a 17th century MS (23) of Cardiff Central Library on the assassination of the Prince of Orange on July 10, 1584. The poet exults over the death of the heretical leader, who will share in hell the fate of Protestant controversialists and translators of the Bible. He was probably an alumnus of William Allen's College at Douay, which the prince and the states general, at the instance of Queen Elizabeth, had expelled from the town, on Mar. 22, 1578. He may have been Robert Gwynn, B.D., a native of the diocese of Bangor, who studied at Douay from 1571 to 1576. After his return to Wales he proved himself an able missionary, a powerful preacher, and a zealous author and translator.—*A. J. Barnouw.*

5231. CRAVEN, W. FRANK. The Earl of Warwick, a speculator in piracy. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(4) Nov. 1930: 457–479.—English pirates who had operated in such numbers during the reign of Elizabeth did not all abandon their adventures after the Anglo-Spanish peace of 1604. James I disapproved of their activities, but there were other European princes who would grant commissions to Englishmen for pay. Armed with such papers, numerous subjects of James sailed from English ports to prey upon the commerce of their enemies. Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick, furnishes a splendid illustration of such an Englishman. He was a colonizer, a Puritan, an admiral during the civil war, but he was also a privateer and captain of pirates. He was an inveterate enemy of Spain, and for ong years Spanish colonies in America and Spanish commerce suffered heavily from Warwick's ships. Spanish protest followed Spanish protest, but in peace as in war the Englishman's ships harassed the subjects and the commerce of his Catholic majesty.—*John C. Patterson.*

5232. DERKS, K. J. Het "Colloque de Poissy." [The Colloquium of Poissy.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 9 1930: 1–26.—In spite of the opposition of Pius IV and the "triumvirate," St. André, Brissac, and Cardinal De Tournon, Catherine de'Medicis' national council for a reconciliation of Catholics and the Huguenots was opened at Poissy, July 31, 1561. The Calvinist Beza and the Cardinal of Lorraine introduced four points: the power of the church, the role of the councils, the value and authority of the Scriptures, and the doctrine of the sacrament. When Cardinal De Tournon insisted that Beza should first submit to the authority of the church on these four points, the latter refused and it seemed that the discussion would end. In the meantine a legate, Hyppolyte d'Este, Cardinal of Ferrara, arrived and renewed the interrupted parley with the modification that discussions be private, thus nullifying the Protestant propaganda. Thereupon twelve delegates of each denomination assembled on Sept. 24, 1561. The legate was represented above all by the Jesuit general, Laynez. Annoyed for a long time, Laynez finally crushingly condemned the project of the queen to find a mean proportion between both groups. Catherine still tried to save as much as possible. She appointed a committee of five delegates of each side to find a formula of faith acceptable to both. This committee submitted a plan but the assembly at Poissy rejected her proposition. (The appendix contains a Dutch translation of Laynez's address. Laynez' MSS, many of which are in the archives, have been used very little, because Laynez employed a stenographic system of his own which no one has been able to decipher.)—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

5233. DILLEN, J. G. van. Nieuwe gegevens omtrent de Amsterdamsche compagnieën van Vere. [New data concerning the first Amsterdam companies for the East India trade.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 350–359.—New discoveries in the notarial records of Amsterdam induced the author to reconsider the juridical character of the forerunners of the great East India Company of 1602. Seeing that the partners did not pay

their money at once to an association but to one of the directors according to their preference, it is difficult to say whether they were sleeping partners to the director or real partners to the company. Van Dillen now publishes a deed of sale of a share in such a company by which it is made clear the the parties concerned considered themselves as participants in the association.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5234. DUBOIS, RAYMOND. La coutume locale inédite de Couin. [The unpublished local custom of Couin.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 324–333.—The custom of Couin has never been officially published. It has nevertheless, though not approved in 1507, had some influence in feudal matters.—*J. Lambert.*

5235. DWORSCHAK, FRITZ. Die numismatischen Denkmale des Türkenjahres 1529. [The numismatic memorials of the year of the Turks, 1529.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins. f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* 9–10 1929–1930: 130–142.—Economic conditions resulting from the attacks of the Turks required Ferdinand I to devote his attention to the minting of Viennese coins. A choice had to be made between the Hungarian ducat and the depreciated Rhenish gold-gulden. New coins were made from the requisitioned church plate. The new coins, as shown by the table appended, were of two kinds: emergency coins (*Notgeld*) and memorial pennies (*Gedenkpfennige*).—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5236. ELTE, S. Interdict en gildewoelingen te Zwolle in het begin der 15e eeuw. [Interdict and agitation of the corporations of Zwolle at the beginning of the 15th century.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 374–389.—The city of Zwolle was punished with the episcopal interdict in 1415 because of some antimonastic paragraphs contained in its statutes. The municipal accounts show in every detail how endeavors were made to have the interdict removed, either by the bishop or by the pope, then at Constance, and how in the meantime priests were found willing to perform the divine service. As to the agitation of the corporations, a growing influence of the handicraftsmen in the city was checked by a violent attack on them by the conservative elements from Zwolle and environments on Dec. 12–13, 1416, which ended with wholesale executions and banishments. Whether there was any connection between the anti-clerical movement and the growing influence of the corporations is not indicated, the two items mentioned in the title being treated separately.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5237. FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Le problème historique des prix. L'afflux des métaux d'Amérique et les prix à Séville. Un article fait, une enquête à faire. [The problem of the history of prices. The influx of precious metals from America and its relation to prices in Seville. An article written, an investigation to pursue.] *Ann. d' Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 2 (5) Jan. 1930: 67–80.—This article contains a critical analysis of Earl J. Hamilton's study of *American treasure and Andalusian prices, 1503–1660,* which appeared in the first issue of the *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* (November, 1928, see Entry 1: 4968). Febvre points out that, in spite of this and other pioneer work, the vast domain of the history of prices is still practically untouched, and warns historians and economists against relying upon the misleadingly precise calculations presented by certain 19th century historians.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

5238. GARATE, JUSTO. Notas sobre la primera circunnavegación. [Notes on the first circumnavigation.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 20 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1929: 133–151.—The territory covered in the present discussion is the Malay Archipelago. The route of Elcano, following the Calpe edition of Pigafetta containing the manuscript from the Ambrosian Library in Milan, from Mar. 16, 1521 to Feb. 11, 1522, describes the movements of the expedition, the death of Magellan, Apr. 27, at Mactan, of Barbosa, May 1, and the capture of Serrano. Elcano, captain of the *Victoria* and chief of the expedition after Gómez de Espinosa has been left behind with his ship, the *Trinidad,* sailed from Tidor Dec. 21 and reached Timor, his last stop in the Malay Archipelago, Jan. 25, 1522. He sailed from Timor homeward bound across the Indian ocean Feb. 11. Whether Elcano was the first circumnavigator is an unsettled problem. Had Magellan in a previous voyage to the east in the service of Portugal reached the same position reached in his western voyage before his death, Apr. 27, thus completing his circling of the world before Elcano? An examination of available sources is not conclusive. (Maps.)—*C. K. Jones.*

5239. KEIGWIN, CHARLES A. The origin of equity. *Georgetown Law J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 215–240.—The growth of equity may be divided roughly into three periods: (1) to the reign of Richard II (1377), during which the most frequent occasion for equitable relief was the impossibility in practice of realizing the remedies afforded by the law; (2) the period of uses, when chancery depended much upon "the conscience" of the various chancellors. What Selden called "the roguishness of equity" was the uncertainty of applying the principles of ethics and the precepts of revealed religion. Nonetheless there may be discerned certain tendencies making for a more definite conception of conscience as a rule of decision. (3) This period starts with the year 1529 when Cardinal Wolsey was removed as lord chancellor and the office was conferred upon Sir Thomas More, a layman and an eminent practitioner at common law. This terminated the ecclesiastical era of equity and inaugurated the equity of the present time. [See Entry 2: 8155.]—*Robert S. Stevens.*

5240. KOHT, HALVDAN. Stadfestinga 1458 paa Saettargjerda i Tunsberg. [The confirmation in 1458 of the agreement in Tunsberg.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* (*Oslo.*) 29 (2) 1929: 75–83.—The author retracts a belief he first advanced in 1915 in these columns that later kings occasionally confirmed the Tunsberg agreement (1277) between church and state, which provided for canonical election. The only definite confirmation known is that of Christian I in 1458, but the author thought it possible that earlier rulers may have done likewise. Now it is his opinion that none did. On the one hand, the document would remain in force without being confirmed, while special circumstances account for its confirmation in 1458. More and more the Danish kings under the Kalmar Union sought to circumvent the arrangement of 1277 by securing "provisions" of the papacy for the church appointments in Norway. The Norwegian bishops offered resistance and after 1439 filled many sees with Norwegians. By 1450 Christian I resumed the royal encroachment and it was time to produce the agreement of 1277 and get it confirmed (1458). In opposing the Danish monarchs, Norwegian churchmen were defending national as well as ecclesiastical independence.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

5241. MALGERI, I. La politica del Cardinal Mazarini con gli stati d'Italia dal 1642 al 1648. [The policy of Cardinal Mazarin toward the states of Italy, 1642–1648.] *Riv. di Cultura.* 16 (4) Apr. 1929: 128–137; (5–6) May–Jun. 1929: 190–200; (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 365–378.

5242. MANTEUFFEL, TADEUSZ. Historja ustroju Francji średniowiecznej. Przegląd literatury 1921–1930. [History of the organization of France in the middle ages. Review of the literature 1921–1930.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* 2 1929: 356–363.—*A. Walawender.*

5243. MILLER, THOMAS. The Skene library at Braemar. *Juridical Rev.* 42 (3) Sep. 1930: 193–200.—There are not many legal incunables in Edinburgh libraries, but among them there is a unique copy in the university library of the *Undecima Collatio* with a commentary by Bartolus printed by Jean Bonhomme at

Paris about 1486 (according to the *Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog*). A facsimile is here given. The university also owns one of the earliest and most valuable of the MSS of the *Digestum Novum* (described in *Juridical Rev.*, 1927: 453–455). In the Skene collection is a unique MS of Bellenden's *Boece* (described in *Juridical Rev.*, 1928: 361–369) and a few incunables (here listed). A recent find in an Edinburgh dealer's shop was Tournhout, *Casus Breves*, which has been presented by its discoverer, Sir Reginald Wingate, to Louvain where Tournhout formerly taught.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5244. M'KECHNIE, HECTOR. Scotland before 1603. *Juridical Rev.* **42** (3) Sep. 1930: 201–206.—Reviewing Miss I. F. Grant's *Social and economic development of Scotland before 1603* (Edinburgh, 1930), M'Kechnie finds her work of great value for legal history, especially of land tenure. It is unfortunate, however, that she has not given an even fuller discussion of legal history, which she admits to be closely connected with her principal concern, economic history. She had the defense that the lawyers have not yet written their own legal history, and it is time that they did so.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5245. PANELLA, ANTONIO. Le lontane asperazioni dell'Inghilterra su Malta. (Un tentativo di occupazione della regina Elisabetta.) [Remote English designs on Malta. (An attempt at occupation in the reign of Elizabeth.)] *Riv. d'Italia.* **31** (10) Oct. 15, 1928: 232–248.—In 1580 there was unearthed a conspiracy among some of the Knights of St. John at Malta to poison the Grand Master La Cassière. Within a short period of time La Cassière and the chief contender for his place died under somewhat abnormal circumstances. The pope was called upon to intervene, but the case was soon hushed up and has never been cleared up by historians. It seems, however, from both documentary and circumstantial evidence that Elizabeth, Alençon, and perhaps Henry III, were engaged in a plot to capture Malta for England. This was to be compensation which England expected as the price of her support against Philip II, who had just seized Portugal. A letter from Cardinal Ferdinand dei Medici to his brother the Grand Duke of Tuscany (dated Dec. 23 and reproduced in this article) describes this attempted *coup*. Other sources are adduced which mention English ships, soldiers, and spies either already employed in the enterprise or waiting for the moment to strike.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

5246. QUAZZA, ROMOLO. Emanuele Filiberto di Savoia e Guglielmo Gonzaga (1559–1580). [Emanuel Philibert of Savoy and William Gonzaga 1559–1580.] *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova, Atti e Memorie.* **21** 1929: 3–251.—The negotiations between Emanuel Philibert of Savoy and William Gonzaga of Mantua following the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis are traced in detail as they concern questions involving Montferrat and Saluzzo.—*E. L. Kayser.*

5247. REYMOND, MAXIME. L'auteur des Mémoires de Pierrefleur. [The author of the "Mémoires de Pierrefleur."] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* **37** (6) Jun. 1929: 179–189; (7) Jul. 1929: 193–209.—Reymond here re-examines with great care the problem of the authorship of these 16th century memoirs, used by Ruchat, the historian of the Swiss Reformation. Though he accepts the view of Piaget (see Entry 2: 7029) that the author whimsically put his story into the mouth of the well-known statue of a *banderet* at Orbe, he contends that there was such an official as a *banderet* in Orbe at various times during the period of the memoirs. Moreover, the author was not a cleric (one of the possibilities suggested by Piaget) but a local magistrate. Genealogical research leads to the conclusion that the *Mémoires* were written by Guillaume de Pierrefleur who was prominent in the local government of Orde in the mid-16th century and had studied with Antoine Chollet and the historian Sleidan. Data supplied by the local accounts of Guillaume de Pierrefleur correspond exactly to data in the *Mémoires.*—*H. Furber.*

5248. ROSSI, PIETRO. Carlo IV di Lussemburgo e la repubblica di Siena (1355–1369). 1. La prima discesa di Carlo IV in Italia e la caduta del governo dei Nove. [Charles IV of Luxemburg and the republic of Siena. I. The first descent of Charles IV into Italy and the fall of the government of the Nine.] *Bull. Senese di Storia Patria.* **1** (1) 1930: 5–40.—In 1355 Siena was ruled by an oligarchy of nine merchants. When Charles IV came to Italy to be crowned, the Sienese appealed to him to overthrow the oligarchy. With his aid the Nine were driven out of Siena and a new governing body composed of 24 nobles—12 *Signori* and a College of 12—was established. After Charles' departure the common people revolted and obtained representation in the *Signoria* of Twelve. The relations between the new government and the emperor remained friendly until the latter's second visit to Italy. —*F. Edler.*

5249. SCHREIBER, HEINRICH. Bucheinbände der Renaissance mit Rollen und Platten. [Renaissance bindings with rolled and stamped decorations.] *Arch. f. Buchgewerbe u. Gebrauchsgraphik.* **67** (9) 1930: 460–469.—Bindings with rolled and stamped decorations reached their high point in the 16th century. Haebler's *Rollen- und Plattenstempel des 16. Jahrhunderts* sets forth his wide knowledge, but the work needs checking. Relations between George Kemmerberger, Matthias Juncker, M. I., H. S. (probably Hans Schoeniger), and other binders are considered.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

5250. STEEL, ANTHONY. The marginalia of the treasurer's receipt rolls, 1349–1399. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* **7** (20) Nov. 1929: 67–84; (21) Feb. 1930: 133–143; **8** (22) Jun. 1930: 209–216.—Steel bases a study of the rules of enrolment followed in the 14th century exchequer of receipt upon a classification of marginal entries in the treasurer's rolls. He analyzes in detail the methods of bookkeeping for standard and for out-of-course revenue; the processes of direct and indirect assignment; the use of the tally and of instruments other than the tally. On the technical side, the study indicates the development of the exchequer as a clearing-house, clerical systematization occurring with a transition to the "financial chaos" of the 15th century. Aspects of more general economic interest are also presented: the writer suggests that the increase of indirect assignment under Richard II may be symptomatic of the growing decentralization in control of revenue expenditure; and that the greater number of a wardrobe debenture type of entry traces an increase of discounting.—*M. Gay.*

5251. STEENSTRUP, JOHANNES. Nogle Strejflys over Christian IV.s Tidsalder, saerligt med Hensyn til Kvindernes Stilling. [Some glimpses of the age of Christian IV, with special reference to the position of women.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen).* **10** (1) 1930: 1–49.—The age of Christian IV lacked outstanding women. So much in the spirit of the time—mercantilist practices by which the government penetrated deeply into private affairs, and the changes that were creating fluid capital—militated against their prominence. There was but one woman of outstanding accomplishment, Tycho Brahe's sister, Sophie. Woman's pallid influence is reflected in much of the inheritance legislation, and in the authority given the husband over the wife. In this connection it should be remembered that the age developed the severest witch persecutions.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

5252. STOLZ, KARL. Die Wiener Nahrungs-und Genussmittelpolitik im Mittelalter. [The Viennese policy concerning necessaries and luxuries in the middle ages.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Stadt. Wien.*

8 1928: 5–30.—Economic self-sufficiency was the chief principle underlying the supply of food in Vienna in the middle ages. Markets within the town were established on the basis of decentralization. Bread, wine, meat, fish, beer, salt, and spices were the principal commodities. Both the town authorities and the territorial lord had the right to issue market regulations. In the reign of Charles IV Vienna entered into an agreement whereby she obtained flour from Bohemia and Moravia in exchange for wine grown in her own environs. This exchange constituted the bulk of her trade. A diagram indicates the location of the chief markets in Vienna in the middle ages.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5253. TEINNAES, OLOF. Slaget ved Axtorna, 20. Okt. 1565. [The battle at Axtorna, Oct. 20, 1565.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen).* 10(1) 1930: 78–93.—When examined critically, hardly any of the contemporary records of the Dano-Swedish engagement at Axtorna prove to be first hand sources. The author develops an account of the maneuvering in the vicinity and illustrates it with two geographical sketches.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

5254. UHLHORN, FRIEDRICH. Die Solmser Archive in der Wetterau. [The archives of the Solms family in the Wetterau.] *Archival. Z.* 6(3) 1930: 69–80.—The history of the Wetterau has been insufficiently studied because it has hitherto been difficult to obtain access to its historical material. In recent decades this material has been collected and arranged, so that it is now finally available for research. The most important documents are to be found in the four archives of the house of Solms. These four archives are the result of the repeated territorial divisions of the original counts of Solms. The contents of these archives are summarized.—*Sol Liptzin.*

5255. UNSIGNED. Documents and records: The Rawlinson collection of seal matrices. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6(66) 1930: 132–138.—In 1927 the Ashmolean Museum accepted for the curators of the Bodleian Library the custody of the seal matrice known as the Rawlinson collection. F. P. Barnard worked on a catalogue of the matrices, about 850, for two years. The majority date from the 14th century. In the 15th and 16th centuries, fewer seals were used, because the proportion of illiterates was less, and because of the increase in the number of notaries, whose attestations sufficed. A large proportion of these matrices bear designs of an armorial type, and heraldry is a feature in many other instances. Barnard discusses the different seals and types of seals, including those of prelates and soldiers, naval seals, trade and craft gild seals, and ladies' seals. The great majority of the matrices in this collection are Italian.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5256. VANCE, W. R. Law in action in mediaeval England. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1930: 1–22.—A summary of material drawn from Smyth, *Lives of the Berkeleys.*—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5257. VOLTELINI, HANS. Die Wiener Stadt- und Stadtgerichtsordnung Ferdinands I von 1526. [The Viennese municipal law and legal procedure of Ferdinand I of 1526.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* 9–10 1929–1930: 105–129.—The municipal law of Vienna needed revision. The charters of Albrecht I (1296) and Albrecht II (1340) were still its foundation. Conditions were changing and Roman-canonical jurisprudence was being introduced. In harmony with the general tendency, the new municipal law deprived the Viennese of many of their self-governing privileges by centralizing authority in the hands of the territorial lord. The original document is still to be found in the archives of Vienna. The municipal court referred to is the criminal court of the territorial lord. The original document has been lost. Only printed copies exist. Two documents of 1570 pertaining to the court are appended.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5258. ZOEPFL, FRIEDRICH. Ein zeitgenössisches Gedicht auf Georg von Frundsberg und die Schlacht von Bicocca. [A contemporary poem on George of Frundsberg and the battle of Bicocca.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 50(3) 1930: 351–356.—This poem, dating from between 1523 and 1525, consisting of 696 verses of rhymed prose, and written by Oswald Fragensteiner, a somewhat educated *landsknecht* who himself participated in the fray, is worthless as a production of poetry, but is valuable for our knowledge of the details of the battle, and throws light on the status of the popular German language of the time.—*F. S. Betten.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 3992, 5395)

5259. 'ABDUL KADIR SURFRAZ, SHAIKH. Persian MSS belonging to the government collection now deposited in the library of the University of Bombay. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 4(1–2) Dec. 1928: 135–146.—The author's scheme for the preservation of rare Arabic and Persian manuscripts was presented to the Bombay presidency in 1917, and resulted in the collection of 114 rare documents, mostly unpublished. Eight of these are described, including treatises on Persian prosody, astrology, astronomy, and jurisprudence. Quotations in Persian accompany the article.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5260. SHARMA, DASHARATHA. Gleanings from Sanskrit literature. *J. Indian Hist.* 9(2) Aug. 1930: 119–131.—This article deals with the works of Rājaśekhara, a court-poet of the 9th and 10th centuries. His writings supplement the accounts left by Arab travellers of the period, and enable us to dispense with the unreliable information of the Smritis. On all topics, religious, social, or economic Rājaśekhara is a safe guide. The reading of his book makes it clear that the 10th century was far from being an ideal period. The loss of moral balance and superstition to which are ascribed the fall of Hindu India in the 12th century, existed in full measure in the 10th. Gross superstition pervaded all classes. Civil warfare was far from being unknown. The caste system was already becoming rigid, although intermarriage seems to have prevailed in the sense that higher castes could marry girls from classes lower than theirs. Child marriage was not unknown. Rājaśekhara tells us something about living conditions, weapons, language, materials for writing, etc. The last part of his writings deals with the Agnikula myth, and gives information of a purely political nature.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 5238, 5259)

5261. BOXER, C. R. The swan song of the Portuguese in Japan, 1635–39. *Japan Soc. London, Trans. & Proc.* 27 1929–30: 4–11.—Macao was in danger of a joint naval attack of the Dutch and the Japanese fleets in 1635, according to this letter written by the *ouvidor* of Macao, Manuel Ramos, to Viceroy Miguel de Noronha at Goa. The Portuguese officer requests the prohibition of the coming of more religions to Japan since the anti-Christian rulers of that land will be disposed to end the *pancada* (silk trade monopoly) and other commercial privileges of the Portuguese merchants in Japan. He complains of the activities of the Japanese Father Paulo whose letters to the islands have added to the difficulties of merchantmen. The author plans to continue with other letters from the *Livros das Mon-*

çoes (Books of the Monsoons) of the period 1630 to 1640 on Portuguese-Japanese relations.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5262. RUFFINI AVONDO, EDOARDO. Il feudalesimo giapponese visto da un giurista europeo. [Japanese feudalism as seen by a European jurist.] *Riv. di Storia d. Diritto Ital.* **3** (1) Jan.–Apr. 1930: 21–68.—Granted that feudalism is an inherent process of certain people under specific historical and political conditions (as G. B. Vico has declared), the author proposes to study in Japanese feudalism the elements similar to those of European feudalism. The historical and systematical exposition of Japanese institutions, is dealt with on the basis of Japanese literature in European translations, especially the work of Asakawa. The author concludes that the traditional formula which makes feudalism arise from a condition of vassalage with the benefice and with immunity, is applicable also to Japan although with some differences. Among these he emphasizes the absence of a military benefice as an autonomous institution, the fiscal and not judicial character of immunity, and the rare occurrence of contractual vassalage. Japanese feudalism is not free from bureaucratic elements inherited from the Chinese constitution.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

(See also Entry 6297)

5263. MANTEUFFEL, TADEUSZ. O potrzebie studjów pomocniczych z zakresu archiwistyki przy badaniach nad historją nowozytną. [The necessity of archive study as an aid to modern history.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* **1** 1929: 121–124.—*A. Walawender.*

5264. PORRI, VINCENZO. La storia economica europea—età medioevale e moderna. [European economic history—medieval and modern.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* **47** (2) Jun. 1930: 135–154; (3) Sep. 1930: 262–304.—This is a critical bibliography of the significant contributions—Italian and foreign—to the study of economic history since the fall of Rome, which have been published since 1919. Part I is divided as follows: new periodicals and collections, works of a general character, medieval economy, origin of capitalism, economic history of France. Part II contains: economic history of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Germany.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 5429, 6548)

5265. CUSTER, MILO. Asiatic cholera in central Illinois, 1834–1873. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* **23** (1) Apr. 1930: 113–162.—More information concerning all purely social situations would be helpful to future historians. The present article gives the names and short biographical accounts of many persons dying of the Asiatic cholera, as well as reprinting newspaper comments of the time. [Practically no information is given for the period before 1849.]—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5266. GĘBIK, WŁADYSŁAW. Historja grzybonawstwa na Górnym Śląsku. [The history of fungusknowledge in Upper Silesia.] *Roczniki Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk na Śląsku.* **1** 1929: 69–89.—*A. Walawender.*

5267. IRVINE, SIR JAMES C. Scotland's contribution to chemistry. *J. Chem. Educ.* **7** (12) Dec. 1930: 2808–2828.

5268. MARTIN, THOMAS. Faraday's diary. *Nature (London).* **126** (3186) Nov. 22, 1930: 812–814.—Before his death, Faraday deposited with the Royal Institution two quarto volumes, six folios, and some unbound MSS which later were bound up to make folio volumes 7 and 8. This manuscript extends to more than 4,000 pages, each entirely covered with writing, the paragraphs numbered in order and illustrated with rough sketches; it covers the period from 1820 to 1862 and forms an almost complete and uninterrupted record of the most of Faraday's original experimental work. The managers of the Royal Institution have resolved to publish this remarkable set of papers to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of electro-magnetic induction. It is hoped that at least one of the published volumes will be available for the Faraday celebrations of September, 1931.—*J. J. Geise.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 5398, 6474)

5269. AGASSIZ, D. Les peintres Sablet. [The artists Sablet.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* **37** (5) May 1929: 129–142; (6) Jun. 1929: 161–179.—This profusely illustrated article deals with the lives and work of two Swiss artists, born at Morges near Lausanne, Francois Sablet (1745–1819), and Jacques Sablet (1749–1803). Francois Sablet, with the assistance of the republic of Berne, was educated at Paris and worked chiefly at Rome until driven back to Switzerland by the troubles attending the French Revolution. He later returned to Paris and spent the last years of his life at Nantes as a naturalized French citizen. He is chiefly noted as a portrait-painter and as designer of the six bas-reliefs of Napoleonic scenes which adorned the Bourse erected at Nantes during the First Empire. Jacques Sablet had a similar career, and likewise attached himself to the Bonapartes and especially to Lucien. He is better known for his landscapes, allegorical scenes, and engravings than for his portraits. A complete catalogue of the works of the brothers is appended.—*H. Furber.*

5270. EBERLEIN, KURT KARL. Die Entwicklung der staatlichen Museen Berlins. [The development of the state museums of Berlin.] *Minerva-Z.* **6** (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 139–143.

5271. ESDAILE, MRS. ARUNDELL. Roubiliac: Some unrecorded details connected with his life and work. *Archaeol. J.* **86** (for year 1929) 1930: 178–186.—Mrs. Esdaile recently published a biography of Roubiliac. Some details, such as the sculptor's lay-figure and the mask of Inigo Jones, are now described.—*Julian Aronson.*

5272. JOHANN GEORG, HERZOG zu SACHSEN. Die Holztüre in Deir Mar-Aelian bei Karjaten. [The wooden gateway in Deir Mar-Aelian near Karjat.] *Oriens Christianus.* **3–4** (1) 1929: 59–63.

5273. MORELOWSKI, MARJAN. O trzech wiążących sié grupach malarzy, rzezbiarzy i snycerzy Polaków szkoły krakówskiej XVIII w. [Three groups of Polish painters, sculptors, and carvers of the Cracow-school in the 18th century. *Sprawozdania z Czynności i Posiedzeń Polskiej Akademji Umiejętności.* **2** 1929: 15–16.—*A. Walawender.*

5274. SCHARFE, SIEGFRIED. Zum Problem des modernen Kirchbaus: rationaler und mystischer Kirchenraum. [The problem of modern church architecture: rational and mystic church interior.] *Geisteskampf d. Gegenwart.* **66** (10) 1930: 376–386.

5275. SIBLÍK, EMMANUEL. Le peintre Jaroslav

Cermák (1830–1878). [The painter Jaroslav Cermák (1830–1878).] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 9 (49) Sep. 15, 1930: 216–237.

5276. WATKINS, WALTER KENDALL. John Coles, heraldry painter. *Old Time New Engl.* 21 (3) Jan. 1, 1931: 129–143.

5277. WOELFFLIN, HEINRICH. Über Jacob Burckhardt. [Concerning Jacob Burckhardt.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41 (11) Nov. 1930: 634–644.—Burckhardt's conception of a systematic history of art is discussed with reference to various points of view, particularly the relation of art to the problem in the mind of the artist, the relation of the history of art to the history of artists, and the medium of expression to be employed by the historian.—*E. L. Kayser.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 5178, 5181, 5188, 5190, 5274, 5316, 5340–5341, 5360, 5363, 5369–5370, 5392, 6135)

5278. BOGGIO, GIACOMO. Per un'estetica scolastica. [A scholastic theory of aesthetics.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolastica.* 21 (2) Mar.–Apr. 1929: 141–148.—Pointing out the lack of a scholastic theory of aesthetics, the author propounds an idea of the beautiful which may serve as a basis for all esthetics. For this purpose he accepts Croce's idea of the ideal beautiful and points out how this must be integrated with that of the ontological beauty of nature and of art.—*G. Bontadini.*

5279. BONTADINI, GUSTAVO. Volontaristi italiani. [Italian voluntarists.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolastica.* 21 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1929: 70–85.—The author examines the writings of Enrico Castelli and Renato Lazzarini. Basing on voluntarist principles in order to prove the principal ideas of traditional Catholic philosophy, they do not, however, reject modern epistemology. Bontadini criticizes this attempt.—*G. Bontadini.*

5280. CAIRNS, D. S. The Christian message: A comparison of thought in 1910 and in 1928. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (71) Jul. 1929: 321–331.—A comparison of the views expressed on the scope and content of the Christian message at the Edinburgh meeting in 1910 and the Jerusalem meeting in 1928.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

5281. CARDEW, SIR ALEXANDER G. Toleration and intolerance: past and present. *Rationalist Ann.* 1931: 35–42.

5282. DARK, SIDNEY. The Jesuits. *Quart. Rev.* 255 (506) Oct. 1930: 281–293.—It was largely their internationalism that made the Jesuits hated. In pursuit of this ideal they even preached the right of insurrection and an apology for assassination. But their missionary activities caused the greatest enmity. In spite of opposition they are today the greatest intellectual force in the church.—*Chester Kirby.*

5283. GRAY, RAYMOND J. The Catholic revival in France 1830–1850. *Thought.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 495–505.—The 1830 Catholic influence on the continent, particularly in France, was at a low ebb. It occurred to a group of earnest young Catholics that the best way of getting public opinion to concern itself more with church principles would be by means of a daily newspaper. A well-edited paper was published, called *l'Avenir* and its motto was "God and Liberty." Among the collaborators were the Abbé de Lamennais, the Abbé Lacordaire, and the Vicomte Montalambert. From the beginning the success of the venture went beyond expectations and its influence on the younger generation was very marked. Other Catholic action included the celebrated conferences of Lacordaire at Notre Dame, Paris, in 1835. Ozanam founded his charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Guéranger restored the Benedictine order in France. Catholics also led the fight for liberty of education.—*William F. Roemer.*

5284. McAVOY, MARY CAREY. Catholic origins in Massachusetts. *Catholic World.* 132 (788) Nov. 1930: 174–182.—Both the Irish Catholics and the French Catholics from Canada journeyed from their homes seeking freedom from religious persecution. In Massachusetts they were met with hatred and suspicion and even greater persecution. The law of 1630 declared that a Catholic priest or Jesuit found in the colony should be warned out and, if he returned, suffer capital punishment. It was not until 1755, when the Acadians left Canada and landed in Boston that signs of toleration appear. Gaining in numbers the Catholics boldly faced intolerance. In 1788 they fitted up a deserted brick church, called it the Church of the Holy Cross, and celebrated the first mass on All Saints Day. By 1800 there were 280 Catholics in Boston and through remarkable work of John Cheverus, the first bishop of Massachusetts (1808), Catholicism made definite and permanent progress against the bigotry in that state.—*Hattie M. Wise.*

5285. MacLEOD, JOHN. Religious movements of the past century in England, 1830–1930. *Bibliotheca Sacra.* 87 (348) Oct. 1930: 405–422.—By 1830 the Evangelicals were the most vigorous party in the Church of England. They maintained their position with the aid of Lord Shaftesbury, the ecclesiastical mouthpiece of Lord Palmerston, tended to avoid association with nonconformists, and became strict churchmen. The political changes of the 30's roused the high church party to champion the establishment, ritualism, and missionary work. When they failed to destroy the Evangelicals by the Gorham case, the extreme sacramentarians went over to Rome. Millenarianism (chiliasm) made great progress among the Evangelicals and ultimately proved their undoing. Among the nonconformists the independents and the Baptists carried on the old Puritan and Calvinistic tradition.—*Chester Kirby.*

5286. McNEILAGE, JOHN. A study of Cardinal Newman. *Evangelical Quart.* 2 (3) Jul. 15, 1930: 268–285.—The growth of the Catholic church in the past few decades has been due in a large measure to the influence of Cardinal Newman. A certain lack of critical alertness was evident at decisive moments in Newman's career. His suddenly acquired conviction in the autumn of 1816 that he was "elected to eternal glory" had none of the accepted marks of a conversion experience. A single walk around Christ Church Meadows with a tutor of Oriel convinced him of the truth of the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession of whose validity he had previously been very skeptical. A conversation with Dr. Whately persuaded him that in the tradition rather than in the Scriptures was to be found the essential basis of faith, and he straightway cancelled his subscription to the Bible Society. Such and similar matters would suggest a certain unfitness as a spiritual guide.—*J. K. Gordon.*

5287. MINET, WILLIAM, and MINET, SUSAN (eds.). Registres des quatres églises de petit Charenton de West Street, de Pearl Street et de Crispin Street. [Registers of the four churches of little Charenton, of West Street, of Pearl Street, and of Crispin Street.] *Publ. Huguenot Soc. London* #32. 1929: pp. 123.

5288. PAUL de la CROIX-sur MEUSE. L'énigme religieuse des Indes. [The religious puzzle of India.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (239) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 146–165.

5289. REMY, P. L'ascèse franciscaine. [Franciscan ascetiscism.] *Études Franciscaines.* 41 (233) Mar.–Apr. 1929: 144–172.

5290. REY, G. Die Kirchenbücher nach rheinischem Recht. [Church registers according to Rhenish law.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 109 (1–2) 1929: 214–220.

5291. SCHETZLER, CHARLES. L'église vaudoise sous le régime bernois. [The church in Vaud dur-

ing the period of its control by the Republic of Berne.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* (10) Oct. 1929: 314–319.—*H. Furber.*

5292. STOCK, LEO FRANCIS. An American consul joins the papal zouaves. *Catholic World.* 132(788) Nov. 1930: 146–150.—The consul is Edwin C. Cushman.

5293. TEETAERT, AMÉDÉE. Bulletin franciscain: pays de langue néerlandaise, anglaise, allemande et slave. [Franciscan bibliography. Dutch, English, German, and Slavic speaking countries.] *Études Franciscaines.* 40(228) May–Jun. 1928: 287–324; (229) Jul.–Aug. 419–442; (230) Sep.–Oct. 534–550; (231) Nov.–Dec. 635–660; 41 (232) Jan.–Feb. 1929: 79–98.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 5333, 5390, 6284, 6381)

5294. ELBOGEN, I. Probleme der jüdischen Geschichtsphilosophie. [Problems of the philosophy of Jewish history.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 1(2) 1929: 89–95.—*H. Solow.*

5295. LAMBERT, MANFRED. Zur Entwickelung des jüdischen Schulwesens in der Provinz Posen. [The development of the Jewish school system in Posen.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 1(4) 1929: 304–321.—*H. Solow.*

5296. LITVIN, A. ביי דער ווינעלע פון די ליטווין, א. פועליציון,, [At the cradle of the "Poale-Zion."] די צוקונפט (*Zukunft*). 35(12) Dec. 1930: 861–865.—The *Bund*, or the Jewish socialist party of Russia and Poland, was almost completely russified. Its use of the Yiddish language was merely a practical utility and not evidence of Jewish national feeling. The political Zionist movement of Herzel, with his establishment of Zionist institutions like the National Fund and the Colonial Bank aroused new hopes among the Jews, and proved to be a powerful rival to the *Bund*. The opposition of the wealthy classes and the rabbis to political Zionism gave to it a more revolutionary tinge. There thus came about the attempt to unite the ideals of Zionism and socialism and the Poale Zion party was created. The first group was organised in Minsk and the author is responsible for the naming of the party.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5297. RACHEL, HUGO. Die Juden im Berliner Wirtschaftsleben zur Zeit des Merkantilismus. [The Jews in Berlin economic life in the mercantilist period.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 2(3) Oct. 1930: 175–196.—*H. Solow.*

5298. STERN, MORITZ. Die Niederlassung der Juden in Berlin im Jahre 1671. [The settlement of the Jews in Berlin in 1671.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 2(3) Oct. 1930: 131–149.—*H. Solow.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 5326, 5336, 5374, 5377, 5494, 5510, 5783)

5299. CAUGHEY, JOHN. The Panis mission to Pensacola, 1778. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(4) Nov. 1930: 480–489.—One of the interesting episodes in the rivalry between Spain and England on the Gulf Coast was the Panis mission to Pensacola. Its outward purpose was to secure guaranties of the rights of Spanish-Louisiana as a neutral in the war between England and her colonies. Secretly, however, Panis went to Pensacola as a spy, and a plan of attack on that fort which he formulated at the time became the basis for Galvez's campaign when Spain entered the war against England. —*John C. Patterson.*

5300. MONTGELAS, MAX. Aus den französischen Akten. [From the French archives.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(10) Oct. 1929: 979–991.—This is a discussion of the French archive publication in general and in particular of the first volume of the third series which deals with the Russian attempt, proposed by Isvolski and vigorously pushed by Tscharykow in Constantinople in 1911 to open the Straits for Russian war ships. The plan would virtually have established a protectorate over Turkey. As in 1908 the plan failed because of the cool reception given in Paris and London.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5301. ONCKEN, HERMANN. Das angebliche Leitmotiv in der Geschichte der französischen Aussenpolitik. [The ostensible guiding motive in the history of French foreign policy.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(4) Apr. 1930: 303–312.—Oncken objects to the thesis of René Pinon in *Current History*, May, 1929, that the traditional policy of France has been exclusively the defense of her "national" and "historic" frontiers. If frontiers are claimed on the basis of conditions 2,000 years ago modern Italy could claim the empire of Augustus. For 1,000 years the left bank has been occupied by people whose language, culture, and government was German. Henry IV, Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louis XIV tried to establish French hegemony. This policy was carried to success in the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. The aggression of Napoleon III follows the some tradition. When France failed to get the left bank of the Rhine and achieve the dissolution of Germany in 1919 she tried to accomplish the same purpose later in spite of peace.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 5255, 5264, 5267–5268, 5285–5287, 5299, 5300, 5348, 5356, 5377, 5391, 5394, 5401, 5426, 5486, 5494, 5496, 5501, 5503–5504, 5519, 5635, 5898, 6137, 6254, 6405)

5302. BIRD, W. D. British land strategy in four great wars, 1702–1802. II. The war of the Austrian Succession. *Army Quart.* 20(2) Jul. 1930: 307–318; 21(1) Oct. 1930: 44–53. [See Entry 2: 14266.]

5303. CORSON, JAMES C. Resistance no rebellion. *Juridical Rev.* 42(3) Sep. 1930: 245–256.—Both Whigs and Tories accepted the doctrine of non-resistance; "that doctrine was part of the common law and it had also been embodied in several statutes." How then explain the events of 1688? At first the only course was to deny that there had been any "resistance." In time, however, with the disruption of the temporary alliance between Whigs and Tories there grew up rival interpretations of the lawfulness of the revolution. The Whigs made a complete *volte-face* and strenuously asserted "resistance . . . the legality of which was the foundation-stone of the Revolution Settlement." Passive obedience soon became a Jacobite tenet and this, together with the facts of 1688, drove the Whigs to confess their "resistance" and to maintain its legality. The paradox resulted that the Whigs asserted their loyalty to the reigning house at the same time as the right to rebel against it. If the Whigs had realised that non-resistance had now ceased to count as a political theory, and that there were ways of turning the theological arguments for it, then they could have avoided this illogical position.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5304. MABBOTT, J. D. The place of God in Berkeley's philosophy. *J. Philos. Studies.* 6(21) Jan. 1931: 18–29.

5305. SOMMER, ARTUR. Das Naturrechtskolleg von Adam Smith. [The natural law lecture of Adam Smith.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* 23 (3) Apr. 1930: 321–341.—A study of the notes of Adam Smith's lectures delivered in 1763, discovered in 1895, and recently translated into German. The manuscript is exceedingly important in that it sheds light upon the French tradition that the *Wealth of Nations* was dependent upon the Physiocrats, as opposed to the English view that Hume and Smith coined the economic theories expressed by them. The first portion of the lectures, on justice, shows some historical and empirical psychology elements, but in the main Smith remains a Scottish economist. The rest of the lectures, on police, revenue, and arms, as the remaining objects of law, present a new economic structure, mercantilism, in all its particulars based upon natural law, similar to the *Wealth*, which, however, does not mention natural law as its foundation.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5306. WILSON, JAMES. "Malbrook." *Quart. Rev.* 255 (506) Oct. 1930: 360–368.—Study of Marlborough's career reveals him as a more likeable man and a greater general than has been thought. He still remains, however, an enigma.—*Chester Kirby.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 4953–4954, 5091, 5110, 5264, 5271, 5283, 5300–5301, 5336, 5338, 5364, 5368, 5374–5375, 5377, 5404–5405, 5408, 5426, 5463, 5481, 5483, 5492–5493, 5495–5496, 5508, 5517, 5518, 5521–5522, 5525, 6156, 6197, 6232, 6274, 6322)

5307. ARCHBOLD, W. A. J. The July days: 1830. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (776) Aug. 1930: 177–183.—This is an account, conveyed largely through quotations from contemporaries, of the reasons for, and the progress and the world-wide consequences of the French revolution of July, 1830.—*J. E. Bebout.*

5308. BEER, G. R. de. A campaign in the Alps in 1799. *Army Quart.* 21 (2) Jan. 1931: 312–328.

5309. BLOCH, MARC. La lutte pour l'individualisme agraire dans la France du XVIII[e] siècle. I. L'oeuvre des pouvoirs d'ancien régime. [The struggle for agricultural individualism in France during the 18th century. I. The work of the public authorities of the old régime.] *Ann. d' Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 2 (7) Jul. 15, 1930: 329–381.—Private property in agricultural land hardly existed in France until the end of the 18th century. As soon as the first harvest was gathered in, the villagers were at liberty to pasture their cattle on all the fields of the village community. The construction of walls, hedges, or ditches was forbidden, unless they protected private gardens, hempfields, or—in some parts of France—vineyards. To the French economists of the 18th century this system of land tenures was contrary to "natural liberty," violated the sacred right of private property, and hindered the improvement of agricultural technique. Agricultural individualism was begun by the local governments. Even in the 16th century local decrees in times of drought, flood, etc., forbade common pasturage before the gathering in of the second harvest, and, after 1730, such decrees tended to be renewed year after year on various pretexts. When Bertin took over the administration of agriculture in 1759, the new ideas concerning private property were in the air. In collaboration with Trudaine, Bertin hesitated to abolish customs which they regarded as protecting the poor. The intendant of finance, Ormesson, on the other hand, looked on the old customs merely as barriers in the path of progress, and he secured the issuing of decrees in Lorraine and elsewhere allowing landowners to enclose their property. None of these decrees, however, abolished the right of common pasturage. In 1780 Vergennes secured power over the administration of agriculture and established, in 1785, a special committee of agriculture. But before the committee could bring about agricultural individualism, the Revolution had begun.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

5310. BRIDEY, ÉMILE. Les dernières années de l'ancienne faculté de droit de Caen. [The last years of the old Law School in Caen.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 243–293.—*J. Lambert.*

5311. BRIEY, RENAUD de. La Toison d'Or. [The Golden Fleece.] *Flambeau.* 13 (20–22) Nov. 1930: 193–202.—January 11 will mark the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good. The order is Belgian by reason of its founder, members, seat, language, and prerogatives. Its reconstitution should provide for the inclusion of all Belgians by birth or by distinguished service. It should automatically confer nobility. It would become a bond of union between the best citizens of all parts of the country and an act of homage to Flanders, the country of its origin.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5312. CAILLET, P. Spéculateurs et biens nationaux, 1791. [Speculators and national properties, 1791.] *Révolution Française.* 83 (3) 1930: 193–202.—The records of the Comité des recherches de l'Assemblée Nationale show, among other attempts at speculation in national properties in the earlier years of the Revolution, that a company of unscrupulous Paris businessmen, probably of Dutch nationality, specially organized for the purpose, sought to operate in the department of Lot through certain local officials. The scheme was frustrated through the honesty of the departmental officials who revealed the details to the National Assembly and the Jacobin Club.—*A. D. Beeler.*

5313. CARON, P. Le registre des dépenses sécrètes du Conseil Exécutif Provisoire. [The Provisional Executive Council's register of secret expenditures.] *Révolution Française.* 83 (3) 1930: 224–254.—This register, the original of which was lately found by Caron in the Archives Nationales, contains a day-by-day list of the secret expenditures of the council from its creation on April 16, 1793, until its suppression, 17 germinal, Year II.—*A. D. Beeler.*

5214. CARON, P. Un rapport sur la situation en France en avril 1793. [A report on conditions in France in April, 1793.] *Révolution Française.* 83 (3) 1930: 263–271.—This document, recently found in the Archives of the Foreign Office, which was prepared by the commissioners sent by the Provisional Executive Council to escort the former Duke of Orleans and other noble fugitives back from Marseilles to the capital, is valuable for the light it throws upon the political situation in France on the eve of the affair of May 31. Marseilles was reported quite loyal and its citizens patriotic, while Lyon was described as apathetic.—*A. D. Beeler.*

5315. CLAASSEN, VICTOR. 9 Thermidor, an II (27 julie, 1794). *Hist. Tijdschr.* 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 205–241.—The author gives a survey of the reasons which led to the fall of Robespierre. In the opposition which brought about his defeat there were two chief parties. The first was represented chiefly by the *fripons*, convinced terrorists who wished to operate the machinery of the Terror. They were supported by the Committee of General Security, which feared the loss of its own power and also because of their social and religious heresy —the leaders were convinced atheists and opposed to Robespierre's cult of the Supreme Being. The *fripons* in the Committee of General Security worked together

with the opposition in the Committee of Public Safety, which did not wish to put up any longer with Robespierre's dominant position and which was pricked into opposition by his dictatorial powers. It would have been possible for Robespierre to save his position if he had played his cards openly, if he had renounced some of his powers, and if he had considered the pride of the Committee of Public Safety which accused him of seeking the dictatorship. The introduction of the law of the 22nd Prairial, by which the death sentence was ordered whenever the jury was convinced of the guilt of the accused and which was aimed by Robespierre against the *fripons*, created a mortal terror among these; likewise the vague pronouncements in which the "tyrant" spoke about the dangerous elements united the opposition also in the Convention and led to the catastrophe of the 9th Thermidor. Most of the leaders of the opposition were eager to end the Terror, though not for very noble reasons.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

5316. CONFALONIERI, CUSANI. **Un complot minuscule contre Napoléon en Lombardie (Valle Intelvi), 1805.** [A minor plot against Napoleon in Lombardy (Valle Intelvi), 1805.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (98) May 1930: 257–275.—The author draws his material from the ministry of justice at Vienna. The broad outlines of this plot have been sketched by Italian historians. Three priests, of whom the Abbé Passerini was the leader, organized the movement, which failed completely and resulted in the execution of two of the leaders and the flight of the third. The reasons for the plot were Napoleon's treatment of the pope, his threat to deprive the Roman pontiff of his temporal power, the burdensome taxation of the inhabitants of Lombardy, the arbitary and harsh military levy, and the severe fine that was levied upon the father of a slacker.—*Leo Gershoy.*

5317. DOMINIQUE, PIERRE. **Défense de la Commune et de l'esprit de révolution.** [In defense of the Commune and the revolutionary spirit.] *Rev. Européenne.* (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 765–775.—*Leland Jenks.*

5318. FLEURY, VICTOR. **Un salon cosmopolite vers 1843: chez Madame d'Agoult.** [A cosmopolitan salon about 1843: Madame d'Agoult's.] *Rev. Litt. Comparée.* 10 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 282–288.—The recently published letters of Georges Herwegh (Marcel Herwegh, ed.: *Au printemps des dieux.* Paris, 1929) reveal the intimate relationship between the poet and Mme. d'Agoult. He helped her compose her articles on history and criticism for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Revue Indépendente.* He and his wife were familiar figures in her salon in the rue Neuve-des-Mathurins where the leading figures of the musical, literary, philosophical, dramatic, and scientific worlds met to admire Liszt. The countess appears in the letters as a woman trying no less to please than to impress her entourage. Her ambition was to emulate Mme. de Staël in bringing about an intellectual alliance between France and Germany through her articles in the *Revue Germanique*, but she gradually gave up her sentimental illusions about Germany under the influence of Herwegh.—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

5319. GARSOU, JULES. **Alexandre Gendebien et les vingt-quatre articles.** [Alexander Gendebien and the twenty-four articles.] *Flambeau.* 13 (17–19) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 21–38.—The anniversary of Belgian freedom recalls the opposition of Gendebien to the sacrifice of the 380,000 Belgians of Limbourg and Luxembourg by the Belgian chamber in 1839.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5320. GEYL, P. **The foundation of the kingdom of Belgium.** *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (779) Nov. 1930: 588–597.—The usual view of Belgium's origin, as expounded by Pirenne in his *Histoire de Belgique* (1900), is that the course of history logically culminates in the assertion of Belgian nationalism and independence. Geyl, however, in a lecture at London university, seeks to show that Belgium is the artificial product of circumstances. The northern portion, ancient Flanders and Brabant, is Flemish (Dutch)-speaking, and was unable to maintain its independence against the French. When the united kingdom of Holland and Belgium was created in 1814 the Belgians did not know what they wanted. In 1830 the revolt from Holland followed the outbreak at Paris. The Flemish-speaking allowed themselves to be carried along by the French-speaking Walloons. Only by degrees have the Flemish won concessions and recognition for themselves from the gallicised Brussels government.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

5321. GIOVELLINA, GÉNÉRAL COLONNA de. **Le général Giovanninelli (1837–1903).** [General Giovanninelli (1837–1903).] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 11 (65) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 193–203.

5322. HÉRAULT, ALFRED. **Les derniers jours du cabinet Dufaure.** [The last days of the Dufaure cabinet.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 498–521.—Alfred Hérault (d. 1926) was one of the last surviving members of the French chamber of 1876. These excerpts from his memoirs describe the struggle between the chamber and MacMahon.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

5323. JOHANNET, RENÉ. **Aspects récents de Joseph de Maistre.** [Recent estimates of Joseph de Maistre.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37 (19) Oct. 1, 1930: 695–709.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

5324. Le GALLO, EMILE. **Murat et sa famille.** [Murat and his family.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (98) May 1930: 295–298.—*Leo Gershoy.*

5325. MAUTOUCHET, P. **La vie à Paris sous la Terreur.** [Life in Paris during the Terror.] *Révolution Française.* 83 (3) 1930: 203–223.—Contemporary documents indicate that ordinary conditions of life in Paris during the Terror were different from what later writers asserted. Parisians were naturally preoccupied with political affairs in the Convention, the Commune, the clubs, and the courts. Women manifested their interest by their presence in the galleries and by operating a sort of police service at the doors of assembly halls against those who refused to wear or respect the cockade and bonnet rouge, as well as by their agitation about the high cost of living and the scarcity of food. The streets of the capital were generally dirty, the lighting poor, while thieves and beggars abounded, mainly owing to the negligence of officials. Rioting was occasional rather than a common occurrence.—*A. D. Beeler.*

5326. MENG, JOHN A. **The Comte de Vergennes: foundations of his American diplomacy.** *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc. Philadelphia.* 40 (4) Dec. 1929: 312–343.—The French desire for and need of their old prestige, lost in the treaty of 1763, was the keynote of Vergennes' American diplomacy. Started by Choiseul, under Louis XV, American independence began to take definite shape under Vergennes' guidance. His understanding of their situation and his sympathy decided against a policy of making the colonies feel the weight of the impending war with England. His attitude, likening them to a free and independent people, marked the definite beginnings of their independence.—*Hattie M. Wise.*

5327. PRÉVOST, MARCEL. **Joffre parmi nous.** [Joffre among us.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (2) Jan. 15, 1931: 361–367.—Reminiscences of Marshal Joffre as he appeared to his colleagues of the French Academy.—*Julian Park.*

5328. ROUSSEAUX, ANDRÉ. **Fénélon et notre temps.** [Fénélon and our times.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (44) Nov. I, 1930: 82–98.—Between 1660 and 1789, and even until modern times, Fénélon's influence on thought has been as great as his influence over literary style. In his *Télémaque* he set forth ideas that were to bear noteworthy fruit in social and economic reforms: he stressed ideas of liberty and equality, urged the exercise of justice in favor of the poor against the rich, at-

tacked the drinking of wine and defended the idea of prohibition; he stood for free trade, free immigration; he dreamed of a league of nations, even a United States of the world; in many ways he revealed himself a precursor of Christian socialism. As a Quietist, he placed much less emphasis upon original sin than did his opponents, the Jansenists; consequently his classicism was much more optimistic: his view of the past, his attitude toward human nature were indulgent. Fénélon was a spiritual father of Rousseau, rather than of Montaigne, Paschal, Voltaire, and those who shared the more Puritanical Christian tradition.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

5329. TROULLER, A. Jacques Savary, le parfait négociant. [Jacques Savary, the perfect businessman.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 27 (294–295) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 367–385. —The ideas of Savary have been neglected in studies of the economic life of the 17th century. He published in the *Parfait Négociant* and the *Parères* the conclusions of his investigations into the effects of commerce, the characteristics of commercial law, exports and imports, apprenticeship, etc. His aim was to provide maxims for commerce and to point out the usages businessmen should employ. After a highly successful business career he served the state under Fouquet and Colbert. His experience largely dictated the famous ordinance of 1673 which a contemporary called the code Savary.—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

5330. VINCENT, DR. Les Français à Corfou: l'arrivée, 1807. [The French at Corfu: the arrival, 1807.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (98) May 1930: 276–289.—A detailed account of the first four months of the French occupation of the Ionian Islands in 1807. The headquarters of the French staff were at Corfu. With the exception of the eccentric and incapable governor-general, César Berthier, the brother of Napoleon's chief of staff, all other officials cooperated in the work of reconstruction and reorganization after the war and anarchy of the preceding seven years. New civil laws were drafted, the law of persons reformed, limited rights were granted to the Jews of the island, a lighting system and a mail service were established, the medical service was greatly improved, and petty industry was introduced for the first time into the island.—*Leo Gershoy.*

5331. VIPLE, J. Quel rôle a joué Collin-Lacombe au mariage de Bonaparte? [What part did Collin-Lacombe play in the marriage of Bonaparte?] *Révolution Française.* 83 (3) 1930: 255–262.—The claim of Antoine Collin-Lacombe after the Revolution, that he, as a municipal officer of the second arrondissement of Paris in the Year III, had officiated at the marriage of Napoleon Bonaparte and Josephine de Beauharnais, is not substantiated by the official records.—*A. D. Beeler.*

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 4960–4961, 5320)

5332. ARKEL, J. A. van. Onderzoek naar de geheime betrekkingen door klerken van Aitzema ook na diens dood met het buitenland onderhouden. [Research concerning the secret relations of Aitzema's clerks with foreign countries.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 41–52.—This article is a detailed report of the criminal lawsuit carried on about 1670 by the States General against the accomplices of Aitzema who after the death of their late employer continued his practice of selling official documents to foreign embassies. Government clerks and representatives were among those involved in the lawsuit.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5333. BOEKMAN, E. De bevolking van Amsterdam in 1795. [The population of Amsterdam in 1795.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 278–292.—In Amsterdam the first official census was held in 1795 after the so-called Batavian revolution. The number of houses, families, and inhabitants (male and female, infants and adults, Christians and Jews) was duly recorded and the author is able to compare the family conditions of the Christians and those of the Jews. He also undertakes a comparison of the data of 1795 with those of later censuses. In 1795 the average number of a family of Christians was 3, 9 persons; the Jewish average was 4, 3. The surplus of women in Jewish circles was less than in Christian ones; of the Christian inhabitants 27, 36% were children; of the Jews 30, 33%. Among the Jews, 4,708 families, altogether 20,335 people, lived in 1,627 houses, i.e., an average of 2, 9 families or 12, 5 persons in a house. Christians lived 2, 1 families or 7, 9 persons in a house. In 1795 there were 94 Jews in Amsterdam to every 1,000 inhabitants; in 1849: 112; in 1920: 101. The surplus of women in 1909 was larger among the Jews than among the Christians. In 1920 children were proportionately fewer in number than in 1795, although infant mortality is now considerably less.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5334. DOES, J. C. van der. Een eigenaardige assurantie. [A peculiar insurance.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 53–63.—The author gives an account of the proceedings of a primitive insurance company at Broek-in-Waterland near Amsterdam, tending to assure to the participating sailors a moderate payment in case of captivity or shipwreck. The institution founded 1635 under the auspices of the village officials was in operation till the end of the 18th century. Other companies of the same type seem to have been operating in this seafaring district of Holland.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5335. HOOGEWERFF, G.J. Hendrik Smeeks, Geschiedschrÿver der Boekaniers. [Hendrik Smeeks, historian of the buccaneers.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 225–236.—In *Krinke Kesmes*, a Dutch booklet of utopian tendency, the author, H. Smeeks, inserted a passage of a cabin boy's adversities on a deserted isle. In 1909 (*Onze Eeuw*, Sep. 1909: 361–412) Hoogewerff suggested that this was the source of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe.* In this article he traces the remarkable career of Smeeks, who started as a cabin boy of the Dutch East India Company and in 1658 suffered shipwreck on the Australian coast. In 1666 Smeeks, then a boatswain on a vessel of the French West-India Company, was pressed into service of the buccaneers in the West Indies as a surgeon's mate and in 1672 he settled as physician in Zwolle. Here he wrote his books: *Krinke Kesmes* with the more or less autobiographical proto-Robinsonade and a history of the buccaneers, translated into Spanish, English, and French, and in the English edition undoubtedly one of the sources of Defoe's famous book. Smeeks even in Zwolle probably kept in touch with his buccaneer-friends, many of whom had found employment in the English navy and in the civil service. As Defoe had many friends in those circles, Smeeks' books may have reached him in that way.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 5278–5279, 5299, 5316, 5330, 5507, 5509, 6038, 6584)

5336. AREZIO, LUIGI. Talleyrand e Murat nella restaurazione legittimista. [Talleyrand and Murat in the legitimist restoration.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1405) Oct. 1, 1930: 332–350.—By suggesting French intervention in the Kingdom of Naples at the Congress of Vienna, Talleyrand got Metternich to send an Austrian army to Italy and thereby made certain the downfall of Murat whom he hated. Although professing himself a devotee of legitimism Metternich, like Murat, suffered political downfall by its triumph.—*J. C. Russell.*

5337. CALACE, A. Giovanni Berchet e la rivoluzione italiana. [Giovanni Berchet and the Italian revolution.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento.* **16** (2) Apr.–Jun. 1929: 415–430.—At the beginning of February, 1831, G. Berchet was at Paris with the Cosmopolitan Committee directed by Lafayette. Modena's attempt at revolution failed through the betrayal of Francis IV, but the revolution was gaining ground in Romagna. All the Italian exiles were collecting men, arms, and money to be sent to Italy. The exiles trusted France too much. When the ship which they had chartered was ready, it was suddenly seized by the prefect who had first been their friend. Owing to this fact, the revolution of Romagna of 1831 was crushed.—*T. Bruni.*

5338. CAPOGRASSI, ANTONIO. L'espulsione de Teofilo Gautier dal Regno di Napoli. [The expulsion of Theophilus Gautier from the Kingdom of Naples.] *Nuova Antologia.* **274** (1407) Nov. 1, 1930: 64–79.—Gautier, the French poet, was ejected from Naples according to a series of documents from the archives of Naples (published here) at the end of 1850 and beginning of 1851.—*J. C. Russell.*

5339. CHIARELLI, L. Un opiscolo carbonaro del 1820. [A Carbonaro pamphlet of 1820.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento.* **16** (3) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 545–606.—Few pamphlets of the Carbonaro period were saved from destruction. The pamphlet of which Chiarelli gives here the first edition, is an exception. The anonymous author emphasizes the mutual esteem and aid among the members and the duty to defend the country. They are accused, but wrongly, of being enemies of the state. They wanted equality, and freedom which is not against obedience. The Carboneria also received priests: only the wicked, idiots and criminals were excluded.—*T. Bruni.*

5340. CHIOCCHETTI, EMILIO. Saggi su Gian Battista Vico. [Notes on Gian Battista Vico.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* **21** (3–4) May–Aug. 1929: 208–221.—The author discusses the religious and ethical doctrines of Vico; these are distinct and yet strictly related, because ethics has for Vico its natural origin in religion. According to Vico religion is a factor which cannot be eliminated from history and from social life, the basis of many civil institutions and of the very origin of humanity itself. The author outlines the ethical system of Vico, placing special emphasis on his ideas of modesty and liberty. The objective study of the religious and ethical thought of Vico throws much light on Catholicism and thus refutes the interpretation which the Idealists have given of his thought.—*G. Bontadini.*

5341. GIURIATI, GIOVANNI. L'impotenza del liberalismo italiano di fronte alla questione romana. [The impotence of Italian liberalism in regard to the Roman question.] *Rassegna Ital.* **27** (148) Sep. 1930: 203–207.—The liberals, from Cavour to Luzzatti, were all agnostics and, in the words of Pius IX, "revolutionaries in good faith," and never accepted Article 1 of the constitution, which recognizes Catholicism as the religion of the state. The constant change of ministries made the Holy See reluctant to sign an agreement which might a week later be repudiated. Thus the Cerretti-Orlando negotiations, almost concluded on June 6, 1919, were cut short by Orlando's fall on the 15th. The hidden power of Freemasonry formed a third obstacle. As late as 1922 the possibility of an agreement was considered most remote. The Fascist regime created the basis necessary for conciliation.—*Henry Furst.*

5342. GUGLIELMETTI, S. G. Mazzini e i suoi seguaci di Roma. [G. Mazzini and his Roman followers.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento.* **16** (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 79–152.—In 1853 Mazzini intended to lead the movement for a new method of war. No more conspiracies, but battles; no more apostles, but soldiers. The new movement which was prepared in Rome was to have a general not a local character. For the papal state Mazzini left "Petroni" in command and the whole of Italy waited for a sign from him. But on the eve of the insurrection, the police, following a revelation of Catenaccio, put an end to the movement.—*T. Bruni.*

5343. IMPERATORI, UGO. La bilancia della civiltà. [The balance of civilization.] *Rassegna Ital.* **25** (141) Feb. 1930: 132–140.—A statement of the contribution to world civilization of Italians living outside of Italy.—*G. Bruni.*

5344. RIDOLICO, NICCOLÒ. Il giuramento di Carlo Alberto del 1823. [The oath of Charles Albert in 1823.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* **47** (3) Sep. 1930: 255–261.—The account of this oath given by D. Berti in his *Cesare Alfieri* is not wholly accurate. That Charles Albert was forced by Charles Felix to take an oath in 1823 in order to secure his right to succeed to the Piedmontese throne is a well documented fact. The important stipulation of this promise was that he leave the organic forms of the monarchy as he found them, except for the creation of a council of state, to be composed of the best men of the realm and to be convened "pour les occasions extraordinaires." The evidence now available seems to indicate that the council of state created by Charles Albert after his accession in 1831 was not precisely as had been intended by his predecessor. When Charles Albert finally granted a constitution in 1848 in spite of his oath, Pralormo, one of the trusted advisors of Charles Felix, felt that such a step was necessary to preserve the dynasty.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

5345. SCHIPA, MICHELANGELO. L'ultima grazia politica di Ferdinando II nella opinione pubblica contemporanea. [The last act of grace of Ferdinand II in contemporary public opinion.] *Nuova Antologia.* **273** (1405) Oct. 16, 1930: 409–428.—The pardons granted by Ferdinand in the acts of grace of Dec. 27, 1858 and Jan. 10, 1859 aroused vigorous comment in European and American newspapers, as did the subsequent journey of the exiles. The ship bearing them started for New York but changed its course to the British Isles whence they returned to Piedmont. Although sections of the press commented favorably upon Ferdinand's action, the majority of the editors were so hostile that they regarded these acts as tardy attempts to conciliate foreign opinion.—*J. C. Russell.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 5053, 5254, 5264, 5270, 5277, 5290, 5295, 5297–5298, 5301, 5358, 5377, 5381, 5494, 5496, 5498–5499, 5503, 5506, 5510, 5516, 5520, 5523–5526, 6030, 6274, 6380)

5346. BAUMGARTEN. Schlafwagen und Speisewagen in Deutschland in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung. [Sleeping-car and dining-car in Germany in their historical development.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (39) Sep. 24, 1930: 542–554.—The first development of the sleeping and dining car took place in America. The first good one, called the "Pioneer," was put into service by Pullman in 1864. The first real dining car was run in 1868 by the Chicago and Alton Railway. The first sleeping-cars in Europe were run in the night-trains between Paris and Vienna in 1872. In 1883 dining-cars were put into regular service between Paris-Le Havre and Nizza-Marseilles. The article also discusses the development in Germany, with particular reference to Prussia-Hesse; the introduction of third class sleeping-cars; the history of the dining-cars in Ger-

many and of the companies operating them: viz., the *Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens*, and its younger sister born during and owing to the war, the *Mitteil-Europäische Schlaf- und Speisewagen A. G.* On the whole sleeping-car operation seldom gives profit whereas the dining-car service does.—*H. J. Donker.*

5347. **BUCHNER, MAX. Die Wittelsbacher in Bayern.** [The Wittelsbach dynasty in Bavaria.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 7 (1) Oct. 1930: 1–17.—Three quarters of a millennium have passed since Sep. 16, 1180, the day on which the Hohenstaufen Frederick I bestowed the Duchy of Bavaria on Otto von Wittelsbach, count of the Palatinate. A few months earlier this duchy had been wrested from the control of the Guelf leader Henry the Lion. The Wittelsbach dynasty continued to rule Bavaria uninterruptedly until the revolution of 1918. Bavarian history owes its most resplendent pages to the dukes, electors, and kings of this house.—*Sol Liptzin.*

5348. **ERNLE. The Empress Frederick.** *Nineteenth Cent.* 106 (631) Sep. 1929: 399–408; (632) Oct. 1929: 521–533.—The publication of the Empress' *Letters* and the reiteration by Ludwig in *William II* of some of the old accusations prompts Lord Ernle to record these memoirs. As daughter of Queen Victoria the empress was brought up in the liberal tradition, and was thus in full agreement with her husband. The crown princess frequently sent Ernle notes on the liberal movement for use in English magazine articles. Her "advanced" views respecting woman's position were very bitterly attacked as an attempt to anglicize Germany. She was also an object of the anti-English feeling in 1870 on account of English neutrality. But she was not unpatriotic; her letters show her eager for a Prussian victory. Ludwig, without citing authority, avers that she secretly copied out her husband's diary for her mother's use. The only case Ernle knows of is in the *Letters*, where she sends to Victoria a description of the battle of Worth in the crown prince's own writing because it is "so modest." As a result of the unpopularity the crown prince was not kept informed of official affairs, and Bismark removed their son, William, from their influence. In the second article, Ernle deals with the tragedy of 1887–88.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

5349. **FONCK, A. Deutschlands Haltung zur Abrüstungsfrage auf der Friedenskonferenz im Haag 1899.** [Germany's attitude at The Hague Peace Conference in 1899.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (11) Nov. 1929: 1091–1095.—The Russian initiative for The Hague Peace Conference arose from the need of economy. Because the German delegates, more honest than the others, frankly opposed the Russian plan Germany was blamed for the failure of the conference.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5350. **GÖRCKE. Die rechtliche und tatsächliche Entwicklung des Jagdschutzes.** [Development of game protection in law and in fact.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 62 (9) Sep. 1930: 658–670.—In ancient times the Germans depended chiefly on wild game for food and clothing, and every freeman could hunt without restriction. Under the feudal system, hunting rights were gradually restricted to a few, thus preserving the game from extinction. When, in 1848, all land-owners were allowed to hunt, the slaughter was so great that all states hastened to withdraw the right from small owners. Other trends in game legislation have been the gradual widening of the scope of game laws, bringing more kinds of animals under their protection, and the establishment of closed seasons. Charlemagne is reputed to have decreed the first closed season, on deer. Various laws have aimed at preventing poaching; penalties for poaching became more severe after the 15th century. Since the end of the 17th century they have become milder, although they are still severe for using force against a legitimate hunter or an officer. The Imperial Penal Code of 1871 made uniform game laws for all Germany.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

5351. **GRAVINA, MANFREDI. Le memorie del Principe di Bülow.** [The memoirs of Prince von Bülow.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1406) Oct. 16, 1930: 468–480.—Bülow disliked the policies followed by his successors and also felt that William II despite protestations of cooperation had betrayed him. A good critic, the Kaiser was a poor executive, tactless, and "needed many good advisers." The memoirs are naturally very personal and offer a good picture of diplomatic life.—*J. C. Russell.*

5352. **HENGESBACH, F. Burghard Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alft. Ein westfälischer Edelmann und Bauernkönig.** [A Westphalian nobleman and peasant-king.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 7 (1) Oct. 1930: 27–51.—Schorlemer (1825 to 1895) was one of the founders and an influential leader of the German Centrist party. He was a staunch defender of the monarchy and the Catholic church in the *Reichstag* and in the Prussian assembly. In his youth he took part in the struggle against the rebels of 1848 and throughout his later years he fought against the inroads of liberalism. He organized the Catholic noblemen of Westphalia into an association to defend the pope against Bismarck. He opposed the social-democratic doctrines of Lassalle. Instead of social-democracy he preached social-aristocracy. He believed that nobility and peasantry, the two classes attached to the soil, should stand together in the struggle against the anti-Christian and destructive tendencies of the socialists. He opposed the division of the large landed estates and held that the stability of the state depended upon a strong peasant class under the leadership of the land-owning nobility. Because of his efforts to effect a union of peasants and noblemen, he well deserved the title peasant-king. Not the least of his achievements was his success in 1880 in winning over a majority of the Centrist party to anti-Semitism.—*Sol Liptzin.*

5353. **HERRE, PAUL. Fürst Bülow und seine Denkwürdigkeiten.** [Prince Bülow and his memoirs.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (11) Nov. 1930: 1024–1042.—The careful student finds little in volume I of Bülow's reminiscences that is new or even of historical value. The introduction makes it appear that the author relied almost wholly upon his "remarkable memory." There is constant digression to relate detailed anecdotes. The thesis of the memoirs is that the defeat of Germany was not due to his administration. He scarcely enters upon his own activities but attacks his predecessors and successors. Particularly bitter are his attacks on the braggadocio, tactlessness, failures, and derailments of William II. These tirades frequently do not tally with Bülow's estimates recorded while he was chancellor and courting the favor of the Kaiser.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5354. **MIELKE, ROBERT. Das Rote Meer.** [The Red Sea.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1–2) 1930: 182–188.—In the northern part of Germany, names meaning "red sea" have been given to streets, fields, and localities which are unpopular and abandoned, e.g., stagnant pools, swamps, and marshy grounds. In German literature there are references to similar places which are associated with ghosts, demons, and spooks. The writer sees here the influence of the Biblical Red Sea though not directly and in every case. Ancient usage and the nature of the soil have also played a part. Ireland, in this respect, must have been influenced by Germany through its early missionaries, although some of them derive from England as the occurrence of the Anglo-Saxon "mere" and "mare" in English shows.—*F. K. Hahn.*

5355. **PESL, LUDWIG D. Über den deutschen Adel und seine Bedeutung.** [German nobility and its significance.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5 (10) Jul. 1929: 573–596.—An attack on the disparagement of the role of the German nobility in the spiritual life of Germany as advanced by Robert Michels. The German nobility is the

upper stratum of society which is essential to the development of any community.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5356. THIMME, FRIEDRICH. Das "berühmte Schwindeldokument" E. A. Crowes. [The "famous bogy document" of E. A. Crowe.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (9) Sep. 1929: 874–879.—Crowe evidently deliberately invented the claim that Bismarck deceived the *Reichstag* with a document in a white book which purported to inform the British government of German colonial plans in 1883 and 1884.—*J. Welsey Hoffmann.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 5275, 5336, 5372, 5381, 5510, 6249, 6578)

5357. GUGITZ, GUSTAV. Ein altwiener Bändelsängerdichter und altösterreichischer Journalist (Michael Ambros). [An old Viennese popular song-writer and old Austrian journalist—Michael Ambros.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* 8 1928: 31–58.—During the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II women of questionable character sold popular songs and taught the buyers the melodies. These songs dealt with questions of reform, current events, and romances. For the common people they were valuable culturally. The mild censorship under Joseph II encouraged Michael Ambros, one of the greatest writers of popular songs, to publish his poems and to edit a *Bauernzeitung.* In the post-Josephine period Ambros' activity aroused the suspicion of the authorities. Two of his songs are appended.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5358. HEFFNER, O. Fürst Metternichs Berliner Aufenthalt. [Prince Metternich's stay in Berlin.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5 (11) Aug. 1929: 650–663.—An account of the society in which Metternich mingled during his stay in Berlin from 1803–1806 as representative of the Holy Roman Empire.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5359. PROBST, GÜNTHER. Friederich von Amerlings Tagebuch und Briefe. [Friederich von Amerling's diary and letters.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* 8 1928: 74–103.—Amerling, a Viennese portrait painter, kept two diaries and wrote many letters. His diaries begin in 1816 and close in 1885. They contain many intimate details of the habits of his time. One of his diaries—the other is but a brief résumé of the first—is appended to the article. Letters and other documents are reprinted.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5360. SCHNETTLET, KARL. Die Reise des Papstes Pius VI nach Wien. [The journey of Pope Pius VI to Vienna.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5 (11) Aug. 1929: 670–686.—In December, 1781, Pius VI decided to come personally to Vienna in order to attempt to induce Joseph II to rescind his anti-papal legislation. His journey, begun on Feb. 27, 1782, was a triumph but he failed in his mission due to the antagonism of Kaunitz and the strong current of Febronianism that coincided with the visit. —*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5361. SOSNOSKY, THEODOR von. New light on Franz Ferdinand. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (775) Jul. 1930: 58–66.—Access to hitherto inaccessible material indicates that Franz Ferdinand, murdered Austrian archduke, was not a stern, warlike tyrant. His life is a story of defeat and of frustrated ambitions. Of hot-blooded, passionate temperament, seeing through the political tangles of the "Austrian question" with unusually clear vision, Franz Ferdinand yet was compelled to remain passive so long as the aged Francis Joseph occupied the throne. A long siege of tuberculosis, during which men, believing him marked for death, openly turned to his younger brother Otto, served to embitter him, although his letters reveal that he was always warm-hearted and generous to those dear to him. The charge that Franz Ferdinand was a war monger is groundless; he realized that until there was unity within the sadly divided Hapsburg empire successful war was an impossibility.—*J. E. Bebout.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 2302, 2360–2361, 3812, 3937, 5269, 5291)

5362. BERANECK, J. Un projet de port à Ouchy en 1687. [A plan for a port at Ouchy in 1687.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37 (10) Oct. 1929: 303–314.—*H. Furber.*

5363. FURGER-MÜLLER, JOHANN. Die kirchenpolitischen Wirren in der Schweiz im 19 Jahrhundert. [The political agitations in the church of Switzerland in the 19th century.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5 (10) Jul. 1929: 596–615.—There were serious *Kulturkämpfe* in Catholic Switzerland between 1830 and 1848 and between 1848, and 1870, especially in the cantons of Graubünden, St. Gallen, and Aargau.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5364. HAJE, CH. F. Ter herinnering aan Henri Dunant. [In remembrance of Henri Dunant.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 173–187.—The author, an admirer and personal acquaintance of Dunant in his later days, describes his efforts towards the foundation of the International Red Cross, his financial misfortune in 1867, and the period of oblivion following that disaster. Dunant who played a part during the Paris Commune of 1871 was even made suspect by his late cooperators who could not forgive the fervent champion for not always sparing their personal sensibilities. About 1896, however, an international campaign started aiming at Dunant's rehabilitation and in December, 1901, his merits were acknowledged by the Nobel Committee. The author, though always an active champion of Dunant, nevertheless tries to understand the antagonism that was evoked by his hero and avows that Dunant was a man of rather irritating vanity.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

5365. MIÉVILLE DE ROSSENS, LOUIS de. Lettres sur la campagne du Sonderbund. [Letters about the Sonderbund campaign.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37 (1) Jan. 1929: 1–13.—Several letters written in November and December, 1847, by Louis de Miéville de Rossens (1809–1857), prefect of Orbe (Vaud), and now published for the first time. They are chiefly concerned with the military history of the Sonderbund campaign and with army life during those months.—*H. Furber.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 5413, 5415, 5430, 5439, 5449, 5451, 5467, 5500, 5516, 6242, 6340)

5366. DEGN, ANTON. Marken som Vaerdienhed paa Faerøerne. [The mark as a unit of value on the Faroes.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen).* 10 (1) 1930: 68–78.—A discussion of the mark as a Faroese unit of measure at various times, for money, for weight, for sheep, and for land.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

5367. JENSEN, HANS. Fr. Jul. Kaas og A. S. Ørsted i 1826. [Kaas and Ørsted in 1826.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen).* 10 (1) 1930: 50–67.—What influence moved Frederick VI in 1826 to silence the epoch-making authorship of Ørsted? Among those who have blamed the queen, Marie Sophie Frederikke, is Frantz Dahl, but his *Frederik VI og A. S. Orsted i 1826*, partly built as it is on archives of the royal family, supplies evidence for another explanation. The moving spirit behind the official action was Ørsted's own superior, Fr. Jul. Kaas. Ørsted rightly regarded him as his chief opponent. Ørsted's decision to keep his office rather than go on writing was hardly a sign of weakness. He faced not an ultimatum, but a choice: either to be the country's leading writer on jurisprudence, or the government's outstanding jurist.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 5296, 5300, 5349, 5495, 5505, 5511–5512, 5516, 5521, 5556, 5858)

5368. **D'AIZECQ, M. Un martiniquais ministre de la marine en Russie.** [The Marquis de Traversay, a Martiniquan minister of the marine in Russia.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 2(1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 33–36.—Jean Baptiste Prévost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay, was born in 1754, the son of a governor of St. Domingo. After holding a command in the French navy for some years, he entered the service of Catherine the Great in 1791 and became an admiral in 1801. He was named minister of the marine in 1811 and died in his adopted country 20 years later, typifying the highest grade of emigré permanently lost to the home land through the Revolution.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5369. **BERDÍAEV, NIKOLAÍ.** БЕРДЯЕВ, НИКОЛАЙ. Памяти кн. Г. Н. Трубецкого. [To the memory of Prince G. N. Trubetskoĭ.] Путь. (*Put'*) (21) Apr. 1930: 94–96.—A note of appreciation of the character and activity of Prince G. N. Trubetskoi, eminent Russian philosopher and church leader, on the occasion of the prince's death.—*Matthew Spinka.*

5370. **BULGAKOV, S.** БУЛГАКОВ, С. Православие и социализм. [Orthodoxy and socialism.] Путь. (*Put'*) (20) Feb. 1930: 93–95.—In this "letter to the editor," Bulgakov explains the relation of Orthodoxy, specifically Russian Orthodoxy, to socialism. In his view, Orthodoxy need not be opposed to socialism as such, but on the other hand it should not be organically bound to any one economic theory.—*Matthew Spinka.*

5371. **GOULÉVITCH, A. de. Le régime tsariste a-t-il mal administré ses finances?** [Did the tsarist regime maladminister its finances?] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (47) Nov. 22, 1930: 464–482.—With the object of showing that the general attitude of hostility toward tsarism is not justified and that the *ancien régime* did develop a reasonable fiscal policy, a number of useful tables on banking, taxation, internal and foreign debt, etc., are introduced. From these the author concludes that Russia's finances were in an excellent condition prior to 1917 and were perhaps more stable than those of any other European power.—*George G. Horr.*

5372. **LUKINICH, EMMERICH. Der Kaisertitel Peters des Grossen und der Wiener Hof.** [The imperial title of Peter the Great and the court of Vienna.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven.* 5(3) 1929: 369–376.—A study of the Russian diplomatic negotiations with the Austrian emperor, Leopold I, for the granting and recognition of Tsar Peter's imperial title. They lasted from 1687 to 1722, when finally Peter assumed the title without waiting for anyone's leave or recognition.—*Matthew Spinka.*

5373. **MARTIN, JEAN. Lettres inédites de Frédéric César de la Harpe à Étienne Dumont et à la famille Duval 1822–1831.** [Unpublished letters from Frédéric César de la Harpe to Étienne Dumont and the Duval family, 1822–1831.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 37(8) Aug. 1929: 225–238; (9) Sep. 1929: 257–270; (10) Oct. 1929: 289–303.—These letters of the tutor of the Czar Alexander I, participant in the Congress of Vienna, reflect the bitterness and disillusionment felt by many European liberals during the period of the Restoration. Having fostered the liberalism of Alexander I, La Harpe was particularly incensed at the events in Poland 1830–31. —*H. Furber.*

5374. **MONTGELAS, MAX. Russland und Europa.** [Russia and Europe.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 237–247; (4) Apr. 1930: 330–344.—Using the German edition of Taube's memoirs *Facing the great catastrophe, etc.* Montgelas checks Taube's conclusions with the foreign office publications of Germany, England, and Austria. Taube was a university professor and stood in close touch with Russian cabinet members who frequently sought his advice. He favored Russo-German friendship but underestimated the difficulties arising for such a policy out of the alliance of Russia with France.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5375. **SÉMÉNOFF, E. 1830 et le romantisme russe. George Sand, Tourguéneff et Bakounine.** *Mercure de France.* 224(780) Dec. 15, 1930: 577–588.

5376. **TROTZKI, LEO. Der Februaraufstand.** [The February revolution.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41(11) Nov. 1930: 590–605.—The February revolution in Russia was the achievment of the working classes and the peasants in the person of the soldiers. It was not, as is claimed by the Menshevist and liberal bourgeois authors, bloodless and the outcome of elemental and instinctive outbursts of the masses. On the contrary, it was the result of a conscious direction by the enlightened and courageous workers, trained, for the most part, in the school of Lenin.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5377. **UNSIGNED. Berichte russischer Militaerattachés zu Beginn des Jahres 1912.** [Reports of Russian military attachés at the beginning of 1912.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(10) Oct. 1929: 931–941.—Reports of the Russian military attachés in Paris, London, and Berlin showing the after-effects of the Morocco crisis on the military preparations of the Entente. They are translated from the *Krasny Archiv.*—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5378. **UNSIGNED. Documents: Les origines de la Révolution Russe.** [The origins of the Russian Revolution.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(3) Jul. 1929: 236–246.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5379. **VINOGRADOV, B.** ВИНОГРАДОВ, Б. Историческое подготовление Коминтерна. [Historical development of the Comintern.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoe Khoziaĭstvo i Mirovaia Politika.*) (5) 1929: 3–15.—The Third International (Comintern) owes its success to the experience of the Russian revolutionists acquired in their fight for Marxism during half a century. Forced to emigrate, these revolutionists supplied Russia with information on international theories and the forms of the revolutionary movement in Europe and brought her in touch with the outstanding personalities. Born in 1903, Bolshevism had by 1917 rich revolutionary experience. The Third International began to develop with Bolshevism, thanks to Lenin's and Plekhanov's program of revolutionary Marxism accepted at the second meeting of the International Communist party. It declared war against Bernstein's reformism. The definite schism between Bolshevism and Menshevism in 1912 at the conference in Prague represents an important stage in the upbuilding of Comintern.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

5380. **ZHEBLEV, S. A.** ЖЕБЕЛЕВЪ, С. А. Яковъ Ивановичъ Смирновъ. (J. J. Smirnov.) *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 2 1928: 1–18.—J. J. Smirnov (1869–1918) was a prominent Russian archaeologist who was endowed with a fine taste in artistic matters. His publications were not numerous, but they were very important for archaeological science. A list of them is attached to the necrology.—*G. Vernadsky.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 5266, 5273, 5296, 5373, 6284, 6436)

5381. **APPUHN, CH. Le sentiment national polonais et les empires centraux pendant la Guerre.** [Polish national sentiment and the Central Powers during the War.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 98–124.—The hostility of Russia to Polish as-

pirations during 1915–1916 compelled the Poles to turn to the Central Powers. Some looked to Germany, others, among them Pilsudski, to Austria. The latter faced opposition from both Germany and Hungary. Many difficulties arose between Austria and Germany over the proposed Polish state, while the Poles gradually lost their illusions. The political measures of the Germans failed, as did also their attempt to recruit soldiers in Poland. After an unsuccessful attempt to appease the Polish demand for a regent and a provisional government, the Germans turned to an Austro-Polish solution. Emperor Charles went through the forms of becoming king of Poland, but the scheme did not work. The new ministry turned once more to the idea of a connection with Germany. Public opinion, however, refused to accept the plan, and soon the progress of the war destroyed all idea of an arrangement with the Central Powers.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5382. **FORST-BATTAGLIA. Boleslaw Prus.** *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven.* 5 (4) 1929: 511–535.—A biographical sketch of the Polish poet and prose writer, Boleslaw Prus (1847–1912) with a critical estimate of his works and his art.—*Matthew Spinka.*

5383. **ROSE, WILLIAM J. Polish historical writing.** *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 569–585.—Beginning with church chronicles we find one real master of the art of history before the 16th century—Jan Dlugosz. The Reformation period is one of animated controversies, on which follows more than a century of quiet. Not till rationalism roused the lay and clerical mind did there appear a man with critical faculties, Naruszewicz (1780 onwards), whose great work laid good foundations for the future. Follows the troubled time of the Partitions—the romantic movement, with the crusading figure of Lelewel, anthropologist and patriot, and rebel against the Holy Alliance. His "Jacobinism" called forth protests (Wroblewski and Dzieduszicki), and after 1870 the Cracow school headed by Szujski stirred still fiercer animus by its effort to make Poland largely to blame for the disasters that she experienced. One of this group, still living, M. Bobrzynski, has just published a new edition of his *Outlines*, first issued in 1879.—*William J. Rose.*

5384. **SIEMIEŃSKI, JÓZEF. Historja tak zwanej historji ustroju Polski. [The history of the so-called history of the state organization of Poland.]** *Przegląd Historyczny.* 2 1929: 376–401.—The author shows how and in what circumstances history of state organization has been taken into consideration by Polish historians and jurists from the beginning to the 18th century.—*A. Walawender.*

5385. **SKAŁKOWSKI, A. M. Wybicki a legjony. [Wybicki and the legions.]** *Roczniki Historyczne.* 5 1929: 17–26.—The activity of the great champion of the liberty of the Polish nation abroad after 1795.—*A. Walawender.*

5386. **WILKOWSKI, ALEKSANDER. Komisje Porządkowe Koronne za powstania Kościuszkowskiego. [The crown-committees of order during the insurrection of Kościuszko.]** *Przegląd Historyczny.* 2 1929: 220–286. —These committees spread in the country wherever there were no hostile armies and cooperated with the insurrectionary movement. The committees were the executive instrument of the chieftain of the national troops and of the supreme council. The article closes with a list of localities where these committees arose and of the commissioners.—*A. Walawender.*

5387. **WILLAUME, JULJUSZ. Amilkar Kosiński, 1769–1823. [Amilkar Kosiński, 1769–1823.]** *Roczniki Historyczne.* 5 1929: 27–82, 201–269.—Biography and activity of Amilkar Kosiński in the Polish legions abroad. —*A. Walawender.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 5194, 5196, 5300, 5330, 5502–5504, 5507, 5514, 6144, 6356)

5388. **MILLER, WILLIAM. Modern Greek history in the "Gennadeion."** *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 612–628.—An account of the books, pamphlets, newspapers, and documents relating to the history of Greece since 1821 and preserved in the library of some 28,000 volumes, which Joannes Gennadius, former Greek minister in London, and his wife presented to the trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in 1922, and which was inaugurated in 1926. Specially valuable are the 84 volumes containing some 1,100 pamphlets and articles labelled Ἑλλάς, and the 66 volumes containing some 750, labelled *Question d'Orient.* A separate room contains the works of George Gennadius and other members of his family. The manuscripts include two (now published) letters from the Duchesse de Plaisance to her husband, describing her meeting with the brigand Bibises. Scoggin, the librarian, has compiled a card-index.—*William Miller.*

5389. **PHOENIX. A brief outline of the Wahabi movement.** *J. Central Asian Soc.* 27 (4) Oct. 1930: 401–416.—The founder of the Wahabi movement was stimulated by his realization of the difference between the bedouin's and the townsman's conception and practice of Mohammedanism to establish a puritan branch. From the beginning the Wahabi have been anti-Turkish. At the outbreak of the World War, Ibn Saud accepted the advice of the British to attack Ibn Rashid, the Wahabi leader. The latter's success, however, caused Great Britain to turn to Hussein of the Hajaz for assistance against the Turks. But Ibn Saud's conquest of the Hajaz in 1924 changed the political situation in Arabia considerably. The appendices contain a genealogical table of the dynasty of Ibn Saud (1742), one of the dynasty of Ibn Rashid (1834), and a table of comparison between the Turkish and other Moslem doctrines and the Wahabi doctrines.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5390. **WEINTRAUB, CHAIM.** ווינטרויב, חיים. דר יעקב פיסטינער, דער פארשטארבענער אידיש־סאציאליסטישער פיהרער. **[The late Dr. Jacob Pistiner, Jewish socialist leader.]** די צוקונפט (*Zukunft.*) 35 (12) Dec. 1930: 847–850.—An account of the leader of the Socialist party in Rumania.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5391. **WINGATE, F. R. The siege and fall of Khartum.** *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 13 (1) 1930: 1–82.—Toward the end of 1885 an extensive report, dealing with the siege and fall of Khartum from the native point of view, was drawn up by a committee of Egyptian officers. This report, here translated from the Arabic, reveals Gordon's determination not to treat with the Mahdi. Gordon's courage, when he and his men were subsisting on the flesh of donkeys and rats and when not more than 10% of his troops were able to stand, is patent even in this prejudiced report.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entry 5513)

5392. **RAWLINSON, FRANK. Modern revolution and religion in China.** *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (70) Apr. 1929: 161–178.—The Chinese revolutionary movements of 1900, 1911, and 1926–1927 are examined in their effect upon religion. In connection with the revolution of 1911, attention is called to the abandonment of the old state worship of Heaven, and the establishment, in spite of Confucianist opposition, of the principle of religious liberty. At present several tendencies are noted: the new intelligentsia, the "old" intel-

ligentsia, who look to the past for the values of religion, and the nationalist opposition to "foreign" influences in or associated with religion.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

5393. UNSIGNED. Mort d'un grand chef militaire. [The death of a great military leader.] *Asie Française.* 30(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 301.—Marshal Yasakata Oku, hero of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars and one of the most capable military men of the past century, died in Tokio in July, aged 85.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5394. WATSON, ROBERT. Canada's link with Hawaii. *Canad. Geog. J.* 7(1) Nov. 1930: 605–618.—English names linked with the history of Hawaii are James Cook, George Vancouver, James Douglas, and R. L. Stevenson. The advent of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Sandwich Islands in 1834 strengthened British influence.—*E. T. Platt.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 5272, 5288, 5562)

5395. AZIZ, ABDUL. History of the reign of Shāh Jahān (Book II). *J. Indian Hist.* 9(2) Aug. 1930: 132–172.—The writer devotes the whole of Book II to descriptive details drawn from accounts of contemporary observers. He gives a picture of the imperial court, the most conspicuous object in the whole range of Mughal life. He discusses briefly the people, routine, and background of the life of the court, and then goes on to take up the aristocracy in detail. The only aristocracy in the land was the military peerage, graded according to the Manṣabdārī system, and more than half the population in a court town or camp was composed of soldiers, their dependents, and the camp followers. The army was of great importance from the political, as well as the social standpoint. All civil officers were chosen from the holders of the military rank. As a result, the Manṣabdārī system was the army, the peerage, and the civil administration "all rolled into one." The author describes in detail the organization of the Manṣabdārī system, and its incidents and implications. The article closes with a discussion of the Mughal aristocracy as a social phenomenom, and gives some notes on the Manṣabdārī mode of recruiting the army. ½(Tables.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5396. BAHADUR, RAO. Raja Desing of Gingee. *J. Indian Hist.* 9(1) Apr. 1930: 1–22.—The main portion of this article consists of an extract taken from the section bearing on the history of Gingee in a manuscript folio book in the Mackenzie collection. The book as a whole purports to be a history of the Rajas of the lunar line and other Hindu rulers. It was written by Narayana Pillai, a descendant of the shepherd, Ananda Koil Kovalan, founder and ruler of Gingee and Padaividu. Narayanan composed this history from books or from hearsay of members of his family and other elders of the place. He submitted his account for verification to aged Mohammedan amirs and others well learned in Tamil. In order that it might be acceptable to those high placed in government offices, he carried it to Arcot to Mohammedan gentlemen with records and books to enlighten him. There he came into contact with the collector of the Subha, William Macleod. The manuscript consists of four sections, the fourth of which is a history of Gingee and the Karnatak. The extract which is given is taken from section four, which is much more historical than the rest. The date of composition of the work is fixed by the reference to Macleod, who was in office from about the end of 1802 until March, 1804. The work was therefore probably compiled in 1803. The part translated deals with Raja Dēśing and his father, who conducted the administration of Gingee from 1699 to 1714. The narrative probably presents a correct history of Dēśing and his ten months' rule of Gingee.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5397. BAHADUR, RAO. The rise of the Mahratta power in the South. *J. Indian Hist.* 9(2) Aug. 1930: 173–217.—Perhaps the cause of the rise of the political power of the Mahrattas was Akbar's vision of empire. Another cause was the collapse of the Hindu empire of Vijayanagar. Akbar conceived of his empire as an Indian empire, in which the Mughals, Afghans, and Hindus alike were "citizens on an equal footing politically, and entitled to be regarded as the subjects of an Indian empire." He seems to have conceived the idea of such a kingdom while quite young. The article gives a detailed account of the growth of the Mahratta power.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5398. HERAS, H. Seven days at Vijayanagara. *J. Indian Hist.* 9(2) Aug. 1930: 103–118.—The author describes a visit made to Vijayanagara, going into some detail with regard to the temples and ancient buildings. He gives something of their history, and a brief summary of their importance from an architectural and archaeological viewpoint. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5399. PAUL de la CROIX-SUR-MEUSE. La vie spirituelle dans l'Hindouisme. [Spiritual life in Hinduism.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42(242) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 534–551.

5400. SHEONARIN, PANDIT. Buddhism and Sikhism. *Maha-Bodhi.* 38(12) Dec. 1930: 587–591.

5401. SINHA, H. N. The main currents of the 18th century Indian history. *J. Indian Hist.* 9(1) Apr. 1930: 37–48.—The main currents of the century were: (1) the fall of the Mughal empire, before the double attack of the Marathas and Northwesterners; (2) the rivalry between the Marathas and the English with the ultimate triumph of the latter. Unwieldy, crude in its methods of communication, and lax in discipline the Mughal empire fell before the Maratha confederacy. The rise of the Marathas represented the revival of Hinduism. Meanwhile the Europeans were fortifying their possessions and founding dominions in India. Hindu statesmen considered the Europeans a race of harmless traders, from whom to get aid in their internecine feuds. The decline of the Portuguese, the indifference of the Dutch, and the English triumph over the French all led up to the final struggle between the Marathas and the English. The former were a land power, consisting of a loosely knit confederacy, torn by internal feuds. The English strength lay in the possession of a powerful navy. While some of the most capable Englishmen were sent to India, some of the most short-sighted and self-seeking people were at the helm of Maratha affairs. By the time the Marathas were tired of their own quarrels, the English were supreme everywhere.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

5402. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S. The historical material in the private diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai (1736–61). Part VII. *J. Indian Hist.* 9(1) Apr. 1930: 23–36.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 3724, 3813, 3846, 3899, 4540, 5178)

5403. KOEHLER, R. P. HENRY. Quelques points d'histoire sur les captifs chrétiens de Meknès. [Some points concerning the history of the Christian captives of Meknes.] *Hespéris.* 8(2) 1928: 177–185.—Owing to a dearth of reliable material, the legends concerning Christian captives in Morocco are difficult to dispel. It seems certain that Moulay Ismael issued an order in

1680 that all Christian slaves should be sent to Meknes for the purpose of constructing his palace. Not until 1816 did Moulay Soliman free captive Christians. As a result of this long captivity, it is fair to assume that the present population of Meknes has obtained through renegades a large share of European blood.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5404. LIEBRECHT, C. Léopold II et le Congo. [Leopold II and the Congo.] *Flambeau.* 13 (20–22) Nov. 1930: 171–177.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5405. RANCHOT, M. L'expédition de Madagascar. Journal, 11 April–2 Octobre 1895. [The Madagascar expedition. Diary, Apr. 11–Oct. 2, 1895.] *Rev. de l' Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (4–5) Jul.–Oct. 1930: 337–506.—This excellent personal narrative covers the march on Tananarive and the taking of the Malgash capital. The journal in its entirety and that of d'Anthouard have just been published by the Société d'Éditions Géographiques under the title *L'expédition de Madagascar.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5406. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. A half-told story of real white slavery in the seventeenth century. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 247–253.—An historical account of a colonial governor of both Carolinas who at one time was captured and enslaved by the Algerian pirates.—*H. A. Phelps.*

5407. TAUXIER, LOUIS. Chronologie des rois Bambaras. [A chronology of the Bambara kings.] *Outre-Mer.* 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 255–266.—There has been the greatest uncertainty, even among experts, with respect to the successive rulers of the important Bambara peoples in the French Sudan. However, thanks to the recent disovery of old chronicles, much of the uncertainty concerning the 18th century has disappeared and these records, with the travel works of Raffenel, Mage, and Adam, now make it possible to reconstruct the royal line with at least a reasonable certainty of accuracy. [See Entry 3: 2419.]—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5408. UNSIGNED. Extrait du journal du lieutenant de vaisseau Mahé, commandant la "Vigie" et l'expédition de Cayenne pour la côté d'Afrique. [An excerpt from the journal of Lieutenant Mahé, commander of the Cayenne expedition for the recapture of Gorée.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 2 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 37–39.—The journal is preserved in the French Guiana archives. Shortly after the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, Victor Hugues, revolutionary leader in the French Antilles, despatched a fleet of four vessels commanded by Mahé and carrying the Guiana batallion reinforced by local levies to the coast of West Africa to retake Gorée island, commanding the mouth of the Senegal River. The undertaking was successful. Why Hugues should interest himself in an enterprise wholly outside his sphere of jurisdiction has puzzled historians ever since. This intensely interesting document throws no light on the subject.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 5004, 5237)

5409. BAUDIN, LOUIS. Quelques aspects économiques de la conquête espagnole de l'Amérique. [Certain economic aspects of the Spanish conquest of America.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 117–132.—Although an economic history of the Spanish conquest of America remains to be written, a study of the expeditions of Alonso de Ojeda, de Balboa, and Pizarro sheds some light on the problem. The chronicles of the time are excellent sources. The *conquistadores* had first to get permission from the king who gave very little material aid while contracting always for a fifth of the booty. The king's officials always were included in the expeditions to see that the king got his share of the precious metals obtained. The most harassing difficulty in the new world was the inadequacy of food supplies. The sudden rise in prices with each new distribution of booty proved very annoying. In colonization the *conquistadores* did poorly. The Indians suffered from abusive measures and even more from the epidemics of small pox and measles brought by the Spaniards. The key to the Spanish ineptitude in economic organization is to be found in the psychology of the *conquistador.—W. Jaffé and H. D. Koontz.*

5410. DUASON, JON. Grønlands retsstilling i middelalderen. [The legal status of Greeland during the middle ages.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 9 (3) 1930: 245–312.—This is an answer to Knud Berlin who challenged the views set forth by the author in his book *Grønlands stratsretslige stilling i middlelalderen.* Berlin contended that Greenland, during the middle ages, was independent of Iceland. Duason proves that Greenland was part of the Icelandic domain under the sovereignty of the Norse king.—*Walter Thompson.*

5411. JACKSON, THORSTINA. The Icelandic communities in America: cultural backgrounds and early settlements. *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 101–122.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5412. NECKEL, GUSTAV. Island als klassischer Boden. [Iceland as classical soil.] *Mitteil. d. Islandfreunde.* 18 (1–2) Jul.–Oct. 1930: 4–7.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 5265, 5276, 5284, 5292, 5299, 5326, 5346, 5406, 5485, 5517, 5733, 5911–5912, 6056, 6079, 6184–6186, 6235, 6351, 6396)

5413. BARTON, ALBERT O. Norwegian-American emigration societies in the forties and fifties. *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 23–42.—In the 30's and 40's "Vossings"—that is, immigrants from the district of Voss, Norway—were present in considerable numbers in Chicago. Aroused by anti-emigration propaganda in Norway they gave much attention to the writing of letters for circulation in that country in defense of emigration. In 1848 the Chicago Vossings organized a correspondence society in order to give "systematic enlightenment to the Norwegian people concerning the status of their emigrated countrymen and of refuting false assertions and correcting wrong impressions regarding American and the Norwegian immigrants." In 1856 they organized a Voss Parish Emigration Society with the object of helping "needy and worthy families to America." *Wossingen,* a small newspaper started at Leland, Illinois, served as "a sort of organ" for the organization.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5414. BLAUCH, L.E. Education and the Maryland constitutional convention, 1864. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25 (3) Sep. 1930: 225–250.—Opponents of a general school system were unable to prevent the adoption of a detailed article for a state system. As long as this constitution remained in force a uniform school system was assured for Maryland.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5415. BØE, A. SOPHIE (tr.) (introd. by Theodore C. Blegen). Emigration as viewed by a Norwegian student of agriculture in 1850: A. Budde's "From a letter about America." *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 43–57.—In 1850 at Stavanger, Norway, Jan Adolph Budde, the director of a Norwegian agricultural school, brought out a short treatise against emigration in which, taking an "America letter"

as his text, he argued that since the Norwegian must radically change his agricultural methods in America after emigrating, he might with equal advantage to himself modernize them at home, thus escaping the dangers and trials of emigration. The treatise is translated in full.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5416. BROWN, C. K. The Southern Railway Security Company. An early instance of the holding company. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 158–170.—The Southern Railway Security Company, formed in Pennsylvania in 1871, quickly acquired control of the principal railroads south of Richmond and of the line from Bristol to Memphis. A semiannual dividend of 3½% was paid in 1872, but the panic of 1873 wrecked the company. In the disruption can be seen the beginnings of the formation of the two great railroad systems which have dominated the transportation of the South Atlantic states—the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line. By 1877 the Southern Railway Security Company completed liquidation and ceased operation. It was a very early instance of a pure holding company, an evidence of the postbellum entrance of northern capitalists into the field of railroad transportation in the South, and an important instrument in establishing in the 70's a north and south trend of traffic.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5417. CASKEY, W. M. First administration of Governor Andrew Johnson. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 1 1929: 43–59.—*J. W. Holland.*

5418. CASKEY, W. M. The second administration of Governor Andrew Johnson. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 2 1930: 34–54.—*J. W. Holland.*

5419. CHANDLER, JOSEPHINE CRAVEN. New Salem: early chapter in Lincoln's life. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(4) Jan. 1930: 501–558.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5420. CHURCH, HENRY F. The harbor defenses of Charleston. *Military Engin.* 23(127) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 11–14.

5421. CLARKE, CHARLES R. Sketch of Charles James Fox Clarke with letters to his mother. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(4) Jan. 1930: 559–581.—The letters concern Illinois between 1834 and 1843.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5422. CLOUGH, WILSON O. (tr.) Fort Russell and the Fort Laramie peace commission in 1867. *Frontier.* 11(2) Jan. 1931: 177–186.—Continues M. Simonin's account of his visit to Fort Russell, and particularly his journey to Fort Laramie with the Indian peace commission in 1867. A vivid account is given of the opening and proceedings of the peace conference with the Crows, Nov. 12–13, 1867. [See Entry 2: 11494.]—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

5423. CONNISS, I. R. Recollections of Taylor Pennock. *Ann. Wyoming.* 6 (1–2) Jul.–Oct. 1929: 199–212.—Taylor Pennock served with the Illinois troops during the Civil War He went to the west where he secured employment at first as a teamster. He furnished telegraph poles and meat to the Union Pacific Railroad. Later he kept a hotel at Laramie and eventually filed on a homestead.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5424. CONNOR, R. D. W. The rehabilitation of a rural commonwealth. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(1) Oct. 1930: 44–62.—North Carolina has been handicapped by its post-civil-war heritage: a sense of failure, poverty, provincialism, and a race problem. After the orgy of reconstruction and Negro domination, the whites resumed control in 1876 under the leadership of older antebellum statesmen and war veterans. This "bourbon democracy" tried for 20 years to maintain the *status quo*, by carefully avoiding every issue and opposing every innovation that might split the white vote. Hopelessly out of date, it was overthrown by a Populist-Republican coalition in 1894 and 1896. There followed another period of waste, corruption, and lawlessness, and then, in 1900, the state embraced a program of universal education, economic progress, and justice for the Negro, which was advanced by gubernatorial candidate Charles B. Aycock. After 25 years of adherence to this program, the tangible results are: between 1900 and 1925 the number of wage-earners increased from 72,000 to 173,000, and their annual earnings from $14,000,000 to $127,000,000. During the same period the value of farm lands rose from $233,000,000 to $1,050,000,000. The per capita wealth, which was $361 in 1890—the same as it had been in 1860—was $1,879 in 1925. The expenditures for public education were $1,000,000 in 1900, $34,000,000 in 1925. A political evolution accompanied this economic expansion, and as a result North Carolina today is a two-party state, in which even migrant Republicans no longer need the protection of the game laws.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5425. CORNEAU, OCTAVIA ROBERTS, and OSBORNE, GEORGIA L. (eds.). A girl in the sixties. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(3) Oct. 1929: 401–446.—Anna Ridgely, who wrote this diary, lived in Springfield, Illinois, but traveled as far as New York and Washington.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5426. DODD, WILLIAM E. Tom Paine. *Amer. Mercury.* 21(84) Dec. 1930: 477–483.—Born in England, but finding nothing but unhappiness there, Tom Paine emigrated to Philadelphia, carrying with him letters of introduction from Ben Franklin. Sensing the spirit of America in 1774 and 1775, he drew up in simple words the universal appeal of all America. *Common Sense* did more to make possible the Declaration of Independence than any other single factor. The French Revolution set astir in him the same urge to write as had the American Revolution, but in England he found himself opposed to one of the greatest figures there, and Edmund Burke had him harried from England. A short period of popularity in France ended in imprisonment, just as he finished *The Age of Reason.* This attack on the Old Testament wiped out of men's minds the greatness of his *Common Sense* and *The Rights of Man*, and France and America cast him off as had England. Jefferson alone befriended him, and the man who had done so much to shape modern history died friendless, his bones finding their final resting place in the storeroom of an English furniture dealer.—*Philip Davidson.*

5427. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Bibliography of the history of agriculture in the United States. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Pub.* #84. 1930: pp. 307.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

5428. FRYXELL, F. M. The story of Deadman's bar. *Ann. Wyoming.* 5 (4) Jun. 1929: 129–148.—John Tonnar, during the summer of 1886, killed three men with whom he was associated in working a placer mine on the Snake River. Tonnar claimed self defense and was acquitted. Fryxell located Deadman's bar and identified the abandoned working of Tonnar and his associates.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5429. GEISER, SAMUEL WOOD. Naturalists of the frontier. VIII. Audubon in Texas. *Southw. Rev.* 16(1) Autumn 1930: 109–135.

5430. GJERSET, KNUT. A Norwegian-American landnamsman: Ole S. Gjerset. *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 82–100.—An account of an immigrant from Romsdal, Norway, who came to America in 1871 and settled in western Minnesota. The journey over the plains with wagon and oxen, a prairie fire, the building of a farm, grasshopper plagues, and the transfer to American soil of old-world cultural interests enter into the saga of this modern *landnamsman.*—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5431. G[RINNELL], F. W. A brief account of the ratification of the constitution of the United States in 1788 in the meeting-house in Long Lane. *Massachusetts Law Quart.* 16(1) Sep. 5, 1930: 35–38.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5432. G[RINNELL], F. W. A brief history of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Law Quart.* **16**(1) Sep. 5, 1930: 1–16.—Illustrated with portraits of all the chief magistrates and chief justices, 1630–1930, and of other prominent lawyers.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5433. HAFEN, LeROY R. The coming of the automobile and improved roads to Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* **8**(1) Jan. 1931: 1–16.—An attempt of the "Prairie Motor," a steam propelled vehicle, to reach Denver in July, 1862, failed. A Columbia electric automobile was assembled and appeared on the streets of Denver in May, 1899. The next year several electric and steam cars appeared and a Locomobile dealer received a shipment of eight cars. By August, 1901, one of these had reached the summit of Pike's Peak. Races, endurance contests, and festivals stimulated interest in the organization of automobile clubs and a better roads movement.—*P. S. Fritz.*

5434. HAMER, PHILIP M. The preservation of Tennessee history. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* **6**(2) Apr. 1929: 127–139.—Not until after 1900 did Tennessee expend any effort and money to care for historical records which had survived the ravages of carelessness, vermin, moisture, and actual sales as waste paper. Appropriations averaging less than $2,500 a year were made from 1903 to 1919 for archival work, though no department was established. In 1919 the books and papers were transferred to the State Library. A Tennessee Historical Committee was in existence from 1919 to 1923 but accomplished little. In 1923 a Division of Library and Archives was created within the Department of Education and most of the records were moved in 1925 to the new War Memorial Building at Nashville; but inadequate funds have limited its achievements. The state has been generous in its appropriations for monuments. The State Library, the Carnegie Library, and the library of George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville; the Lawson McGhee Library, and the University of Tennessee Library, at Knoxville; and the Cossitt Library at Memphis have important printed, newspaper, and manuscript collections. The Tennessee Historical Society, the East Tennessee Historical Society, and the Memphis Historical Society have done much for the preservation and publication of Tennessee history.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5435. HARMON, GEORGE D. The North Carolina Cherokees and the New Echota treaty of 1835. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* **6**(3) Jul. 1929: 237–253.—Under the treaty of removal, negotiated in 1835 at New Echota, Georgia, by the United States with a few disgruntled chiefs, the Cherokee nation was driven to the west. The North Carolina Cherokees, who had nothing to do with the treaty, refused to leave their lands, and claimed the sum of $53.33 to which each Indian who wished to reside in the state and was deemed capable of becoming a citizen, was entitled by the treaty. But the United States refused payment. It was only through persistent efforts of the Indians and the legislature of North Carolina that congress in 1848 authorized payment of this sum with interest from May 23, 1836. A large portion of the money was used by the Indians in purchasing their present land holdings. About 1,533 Indians thus obtained delayed justice, though they never received payment promised for the improvement made on the lands which they held prior to the treaty of 1835.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5436. HAWLEY, HATTIE L. Puritan literature. *Hist. Outlook.* **21**(8) Dec. 1930: 369–373.—If literature is defined as the sincere expression of the life of a people, our Puritan forefathers produced literature. Their writings, for the most part in the fields of religion, controversial theology, history and travel, reflect the life of a strong, devout, single-minded people, capable of founding, as they did, lasting institutions.—*H. R. Anderson.*

5437. HESSELTINE, W. B. The underground railroad from Confederate prisons to East Tennessee. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* **2** 1930: 55–69.—During the Civil War, prisoners of war who plotted escape relied largely upon outside assistance. This was supplied in the North by "Copperheads," and in the South by the mountaineer Unionists and by the slaves, especially field hands, in the black belt. The Negroes hid escaped Union soldiers in their cabins and offered them rude hospitality without stint, furnishing food and clothing. They guided the soldiers on their journeys, following substantially the same route and procedure as the earlier "underground railroad." Reaching the mountains where there were few Negroes, the fugitives were forced to rely on white sympathizers. Two agencies assisted them: the Union guides and a secret society called *Heroes*, or *Sons of America*, the latter numbering among its membership civil officials and even Confederate soldiers of Union sympathy. Among the professional "conductors" on the "underground railroad" were: Dan Ellis, most famous and successful of them all, William McLain, and Emanuel Headen. At least one fugitive also was led to freedom by a Baptist minister traveling from the home of one Baptist layman to that of another.—*J. W. Holland.*

5438. HIRSCH, ARTHUR H. Historical values in the mid-century literature of the middle west. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* **22**(3) Oct. 1929: 375–387.—Most western authors of the middle 19th century are of interest only to the historian. Those who labored for literary merit distorted the West, while those who attained the best style were least capable of portraying the real West.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5439. HOVDE, BRYNJOLF J. (tr. & ed.). Chicago as viewed by a Norwegian immigrant in 1864. *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* **3** 1928: 65–72.—A translation of a letter written at Chicago on Dec. 10, 1864, by an immigrant, Christian H. Jevne, to his parents in Norway, giving details about conditions in that city. "My word!" he exclaims. "How the English language is mutilated here!"—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5440. HULBERT, ARCHER T. Western trails: work of the Stewart Commission. *Frontier.* **9**(1) Nov. 1928: 52–54.—The Stewart Commission on Western History was created by the trustees of Colorado College in June, 1925. The first task which it undertook was the correct mapping of the old trails of the West, particularly the Oregon, California, and Santa Fe trails and their principal branches, such as the Mormon trail running westward from Omaha.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

5441. HUNT, WILLIAM S. The American Dickens. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* **15** (4) Oct. 1930: 446–455.—Theodore Winthrop, born in Connecticut and educated at Yale was killed in 1861 at the age of 35. He left three formless, amateurish novels and two volumes of sketches. He might have been the American Dickens; but his performance did not live up to his promise.—*W. Palmer.*

5442. HUNTON, JOHN. Reminiscences. *Ann. Wyoming.* **6**(3) Jan. 1930: 262–270.—In 1867 a road opened into the Platte River country in Wyoming. Ranchers moved in. The settlers had trouble with Indians, and there was a good deal of fighting among rough characters.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5443. JACKSON, W. H. Address regarding the first photographing of the Tetons. *Ann. Wyoming.* **6**(1–2) Jul.–Oct. 1929: 189–191.—Jackson was the official photographer of the Hayden Geological Survey and between 1871 and 1878 photographed many scenes of interest in Wyoming and neighboring states.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5444. JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. Harrod's old fort, 1791. *Kentucky State Hist. Soc. Reg.* **28**(82) Jan. 1930: 104–114.—A minute description of the fort

in Benjamin Van Cleve's manuscript, biographical memoranda dating from the year 1773. (Reproduction of Van Cleve's map of Fort Harrod in 1791.)—*J. W. Holland.*

5445. JOHNSON, GEORGE FISKE. Agriculture in Pennsylvania. A study of trends, county and state, since 1840. *Pennsylvania Dept. Agric., Genl. Bull.* #484. 12(15) Nov. 1, 1929: pp. 94.—Following a brief review of the colonial period, the era from 1700–1840 is omitted; then trends as disclosed by federal censuses are studied. Population increase and changes in type of agriculture are discussed. Phases covered include number and size of farms, land utilization and production on the average size farm, relationship between feed crop production and livestock, the principal crops, principal livestock, and more minor products such as apiary and maple products. (Many tables.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

5446. JOHNSON, GUION GRIFFIS. Social characteristics of antebellum North Carolina. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 140–157.—The most prominent social characteristics of ante-bellum North Carolina were individualism; conservatism, which paralyzed constructive governmental activity, partly for lack of which emigration was so great that in 1860, 272,606 out of the total of 906,826 free persons born in North Carolina were living outside the state; sectionalism between the wealthier, conservative, and dominant East and the growing West which clamored for increased representation and constructive governmental policies; provincialism growing out of the lack of intra- and inter-state facilities for communication and the meager mail service; and superstition, manifesting itself in widespsread belief in witchcraft and signs.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5447. KELLER, CHARLES ROY (ed.). A new Madison manuscript relating to the federal convention of 1787. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(1) Oct. 1930: 17–30.—Yale university now possesses a manuscript copy of the *Journal* of the convention, made by James Madison probably in the year 1789.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5448. KETCHAM, EARLE H. The sources of the North Carolina constitution of 1776. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(3) Jul. 1929: 215–236.—A minute examination of the North Carolina constitution of 1776 shows that its sources, in the order of their importance, were the experience of the people of North Carolina; the experience of the people of the other states, especially as reflected in their new constitutions; the experience of the English people as expressed in Magna Carta and other historical documents; and the writings of political philosophers, particularly John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5449. LARSON, HENRIETTA (tr. and ed.). An immigration journey to America in 1854. *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 58–64.—Translation into English of an immigrant's letter, written in Racine county, on June 21, 1854, telling in detail about a journey from Christiania, Norway, to the Muskego settlement in Wisconsin, by way of Quebec.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5450. LUTTRELL, LAURA E. Historical activities in and respecting Tennessee, 1923–1929. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 2 1930: 94–106.—This bibliography is classified as follows: bibliography; general and early history; Civil War, 1861–1865; local history, including records; biography; genealogy; description and travel; miscellaneous; writing in progress; and theses—unpublished. (302 titles.)—*J. W. Holland.*

5451. MALMIN, GUNNAR J. (tr. & ed.). The disillusionment of an immigrant: Sjur Jørgensen Haaeim's "Information on conditions in North America." *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 1–12.—Translation of a narrative by a Norwegian immigrant who came to the United States in 1836. The author paints a dark picture of conditions in Illinois and northeastern Missouri and counsels Norwegians not to emigrate. He himself returned to Norway in 1841 and his narrative was published at Christiania in 1842.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5452. MARYE, WILLIAM BOSE. The place names of Baltimore and Hartford counties. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25(4) Dec. 1930: 321–365.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5453. MATHER, O. M. Thomas Lincoln's accounts with Elizabethtown merchants. *Kentucky State Hist. Soc. Reg.* 28(82) Jan. 1930: 89–95.—The accounts of Thomas Lincoln with the mercantile firm of Bleakley and Montgomery, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, covering the period from July 30, 1804 to June 3, 1808. These records reveal Thomas Lincoln as somewhat a better man of business than he is generally supposed to have been. He paid for all that was charged to his account, and his credit with this firm seems to have been excellent. Entries in the ledger are expressed in terms of the English monetary system.—*J. W. Holland.*

5454. MURPHEY, WILLIAM. The forgotten batallion. *Ann. Wyoming.* 7(2) Oct. 1930: 383–401.—Murphey served in Wyoming during the campaigns of 1866 to 1869. He reached the scene of the Phil Kearney massacre soon after it took place, and assisted in the burial of the dead. He witnessed the wagon box fight. He calls his battalion "forgotten," because for three years the government neglected to furnish it with vegetables.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5455. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Garrison, breaker of chains. *Nation (N. Y.).* 132(3418) Jan. 7, 1931: 9–10.—Garrison influenced far more than the emancipation of the slaves. He markedly affected the struggle for women's rights, and his constant preaching of non-resistance seems today to be having its effect, especially in India, for Garrison reached Gandhi through Tolstoy.—*Philip Davidson.*

5456. NEWSOME, A. R. A miscellany from the Thomas Henderson Letter Book, 1810–1811. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(4) Oct. 1929: 398–410.—Sketches of the town of Beaufort, the island of Portsmouth, Chatham County mines and quarries, Liberty Hall Academy, Newton Academy, and William Augustus Richards, written by well-informed citizens.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5457. NEWSOME, A. R. Twelve North Carolina counties in 1810–1811, III & IV. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 171–189; (3) Jul. 1929: 281–309.—Historical, social, and economic accounts of Franklin, Greene, Lenoir, Moore, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, and Wayne counties, written in 1810 by well-informed local citizens.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5458. NORTON, CLARENCE CLIFFORD. Democratic newspapers and campaign literature in North Carolina, 1835–1861. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6(4) Oct. 1929: 345–361.—Antebellum North Carolina, characterized by an illiteracy percentage of nearly one-third, economic lethargy, and political apathy, had few strong newspapers. The Democratic press was much weaker than the Whig. In 1836, Whig and Democratic papers numbered 17 and 6, respectively; in 1840, 17 and 8; in 1844, 20 and 7; in 1848, 21 and 10. Thereafter, a steady increase in Democratic papers brought the total to 18 in 1859. The leading Democratic organs in the east were the *North Carolina Standard* (Raleigh), under the able editorship of W. W. Holden, and the *Wilmington Journal;* and in the west, the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* (Charlotte) and the *Asheville News.* Bitter political controversies between rival party organs was continuous. Pamphlets, handbills, and circular letters were used extensively, especially by the Democrats.—*A.R. Newsome.*

5459. ORDWAY, EDWARD. Reminiscences. *Ann. Wyoming.* 5(4) Jun. 1929: 149–160; 6(1–2),

Jul.–Oct. 1929: 169–188.—From 1866 to 1875 Ordway was in Wyoming as a member of a freighting train, contractor, trader, trapper, and prospector. He and other whites used repeating rifles in beating off an attack by Indians in 1866. He witnessed the building of the railroad west of Cheyenne.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5460. O'TOOLE, RICHARD F. Mississippi pledges her faith. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (84) Dec. 1930: 493–498.—In 1830 the legislature of Mississippi chartered the Planters' Bank and authorized the governor to subscribe for $2,000,000 of its stock. In 1837 it chartered the Mississippi Union Bank, and again authorized the governor to subscribe for its stock, this time to the extent of $5,000,000. The panic of 1837, the lowered price of cotton, and the failure of banks all over the south, made it impossible to pay either the interest or the principal. After a long drawn-out political fight the stock of both banks, largely sold abroad, was repudiated by the state. Though the bondholders were upheld by the state courts, and though such repudiation is in contravention of the U. S. constitution, nothing has ever been done. The Council for Foreign Bondholders still agitates the matter, and it crops up in the most unexpected places, harrassing diplomats and interfering in international relations; yet there is nothing to be done about it.—*Philip Davidson.*

5461. OWSLEY, FRANK LAWRENCE. The Confederacy and King Cotton: A study in economic coercion. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6 (4) Oct. 1929: 371–397.—The South was so firm in its allegiance to the political doctrine of "King Cotton" and in its belief in the power of cotton to break the Northern blockage and to gain recognition for the Confederacy that an air-tight embargo was placed on the export of cotton, not by congress, but by state and local governments and public safety committees, backed by public opinion. The embargo disappeared in 1862 when the Confederate government was forced to rely on cotton for the purchase of war materials abroad. After 1862, restriction of the cotton crop and the burning of the stock on hand took the place of the embargo in bringing pressure on England and France. After 1863, confidence in "King Cotton" disappeared, and limitation of crops was in the interest of a food supply. In 1861, the crop was 4,500,000 bales; in 1862, 1,500,000; in 1863, 449,059; and in 1864, 299,372. Coercion of England and France by economic pressure was a failure, and the South inflicted irreparable loss upon herself. A million bales or more could have been carried to Europe before the blockade became effective to establish Confederate credit upon a sound basis. The embargo and not the blockade prevented cotton from leaving Confederate ports in 1861–62; for after the embargo ceased in the summer of 1862, nearly a million bales actually ran the blockade.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5462. PATE, JAMES E. Jonathan Boucher, an American loyalist. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25 (3) Sep. 1930: 305–319.—Boucher comments upon the social life of his time and gives his version of the causes of the Revolution.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5463. PHILIPS, EDITH. Pennsylvanie: L'age d'or. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (1) Oct. 1930: 1–16.—The popularity of Pennsylvania and the Quakers in France during the decade just preceding the French Revolution was due in part to the extensive propagandist literature in French put out by Penn and his friends. With their attention directed to Pennsylvania by the information and publicity thus made available, French liberals found there the ideal republic of the *philosophes.* With more fervor than accuracy Raynal, Robin, Crevecoeur and Warville described the life and extolled the virtues of this community of simple and therefore honest folk, who needed no courts, no priests, and who actually practiced equality. The interest of the French writers in the Quakers was more than academic, for if such a utopia as Pennsylvania actually existed, there was hope for democracy and equality in France. Accordingly there rose a Quaker cult, against which the strictures of critics like Chastellux and even Thomas Paine were unavailing.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5464. QUAIFE, M. M. Detroit biographies: David Bacon. *Burton Hist. Coll. Leaflet.* 9 (3) Jan. 1931: 35–47.

5465. RANKIN, ROBERT STANLEY. The oldest college west of the Alleghenies. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 1 1929: 19–26.—An attempt to establish the claims of Tusculum College as the oldest college west of the Alleghenies. The two oldest academies were, in order, Martin and Transylvania (1783), but the colleges were chartered in the following order: first Greeneville (Tusculum) College (1794), then Blount College (1794), followed by Washington (1795), and then Transylvania (1798).—*J. W. Holland.*

5466. RIPPY, J. FRED. A view of the Carolinas in 1783. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 6 (4) Oct. 1929: 362–370.—An account of North and South Carolina based on the *Diary* of the observant Francisco de Miranda, fugitive from the Spanish authorities, who toured the United States in 1783. His itinerary in the Carolinas from June to November included Newbern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Georgetown, and Charleston.—*A. R. Newsome.*

5467. RISTAD, D. G. A doctrinaire idealist: Hans Barlien. *Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 3 1928: 13–22.—An English translation, with introduction and notes, of a letter written at St. Louis, July 14, 1838, by a Norwegian emigrant of 1837 who in Norway had won prominence as an agitator for reform ideas inspired by the French Revolution and as a *bonde* member of the Storthing. In Missouri he was dreaming of establishing a colony of a few thousand Norwegian families so organized as "to preclude the thriving of injustice."—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

5468. ROGERS, WILLIAM FLINN. Life in East Tennessee near the end of eighteenth century. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 1 1929: 27–42.—This account of life on the early American frontier is based largely upon autobiographies and diaries of contemporaries such as F. A. Michaux, Finley, Imlay, Ramsey, Sevier, and Crockett and upon a file of the *Knoxville Gazette,* 1792–1797. It describes the lanes of transportation to the Holston settlements, the character of the population, the towns, housing, educational facilities, mode of dress of men and women, methods of agriculture, crops and live-stock, markets, mercantile procedure, and the domestic economy prevalent on the American frontier.—*J. W. Holland.*

5469. ROTHROCK, MARY U. Carolina traders among the Overhill Cherokees, 1690–1760. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 1 1929: 3–18.—From the beginning, in 1673, the Ashley settlement in Carolina was much more interested in trade with the Cherokees than was the Albemarle settlement. In 1729 the province was divided, the land of those Indians falling under the jurisdiction of North Carolina (Albemarle). However, the trade with the Overhill Cherokees still centered in Charles Town. This trade, which had begun through private enterprise, passed, in 1707, under the regulation of a board of commissioners. Nine years later the fur trade was taken over by the province as a government monopoly. All transactions in the Indian trade were based on credit. The profits of the trade were enormous. In addition to his mercantile activity, the trader was a frontier diplomat. Traders mentioned in this article include: Eleazar Wigan, Robert Bunning, Cornelius Doherty, Ludovick Grant, Samuel Benn, Anthony Deane, James Adair, Robert Gowdy, and John Elliott.—*J. W. Holland.*

5470. SCISCO, LOUIS DOW. Baltimore county records of 1668 and 1669. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25 (3)

Sep. 1930: 255–262.—The land records in particular reveal a growth in immigration, continued settlement along the water fronts of the upper Chesapeake, and travel by boat rather than trail.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5471. SHAW, LEMUEL. Chief Justice Parker. *Mass. Law Quarterly (Spec. no.).* **16**(2) Sep. 16, 1930: pp. 12.—This is a reprint of an address delivered 100 years ago which contains a detailed description of condition of practice in Massachusetts prior to 1800.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

5472. SHULTZ, ESTHER. James Hall in Shawneetown. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* **22**(3) Oct. 1929: 388–400.—Hall lived in Shawneetown from 1820 to 1827 and edited *The Illinois Gazette.* During this period he was also prosecuting attorney for ten counties, a circuit judge, and state treasurer.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5473. SHULTZ, ESTHER. James Hall in Vandalia. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* **23**(1) Apr. 1930: 92–112.—During this period of Hall's life he was greatly interested in politics and for most of the time held some political position. He also edited the *Illinois Intelligencer,* wrote his *Letters from the West,* compiled *The Western Souvenir* of which he wrote a quarter of the selections, and edited and wrote for the *Illinois Monthly Magazine.* He moved to Cincinnati in January, 1833. Hall was not a great writer, but he was a lively actor on the Illinois frontier.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5474. UNSIGNED. Extracts from accounts and letter books of Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* **25**(3) Sep. 1930: 284–301.—Principally letters of February, 1753, relating to plans for developing iron works at the Patapsco plantation.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5475. UNSIGNED. The Liberator: 1831–1931. *Nation (N. Y.).* **132**(3418) Jan. 7, 1931: 4–5.—Critics attribute to William Lloyd Garrison too much power. They assign to him sole responsibility for a result for which there were dozens of other causes. The truth is, his words maddened and seared because they were the truth.—*Philip Davidson.*

5476. VOLWILER, A. T. (ed.). Tariff strategy and propaganda in the United States, 1887–1888. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* **36**(1) Oct. 1930: 76–96.—A series of letters illustrative of a systematic campaign of protectionist propaganda. Most of them passed between James M. Swank, general manager of the American iron and steel association, and E. G. Hay, noted midwestern lawyer and Republican politician. Others who figure in the correspondence are John Sherman, Wm. B. Allison, Benjamin Harrison, and the Philadelphia banker, Wharton Barker.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5477. WAGNER, DOROTHY. Buffalo Bill, showman. *Palimpsest.* **11**(12) Dec. 1930: 522–540.—Miss Wagner presents Buffalo Bill as a native of Iowa who moved to Kansas, became an Indian fighter and pony express rider, went on the stage, organized a wild west show, became the leading showman of the world, received honor and recognition from the crowned heads of Europe and high commendation from critics and friends at home. At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition he was honored as the man "whose rifle and heart had helped more than any other man's to open the west for the telegraph, the railroad, and peaceful settlement." He made a fortune, spent it in interpreting western life, and died a poor man.—*J. A. Swisher.*

5478. WAILES, REX. Notes on some windmills in New England. *Old Time New Engl.* **21**(3) Jan. 1, 1931: 99–128.

5479. WHITEHEAD, GEORGE C. Cremation in the United States. *Amer. Mercury.* **21**(84) Dec. 1930: 451–454.—Scientific incineration dates in the United States from 1876. Since then it has grown rapidly to about 25,000 a year. There are 100 crematories in the United States, 48 of them on the west coast. There are none in the south. Tradition, religious prejudice, and the financial profit of other forms of interment block the growth of incineration, yet earth burial seems doomed in favor of cremation, because of its great savings in space and money, and its accordance with modern sanitation laws.—*Philip Davidson.*

5480. WILEY, EARL WELLINGTON. Lincoln in the campaign of 1856. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* **22**(4) Jan. 1930: 582–592.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 5231, 5408–5409, 5466, 5780, 6143, 6149)

5481. D'ARCY, F. Les débuts du cacao des Iles. [The beginnings of cacao cultivation in the French West Indies.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* **2**(1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 11–16.—Although cacao was first grown in the French Caribbean possessions around 1660, no shipments were made to the mother country until a quarter of a century later. Trade in the beans was once a monopoly, but was freed of restrictions in 1693, at which time an import duty of 15 sols a pound was laid. In 1717, this was reduced to 2 sols. Cultivation was at first enormously profitable, but the hurricane of 1716 laid waste the plantations in St. Domingo and that of 1727 ruined the Martiniquan estates, with the result that the industry languished. Imports into France from the colonies totalled 26,071 quintals in 1785.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5482. BOS, I. Een toepassing van den goudwissel standaard in Nederlandsch West-Indië in 1829. [An application of the gold exchange standard in the Dutch West Indies in 1829.] *De Economist.* **79** Apr. 1930: 172–192.—A historical description of an early application of the gold exchange standard in the Dutch West Indies in 1829.—*J. H. Huizinga.*

5483. CAHINGT, H. Les registres du tabellionage de Dieppe et les Antilles. [The scrivener registers of Dieppe and the French West Indies.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* **2**(1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 1–10.—Dieppe was intimately associated with the French West Indies in the early stages of their development, serving as the port with which much of their trade was carried on. Consequently most settlers in the sixteen hundreds set sail from there. The scrivener registers, complete in unbroken series from 1656, reveal that by the middle of the century some 200 persons a year were setting out for the Caribbean from this center alone.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5484. CLEVEN, N. ANDREW N. Bolívar's place in history. *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43**(6) Dec. 1930: 373–377.—Bolívar was preeminently great as a statesman, not as a warrior. War was always a means to an end with him. To preserve the freedom of the states which had been wrested from Spain, he suggested an alliance of American nations. This idea of federation for the New World was the one great act of his career.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5485. LAFRONTE, HOMERO VITERI. Sucre, the marshal of Ayacucho. *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43**(6) Dec. 1930: 379–386.—A brief summary of Sucre's life, military and political activities, and significance.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5486. LANNING, JOHN TATE. Great Britain and Spanish recognition of the Hispanic American states. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* **10**(4) Nov. 1930: 429–456.—It was not until the spring of 1836 that Spain at last expressed a willingness to recognize the independence of her revolted colonies. Her delay in granting recognition

had been due in part to a forlorn hope that the colonies might return to their allegiance. During the years of uncertainty on Spain's part, England and the United States had at times coöperated in their efforts to secure Spanish recognition; but the British negotiations may be said to have passed through four phases: 1810–1822, 1822–1824, 1824–1826, and 1830–1836. During the period from 1826–1830 the American question dropped into comparative silence so far as Great Britain was concerned.—*John C. Patterson.*

5487. LEE, MUNA. José de San Martín. *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43** (6) Dec. 1930: 386–391.—A laudatory account of the life and significance of San Martín.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5488. MARTIN, PERCY ALVIN. The career of José Batlle y Ordónez. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* **10** (4) Nov. 1930: 413–428.—José Batlle was born in 1865, three years before his father became president of Uruguay. In 1885, after a visit in Europe, he founded the newspaper *El Dia.* Through it as a medium he attacked the successive military dictators of Uruguay and sought to revive the old Colorado party and make it genuinely democratic. From 1903 to 1907, and again from 1911 to 1915, Batlle was president of the republic. Reforms which he hoped to initiate had to be delayed due to revolution. One of these reforms, the freeing of the legislature and the judiciary from subordination to the executive, he believed would go a long way toward freeing Uruguay from revolutions. Batlle's complete plan has never been adopted by the republic, but the liberal constitution of 1917, which provides for a collegiate executive, is in line with his ideas. Since the adoption of that constitution, civil wars have ceased in Uruguay.—*John C. Patterson.*

5489. MARTIN, PERCY ALVIN. The establishment of independence in Brazil. *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43** (6) Dec. 1930: 397–404.—A brief summary of events preceding the declaration of independence of Brazil in 1882.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5490. REVELLO, JOSÉ TORRE. Ensayo sobre las artes en la Argentina durante la época colonial. [Essay upon the arts in Argentina during the colonial period.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* **9** (45) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 45–66.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5491. RIPPY, J. FRED. José María Morelos, Mexican patriot. *Pan Amer. Mag* **43** (6) Dec. 1930: 392–396.—A brief biographical summary. "The modest Morelos," who called himself the "servant of the nation," was a greater and far abler man than either Hidalgo or Iturbide in the independence movement in Mexico.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5492. UNSIGNED. Lettres de M. de Poincy à la marquise d'Orival. [Letters from M. de Poincy to the Marquise d'Orival.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* **2** (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 23–32.—De Poincy was governor of Marie Galante and the marquise a married cousin residing in France. Information is given on the high cost of living in the French Caribbean during the early 18th century and for the tribulations of a colonial executive in an isolated possession.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5493. GAZIN, J. Quelques actes d'inhumation de gouverneurs et intendants de la Martinique. [The dates of interment of several governors and intendants of Martinique.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* **2** (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 17–22.—Many documents bearing on early Martiniquan history were destroyed during the Revolution hence there has been considerable uncertainty with respect to the dates of death of various prominent officials. Some light has been thrown on the subject and a recent study of parish records and gaps have been filled in by the discovery of the burial dates of the following: Blenac (June 10, 1696); d'Amblimont (Aug. 17, 1700); de Nos (or d'Esnots, Oct. 6, 1701); de Guitaud (Sept. 8, 1702); de Machault (Jan. 16, 1709); de Phélipeaux (Oct. 21, 1713); de Silvecane (Oct. 2, 1718); de Foulquier (Feb. 13, 1789).—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE WORLD WAR

5494. BACH, AUGUST. Das angebliche "Missverständnis" des Fürsten Lichnowsky vom 1. August 1914. [The alleged "misunderstanding" of Prince Lichnowsky of August 1, 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* **8** (4) Apr. 1930: 348–360.—The British documents confirm the statement of Lichnowsky that Grey on Aug. 1, 1914 had assured him he could promise French and English neutrality in the Russo-German war if Germany would not attack France. The German government entered upon the proposal to the point of endangering its whole plan of mobilization. Grey's statement that a "misunderstanding" of Lichnowsky existed, namely that the proposal had been Germany, France, and England to remain neutral in a war localized to Russia and Austria is contradicted by his telegram to Paris which contains an inquiry in the terms of Lichnowsky's version. Two points still are not cleared up: (1) Why did Grey at about the same time he was making his inquiry in Paris tell King George that Lichnowsky much have misunderstood? (2) Why did Lichnowsky not notify Grey of the favorable reception given by Berlin to Grey's first proposal?—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5495. BACH, AUGUST. Jaurès Ermordung. [Jaurès' murder.] *Berliner Monatsh.* **7** (9) Sep. 1929: 880–898.—Why was Jean Jaurès murdered and why was Raul Villain, his murderer, acquitted? The answer given at the trial was that Villain was actuated by patriotic motives. This answer does not seem adequate. The trial was so conducted as not to bring out such evidence as would lead to his associates or the instigator of the crime. During the critical period, July, 1914, Jaurès was indefatigable in his efforts to keep France at peace. Also he tried his utmost to induce socialists of all nations to prevent the war by sabotage. There were two men for whom such activities were inopportune, Poincaré and Isvolski. There is no evidence that Poincaré had any part in instigating the crime. It is well known, however, that Jaurès was a sworn enemy of Isvolski and there is some evidence that the murderer received funds from the Russian embassy in Paris.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5496. BLOCH, CAMILLE. Les documents officials sur les origines de la Guerre. [The official documents on the origin of the War.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* **7** (3) Jul. 1929: 193–215.—In publishing their documents the Germans have been partly guided by a political motive. By beginning at 1871 they swamp the incriminating material of 1914 under a mass more favorable to them. All the collections are selections, and hence the manner of selection is important. In every case the editors were scrupulously honest, but the Germans have not been allowed access to certain material, e.g., the military archives. The British have been able to push farther beyond merely official diplomatic documents. In France the editors have had access to every document they desired. The German editors ask their readers to place complete trust in the wisdom of editorial omissions. The French have specified carefully the types of material omitted. Certain omissions in the British documents show the vulnerability of editorial judgment. In the German collection the notes often go far beyond the legitimate function of clarifying a document.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5497. CALMETTES, PIERRE. Les timbres-poste et l'histoire de la Guerre. [Postage stamps and the history of the War.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* **8** (1) Jan. 1930: 1–16.—The influence of the War and its various events as shown in the design and issues of postage stamps.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5498. CHURCHILL, WINSTON. Le "tout ou rien" de Ludendorff. [Ludendorff's "all or nothing."] *Rev. de Paris.* 37(18) Sep. 15, 1930: 241–252.—The writer defends the thesis that the Germans could have had peace in 1917 by restoring Belgium and coming to an arrangement with France over Alsace and Lorraine. The decision to continue the war rested with Ludendorff, who preferred to risk all or nothing in a final offensive.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

5499. COLLENBERG, RUEDT LUDWIG von. Die deutschen Heeresverstärkungen von 1871 bis 1914. [The increases in the German army from 1871 to 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(11) Nov. 1930: 1043–1065.—After 1871 the Prussian military system was extended to the whole empire. Under Bismarck the army became an important branch of the government but the state was not dominated by the army. His successors increased the army, moved by French and Russian military development. After 1900, especially after the defeat of Russia, German vigilance for the army relaxed. After 1910 anxiety about armaments revived and about 1912 military authorities realized that their army was not keeping up with that of Germany's neighbors. The situation was further changed to the disadvantage of the Central Powers by the formation of the Entente Cordiale, the weakening of Turkey, and the rise of the Balkan states. The Central Powers entered the war with fewer soldiers than their enemies. (Several tables showing the relative strength of armies.)—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5500. CROS, GUY-CHARLES. La Norvège et la guerre sous-marine. [Norway and submarine warfare.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 243–257.—Norwegian losses from submarines were greater than those of most belligerents. The first two years of the war were years of prosperity, on the whole, and ship losses were more than met by new construction. Losses in the fall of 1916 led to the closing of territorial waters to submarines. Germany protested threateningly, but was in reality chiefly after commercial concessions, which she in part secured. The sudden rise in losses in 1917 brought confusion in insurance circles. Finally the state had to assist in underwriting policies. Also an arrangement was reached with England whereby English armed ships replaced the Norwegian ships on the most dangerous routes, the Norwegian going to the safer routes from which the English were withdrawn. Thus was resisted the public demand for the arming of Norwegian ships, which would have brought war with Germany.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5501. DEBYSER, FÉLIX. Le gouvernement britannique et la question du service militaire obligatoire, 1914–1918. [The British government and the question of compulsory military service, 1914–1918.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 289–317.—At first the enthusiasm for enlistment was entirely adequate, but by the end of the summer of 1915 it had so declined that a crisis was at hand. Kitchener missed his chance to establish conscription without much controversy, and grew to feel that his reputation hinged on the success of the voluntary system. Controversy now raged over the merits of the two systems. Derby's scheme was really a means to intimidate men into enlistment and rapidly lost momentum after a promising start. His pledge not to call married men until the eligible bachelors had offered themselves left the government so short of men that its hand was forced. The military service act was accepted quietly, although it had soon to be extended to married men. Too liberal exemptions for economic reasons seriously reduced the intake. The mistrust of the military doctrines of the Westerners made Lloyd George reluctant to supply the maximum reinforcements. The crisis of 1918 ended this attitude; exemptions were wiped out and British recruiting reached its climax.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5502. DESCOINS, GENERAL. Six mois d'histoire de l'Albanie, nov. 1916–mai 1917. [Six months of Albanian history, Nov. 1916–May 1917.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 318–342; 8(1) Jan. 1930: 17–43.—The author commanded the French detachment sent to Korytza. He soon discovered that the schemes of the Greeks in the region had no support in native opinion. His own task was to ensure the safety of that part of the front, and to accomplish it he decided to ally himself with the local leader Themistocles. Together they prepared the bloodless revolution of Dec. 10, 1916, which required on the part of the French only an attitude of hands off. The author gives full details of the administration of the republic of Korytza. It rested on the impulse of the French, and an account is given of the particular French officers who were behind it. Finally, however, Italy and Greece secured the removal of Descoins.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5503. DEWEERD, H. A. Liman von Sanders and Sir Ian Hamilton. *Infantry J.* 37(5) Nov. 1930: 505–514; (6) Dec. 1930: 635–642.—The World War was essentially a conflict of coalitions. The numbers of the belligerents involved and their resources were so great, the line of battle so extended that one looks in vain for illustrations of the traditional struggle of one strong personality against another. The effort to fabricate a Foch-Ludendorff legend seems forced. The trench warfare on the western front tended to transform generals into glorified sergeant-majors. A distinct contrast was the fighting on Gallipoli in 1915. Here were two generals with limited forces pitted against each other in a strictly limited area. Liman von Sanders was able to instill enough of his own rugged courage and tenacity into the Turkish officers to enable the Turks to maintain a successful defense, while Sir Ian Hamilton, troubled with a hundred novelties incident to an amphibious operation, with the uncertain support of Lord Kitchener in England, faced his task with courage, patience, and a remarkable elasticity of mind.—*H. A. De Weerd.*

5504. FALLS, CYRIL. Allenby's campaigns in Palestine. Military operations: Egypt and Palestine—June, 1917 to the end of the War. *Army Quart.* 21(2) Jan. 1931: 384–390.

5505. FRANTZ, GUNTHER. General Golowin und die russische Mobilmachung. [General Golowin and Russian mobilization.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 1107–1115.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5506. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Eine amerikanische Auslegung des Artikels 231. [An American interpretation of Article 231.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(9) Sep. 1929: 858–873.—Robert C. Binkley in *Current Hist.* (May 1929) attempts to prove that the framers of Article 231 had in mind juridical responsibility of Germany as a legal basis for reparations and not war guilt in the moral sense. [See Entry 2: 1430.] The history of the changes through which this article went proves just the opposite. From a draft statement of legal responsibility for financial obligations the article became the moral basis not merely for reparations but for the whole treaty. A revision and not a new interpretation of Article 231 will free European politics from the war guilt controversy.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5507. HERRE, PAUL. Italienisches zur Vorgeschichte des Attentats von Sarajewo. [The background of the Sarajevo murder from Italian sources.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(4) Apr. 1930: 324–329.—Magrini's book *The drama of Sarajevo* brings few new facts. As a war reporter with the Serbian army in 1915 Magrini talked with Tankositsch and other Serbians. These admitted that Serbian officers and officials knew about the plot against the archduke, that they tried in roundabout

ways to prevent the murder, and that it was advice from Russia which prevented complete yielding to the Austrian ultimatum.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5508. MICHEL, PAUL-HENRI. La vie et l'oeuvre du Maréchal Foch—essai bibliographique. [The life and work of Marshal Foch—bibliographical essay.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7 (2) Apr. 1929: 142–157. —*T. S. Anderson.*

5509. MISZLING, RUDOLF. Italiens Neutralität und geheime Aufrüstung zum Kriege. [Italy's neutrality and secret war preparations.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (11) Nov. 1929: 1096–1106.—At the beginning of the War Italy had no plans for a campaign against Austria. During the months of bargaining with both sides this deficiency was remedied and when about completed Italy attacked her former allies.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5510. MOLDEN, BERTHOLD. Das deutsch-österreichische Bündnis und der grossdeutsche Gedanke. [The Austro-German alliance and the pan-German idea.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (4) Apr. 1930: 312–323.—Since the disastrous War there have been many critics of the Austro-German alliance. Molden contends that after the war of 1866 and the peace of Frankfort no other policy was possible for Germany in view of Russia's pan-Slav policy. The alternative would have been to join Russia and England and partition the Austro-Hungarian empire.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5511. PIERRE, ANDRÉ. Les tentatives de paix séparée entre l'Allemagne et la Russia tsariste, 1914–1918. [The efforts toward a separate peace between Germany and czarist Russia, 1914–1918.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8 (3) Jul. 1930: 225–242.—After the Marne Germany focused attention on Russia as the weak link in the Allied chain. A peace party, led by Witte, appeared in the latter country at an early date. Three approaches were made by Germany in 1915, characterized by endeavors to stir Russian suspicion of England, but all were repulsed. In 1916 Russia needed peace desperately, but so long as Sazonov remained in office the alliance was safe. After his fall the overtures were renewed and carried farther than before, but still without success, although the continuation of the war produced no enthusiasm in the people. On the eve of the revolution the Germans made another attempt. Through all this, tempted constantly by offers of great concessions in regard to the Straits, and pressed by internal difficulties, the czarist government gave a conspicuous demonstration of loyalty to its allies.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5512. POKROWSKI, M. Aus den geöffneten russischen Archiven. [From the opened Russian archives.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (11) Nov. 1930: 1005–1023.—The resolution of the year 1928 to publish the documents of the imperialist war begins to take tangible form. Volume I and IV are ready for the press and the selection of the documents for II, III and V has been completed. In order to prevent piecemeal and prejudiced translations they are to appear simultaneously in Russian and German editions. The period covered is only Jan. 1 to Aug. 4, 1914. The editors are not interested in fixing personal responsibility for the war but in showing that the bourgeois class conflict was responsible. Although the first volumes present no sensational, new revelations they do bring interesting details on the seizure of land in Persia, the trans-Persia railroad, the controversy over the Aegean Islands and the Straits question, and echoes from the Italian-Turkish, the Greco-Turkish and the Serbian-Bulgarian wars.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5513. RAMMING, MARTIN. Die Festschrift für den japanischen Historiker Dr. Yonekichi Miyake. [The memorial volume for the Japanese historian Dr. Yonekichi Miyake.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (4) Apr. 1930: 369–373.—In this memorial volume there appears a paper by Hisho Saito under the title "Must Germany really take upon herself the responsibility for the World War?" It is the first attempt to inform the Japanese public of the revisionist point of view.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5514. RAPPAPORT, ALFRED. Montenegros Eintritt in den Weltkrieg. [Montenegro's entry into the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 941–966.—What expressions of friendship Peter of Montenegro received from Russia from time to time and what benefits he may have promised himself from the marriage of his daughters to Russian granddukes were more than offset by the Russian promotion of the Karageorgevič dynasty and the great-Serb ambitions after 1903. When war broke out between Austria and Serbia in 1914 Nicholas had the choice of joining the war against Austria or being swept from the throne. He chose the former only to experience the latter when the victory of the Allies assured Serbian national unity.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5515. RIVAUD. Le Traité de Versailles. [The Treaty of Versailles.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (411ª) Jan. 15, 1930: pp. 18.—The treaty of Versailles was dictated by 27 nations, differing in interests and aspirations. Three study commissions were set up by the French: One headed by Lavisse, for political questions; one by Jean Morel, for economic and political; one by Tardieu, for the coordination of the two others. Following Lloyd George's objection a purely empirical method was adopted. The difficulties were enormous: no accurate maps, 52 committees of inexpert "experts," scarcity of real experts, a babel of languages, professors who drew 1,578 fine and elaborate reports without arriving at one conclusion, etc. The foreign ministers held 29 sessions without results. The work was then taken over by a committee of ten, which held 72 sessions, also without results. The work was then taken over by a committee of four wholly different personalities—Clemenceau, George, Wilson, Orlando. These four, for some time without Orlando, held 145 sessions. Only imperfect results could be achieved thus. It is of primary importance to France and the world, however, that the territorial clauses, especially, should not be changed for a long time.—*Arthur D. Call.*

5516. SCHAUMAN, GEORG. L'intervention allemand de 1918 en Finlande. [The German intervention of 1918 in Finland.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7 (3) Jul. 1929: 216–235.—The approach of peace in the East interrupted the German plan to assist the Finns against the Russians, but the interruption of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk led to its resumption. It was intended to check the English advance from the White Sea and to prevent the formation of a new eastern front. Finland was thus saved from the Bolshevists, and the German defeat in the West saved it from subordination to its deliverer.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5517. SHARP, WM. G. Souvenirs de mon ambassade. [Memories of my ambassadorship.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37 (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 764–784.—Wm. G. Sharp arrived in Paris, Sept. 3, 1914, as ambassador of the United States. These extracts from his journals, pieced out by those of his son, and edited by his collaborator, Warrington Dawson, describe the battle of the Marne, and his impressions of France in the days of September, 1914.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

5518. THOMAS, T. H. Some wars memoirs. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 629–640.—This is a discussion chiefly of Jean Norton Cru's *Témoins, Essai d'analyse et de critique des souvenirs de combattants édités en français de 1915 à 1928*, and four other war memoirs. These "testimonies" of eye-witnesses, can scarcely be said to mark any improvement over those that are clearly fictitious, censored, and propagandist war time products. We gain from the article that Cru's book is a valuable guide to French war memoirs; that

only a few of the writers merit first rank; that soldier writers too often draw from rumor, legend, and newspaper for their "facts"; that such books as these have a paralyzing uniformity in thought and literary treatment; that so many of the French writers take on a conventional, rhetorical style. The "realism" of Barbusse, of Latzko, and of Remarque, is severely criticized; too many memoirs are in reality pacifist tracts. The worst books have become the best sellers; and poor ones have received the honors of the Académie and the *Prix Goncourt.*—*H. C. Hubbart.*

5519. UNSIGNED. Documents: La question de la paix et le gouvernement britannique en 1916. [The question of peace and the British government in 1916.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 343–355.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5520. UNSIGNED. Documents: Le Conseil de Potsdam du 5 juillet 1914 et les confidences de l'ambassadeur Wangenheim: Le témoignage de M. Maurice Bompard. [The Potsdam council of July 5, 1914, and the confidences of Ambassador Wangenheim: The testimony of M. Maurice Bompard.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 44–50.—Bompard was French ambassador at Constantinople. He explains Wangenheim's boasts about the crown council in this wise: Wangenheim knew of the decision for war on Serbia and knew also that official circles in Berlin thought it likely general war would follow. Wangenheim hence wanted to make it appear that he had played a part in what he believed would be an epochal decision.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5521. UNSIGNED. Französisch-russisches Generalstabsprotokoll von 1906. [The French-Russian general staff protocol of 1906.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(4) Apr. 1930: 345–348.—The text in French.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5522. UNSIGNED. Georges Clemenceau et la guerre—Essai bibliographique. [George Clemenceau and the war—Bibliographical essay.] *Rev. d' Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 51–62.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5523. UNSIGNED. The last German offensive. Rheims, 1918. *Army Quart.* 21(2) Jan. 1931: 329–335.

5524. UNSIGNED. The other side of the hill, VIII. Cambrai: the action of the German 107th division. *Army Quart.* 20(2) Jul. 1930: 286–291.

5525. VILLATE, CAPT. R. L'instruction des troupes dans la préparation de la campagne de 1918. [Troop instruction in preparation for the campaign of 1918.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 125–141.—Both sides recognized the necessity of training behind the line to ensure efficiency in battle. Ludendorff resolved to restore the maneuvering ability of the troops. An elaborate cooperative tactical study of the problems of the western front was made and the winter was devoted to teaching the new ideas to divisions removed from the line for that purpose. Thus the spirit of open warefare was reintroduced. The English, weary after the summer, had to extend their front and construct additional defensive positions. These needs, and imperfect appreciation of the new tactics, led to a neglect of training. Little was done even when troops were in repose. Pétain foresaw the coming tactical change and initiated instruction. In sending the French army to school he had to combat the political authorities who wanted more trenches dug. In spite of unavoidable concession to them, much valuable training was accomplished.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5526. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Zwei weitere Fragen an Herrn Poincaré. [Two further questions directed to M. Poincaré.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(11) Nov. 1930: 1066–1070.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 4958, 5305, 5702, 5793, 5853, 5899, 5904, 5913–5914, 5930, 6540)

5527. BERTOLASI, ELLEN QUITTNER. Die Stellung der Lausanner Schule in der Grenznutzenlehre. [The position of the Lausanne school in marginal utility theory.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64(1) Aug. 1930: 16–44.—The Lausanne School replaces causality by functional relationships. It rejects the successive one-by-one method and adopts the simultaneous equilibristic method of analyzing economic phenomena. It starts not from the individual as the Austrian marginalists but from exchange act, that is from the market. It is not concerned with the motivation of the individual but takes into account the outwardly expressed acts of choice, thus avoiding the dilemma of psychic measurements. It limits its analysis to static conditions and its language to mathematics.—*Nathan Reich.*

5528. BROCARD, LUCIEN. Die lokale und regionale Wirtschaft als Grundlage der Volks- und Weltwirtschaft. [Local and regional economy as the basis for national and world economy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 35–52.—*Nathan Reich.*

5529. FOSSATI, ERALDO. Beitrag zum Kapitalbegriff. [Concept of capital.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1(5) Apr. 30, 1930: 712–735. (Tr. by Hans Bayer.)—Surveying a very great number of concepts of capital, the author divides them in three groups: (1) generalizing concepts that pay attention to the phenomenon of accumulation; (2) concepts of productivity that lay weight on the productive use of economic goods; (3) concepts combining these two elements. Great importance still has to be given to the popular notion of capital, to which the author returns—in a certain sense—by defining capital goods as those which have the potential capacity of creating new values. Thus also land is to be included, following the usage of certain American economists.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

5530. FOSTER, WILLIAM TRUFANT, and CATCHINGS, WADDILL. Saving money and wasting men. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(1) Jan. 1931: 27–31.

5531. FRITZSCHING, LEONHARD. Der Profit als eine nicht wirtschaftliche Kategorie. [Profits as a non-economic category.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133(4) Oct. 1930: 481–526.—Profits are not the result of the operation of economic law, but are due to non-economic influences. The classical economists in their analysis of the mechanism of price formation assumed an economic man who was a typical, or normal exchanger or trader. But the economic man really appears in two types: the trader for use and the trader for profit. The marginal utility theory has never explained profits satisfactorily since it assumes traders for use in its analysis and then adds the characteristics of the trader for profit in its analysis of profits. The entrepreneur may be able to reduce the costs of production, or improve methods of production, but it does not follow that profits are the return for these services in the sense of an earned reward. The accumulation of profits for its own sake is irrational; but it can be the basis for the securing of economic power, and this is the factor which makes profits a non-economic category in economic analysis. The entrepreneur desires power and the leadership which power gives.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5532. GOLDSTEIN, IU. ГОЛЬДШТЕЙН, Ю. "Организованный капитализм" и буржуазные эко-

номисты. [**Organized capitalism and the bourgeois economists.**] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoe Khoziaĭstvo i Mirovaia Politika.*) (11–12) 1929: 24–44.—Analysis of the different theories of bourgeois economists shows that the most characteristic features regarding the contemporary phase of capitalism were already found with Marx and Lenin.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

5533. HALM, GEORG. Über Konkurrenz, Monopol und sozialistische Wirtschaft. [Competition, monopoly, and socialistic economy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* **133** (3) Sep. 1930: 321–354.—This essay is a reply to Edward Heimann's criticism of the author's work on *Competition.* The capitalistic economy, based on the idea of exchange, and the communal economy of the socialists are two essentially different things. Hence any tendencies apparent in the capitalistic economy towards greater concentration of capital do not mean a gradual transition to the socialist economy. These tendencies towards monopoly represent not the destruction of the competitive system but its gradual modification, although not in the direction of socialism. Even with this tendency towards increasingly monopolistic organization competition can continue (1) among all goods to meet what demand there is, (2) among substitutes for monopolistic goods, (3) among surplus means of production, (4) from abroad. Where private property in the means of production no longer exists, an adequate pricing system will no longer be found, and as a result the monopoly which comes into existence with the socialist economy must eventually throttle that economy. The monopoly characteristic of the socialistic economy cannot be compared with the monopolistic tendencies of capitalism, nor can the one be derived from the other.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5534. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Natural and money economy. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* **3** (1) Nov. 1930: 1–29.—Natural economy has three aspects—the absence of exchange, the direct exchange of goods for goods, and the indirect exchange of one commodity for another in terms of some third article not regarded as money. Natural economy may be illustrated from 16th century Sweden. Generally in both domestic and foreign trade goods were exchanged for goods without the use of money. Indirect trade in goods was most common, but money was to some extent used. Money, as well as goods, however, to some extent lacked fungibility. State finances were based on natural economy, so that, in contrast with mercantilist statesmen, King Gustavus Vasa preferred goods to money, and imports to exports.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

5535. HOLLOND, M. TAPPAN. Marshall on rent. A reply to Prof. Ogilvie. *Econ. J.* **40** (159) Sep. 1930: 369–383.—Professor Ogilvie's charge of inconsistency directed against Marshall's rent doctrine is for the most part based upon a misinterpretation of Marshall's position.—*A. B. Anthony.*

5536. KORSCH, KARL. Sombarts "verstehende Nationalökonomie." [Sombart's "Understanding Economics."] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* **15** (3) 1930: 436–448.—Sombart's book *Die Drei Nationalökonomien* is a disappointment. Instead of undertaking a thorough investigation of the real problems of methodology in economic science Sombart gives an *a priori* constructed method of his own. Of the three possible types of economic approach—the metaphysical-normative, the scientific-systematizing (*naturwissenschaftlich-ordnend*), and the understanding (*geisteswissenschaftlich-verstehende*) he recognizes the third as the only true method, and proceeds to fit the development of economic thought into his pre-conceived scheme by distorting the course of economic thought, by discovering uniformities in divergencies and breaking up systems of thought which are completely integrated. In reality his *Verstehende Nationalökonomie* does not exist, not even in Sombart's own writings and it appears that he himself does not believe in the existence of such. His theory is an emaciated variety of metaphysics, and the only sound approach to economics still remains the Marxian revolutionary theory.—*Nathan Reich.*

5537. MITSCHERLICH, WALDEMAR. Das Wirtschaftssystem des Kapitalismus. Eine Auseinandersetzung mit Werner Sombart. [The economic system of capitalism. A discussion of Werner Sombart's theories.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* **54** (3) 1930: 21–68.—Sombart's concept of capitalism is purposely kept elastic in order to include the variety of such economic life as that of the 19th century. Yet his concept of capital is too one-sided in the sense of business capital. With a wider conception in the sense of an ultimate endowment of the economy, it is impossible to see in capital the typical characteristic of a definite historical economic epoch. The changes which have taken place in Sombart's views of capitalism have their origin in the peculiarities of his scientific mind. Sombart is less a creator of new and original ideas than he is an interpreter of almost all the major intellectual movements of our time and especially those of the most recent present. In opposition to the designation of the last economic period as capitalism the objection must be raised that neither the presence nor the amount of capital was decisive but the specific form of property in capital, namely the individual economic character of economic life. The basis of the economic life of the 19th century is not the drive for business created by capital but the idea of freedom originating with the 18th century. In addition, the idea of the corporative or the socially organized economy comes to the front at the present time without in any way diminishing the significance of capitalism.—*Horst Jecht.*

5538. MUHS, KARL. Die Chance des Kapitalismus. [The future of capitalism.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* **31** (1) Jan. 1930: 1–34.—Sombart's prognosis of capitalism includes the predication of a gradual decline of capitalistic development, a shrinkage of the territorial base characteristic of the third period of capitalistic development which we are now entering. The very term applied to it by Sombart—*Spätkapitalismus* (late capitalism)—connotes attributes of weakness and senility. This view is based primarily on the expectation of a declining rate of capital accumulation, which is, however, not borne out by an analysis of the factors involved. The forces making for retarded growth of capital accumulation, such as diminishing returns in extractive industries, the growing share of government operation of business, and the pressure of organized labor for increased volume of consumption are offset by technological improvements, declining birth rate and growth of corporate savings. Capitalism will not shrink, but Sombart is right in characterizing the structural organizational and mental changes capitalism is undergoing. Individual activity is replaced by group activity, irrational speculation of early merchant adventures by rational calculation of organized entrepreneurs, free contract by the emergence of collective status. Sombart's terminology denoting the rise, peak, and decline of capitalism is to be replaced by terms indicating the change in the type of capitalism such as individual competitive and collective corporate capitalism.—*Nathan Reich.*

5539. RICCI, UMBERTO. Die "synthetische Ökonomie" von Henry Ludwell Moore. [The "Synthetic Economics" of Henry Ludwell Moore.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* **1** (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 649–668.—Starting from his distinction between a geometrical or Marshallian School of partial equilibria and an algebraic or Lausanne School of total equilibrium the author first presents the essential features of Professor Moore's new book. While Moore offers a very carefully formulated case he has, as the author shows, neglected the postulate that his equilibrium should be stable. Several cases

of unstable equilibrium and even growing disequilibrium are discussed. The introduction of statistical data into Walras' system of equations also introduces a great number of arbitrary elements. Moore's procedure remains purely formal, for which Ricci gives proof. Much is to be gained, however, by further pursuing work on the lines indicated in Synthetic Economics.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

5540. TINBERGEN, J. Bestimmungen und Deutung von Angebotskurven. Ein Beispiel. [Determination and interpretation of supply curves. An illustration.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1 (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 669–679.—The author starts from the current formulation of the law of supply, introducing, however, as a determining factor the element of time. His illustration is based on personal research carried out at the Netherlands Statistical Bureau in regard to the production of potato-flour. The supply curve is constructed; for its interpretation the assumption of static competition, static monopoly, limited competition under static conditions, dynamic competition, and dynamic monopoly are used successively. It is agreed that under the prevailing conditions Cournot's formula of limited competition provides the best explanation of the empirical data.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

5541. UNSIGNED. Champions of protection. 1—Mathew Carey, 1780–1839. *Protectionist.* 42 (8) Dec. 1930: 389–395.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 5003, 5051, 5096, 5111, 5208, 5224, 5227, 5229, 5233, 5235–5237, 5244, 5250, 5252, 5261–5262, 5264, 5297, 5309, 5312, 5329, 5334–5335, 5346, 5366, 5371, 5409, 5416, 5427, 5433, 5453, 5460–5461, 5468–5470, 5474, 5476, 5481–5482, 5534, 5537, 5700, 5858, 5902, 5911–5912)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 4940, 4943, 5576, 5608, 5613, 5742, 5802, 5885, 5924, 5972, 6074, 6098, 6327, 6341, 6400, 6478)

5542. BARR, STRINGFELLOW. Shall slavery come South? *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 481–494.—The embarcation of the ex-Confederacy on an Industrial Revolution underlies all talk about a New South. To remain agricultural would be to accept economic vassalage. The soul of the culture of the Old South was social responsibility, and the southerner revolts against a new order in which this is not embodied. If the southerner is to reassert his leadership, he must accept industrialism and regulate its application. White industrial slavery in the south should never merit the criticism hurled at black agricultural slavery. —*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

5543. ARNOLD, JULEAN. The commercial problems of China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 142–159.—Important among the commercial problems of China is the inadequacy of transportation facilities. China has less than one twenty-fifth of the railway mileage of the United States, although considerably larger in area and having a population three or four times as great. Progress has been made in construction of motor roads. Other problems include the currency system; adjustment of the family system in industry to the modern economic order; better banking and merchandising methods; and the unsettled political situation. Fifty years ago, 90% of its exports consisted of two items—silk and tea. Today, this foreign trade is tenfold greater and comprises more than seventy items each of which aggregates upwards of $500,000. China is becoming an increasingly important market for the products of other nations.—*Charles K. Moser.*

5544. COPP, PHILIP M. Spain an agricultural and a growing industrial power. *Commerce Reports.* (52) Dec. 29, 1930: 771–774.

5545. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. Causes of Indian industrial inefficiency. *Modern Rev.* 48 (1) Jul. 1930: 8–24.—The present industrial organization of India is inefficient, due to a variety of causes of which the most important are physical environment, poverty, disease, illiteracy, inexperience, religious inadaptability, social maladjustment, political subjugation, and industrial backwardness. In recent years, several modern industries have been established, especially in relation to mining, planting, manufacturing, and transportation; but the modern organized industries are still insignificant in comparison with the old, unorganized, and inefficient ones.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

5546. FELKIN, DENYS. German industrial progress. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128 (765) Sep. 1930: 363–369.—There have been three periods of marked expansion in German industry since 1914: (1) That distinguished by the production of war material; (2) the years of currency inflation from the end of the war until the stabilization of the mark, during which time new factories were built and extensions made principally as means of saving paper profits from complete annihilation; and (3) the period from stabilization until the end of 1928. This period of rationalization began with the French occupation of the Ruhr, when large subsidies were paid by the Reich to the industrialists in order to help them resist French demands. Many firms brought their equipment up to date, huge mergers fell apart, useless additions from the war days were scrapped, and scientifically designed extensions for mass production were made. Rationalization has been carried to such lengths that millions are unemployed.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

5547. GREENWAY, H. F. 1930 characterized by steady decline in prices. *Contract Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 44 (53) Dec. 31, 1930: 1599–1601, 1607.

5548. HARGER, C. M. The economic situation in the plains states—low prices hamper farmers. *Annalist.* 36 (933) Dec. 5, 1930: 947–948.

5549. LIEU, O. S. Certain vital problems in China's industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 181–183.—One of China's most vital industrial problems is labor unrest. Chinese labor is plentiful and cheap, but there is lack of experienced personnel in the administration of large industries. Another phase in China's industrial situation is foreign competition. Foreign manufacturers, with their vast resources and superior quality, easily capture the market, while Chinese manufacturers, whose products are crude, whose costs are high, and whose merchandising is inefficient, become easy victims in the struggle. Recent civil wars have been accompanied by destruction to railways, commandeering of steamers for transport of troops, and the imposition of extra taxes to enrich the war coffers.—*Charles K. Moser.*

5550. LOVERDOS, DION. Ἡ οἰκονομικὴ κατάστασις τῆς Ἑλλάδος. [The economic situation of Greece.] Μηνιαία Οἰκονομικὴ καὶ Κοινωνικὴ Ἐπιθεώρησις. 7 Nov. 1930: 957–959.—The director of the Popular Bank describes the present economic situation of Greece as "very satisfactory"; the process of balancing the budget is easier than elsewhere, although the chief Greek exports—tobacco, currants, wine, and oil—fetch lower prices owing to the international crisis and the competition of cheaper qualities. During the past 12 months Greek loans occupied first place in the international market, while the shares in Greek industrial concerns went down only 19% as compared with a drop of 53% in American companies shares. Exports are far less

than imports; but there is no unemployment, due to the big drainage and road works now being executed.—*William Miller.*

5551. MANGEOT, P. Le budget et le commerce de l'Indochine. [The budget and commerce of French Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 313–318.—The finances of Indo-China are unsatisfactory. Administration has assumed unwieldy proportions and is today little more than a bureaucracy, falling off in values of agricultural produce has severely affected the region, and business has been upset by the spectacular shift in the value of silver. Commerce is now in a highly precarious state.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5552. MEARS, ELIOT GLENNEL. The economic structure of the Holy Land. *Reflex.* **7**(1) Nov. 1930: 41–45.—In agriculture the orange crop is important and its acreage is rapidly expanding (1922, 32,000 dunams; 1926, 42,000; 1929, between 80,000 and 90,000). Possibly twice as much land is still available for orange growing, but such an increase will mean more difficulty in marketing the product. Cooperation will be needed as has been the case in California. The mineral resources are known only vaguely. A survey of water supply is needed. Forests should be planted. Industrial prospects are largely a matter of conjecture. Water power awaits development. The petroleum fields of Iraq may furnish oil. Cotton growing areas in the Near East may lead to a local textile industry in Palestine. Much depends on cultivating closer economic relations with other Near Eastern countries. A new customs agreement with Syria, effective last June, offers certain reciprocal advantages. There is a wide field for economic surveys open to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The development of the tourist industry holds out large possibilities.—*John A. Ingham.*

5553. MITCHELL, BROADUS. Employers front. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* **6**(4) Oct. 1930: 495–506.—A discussion of the problems confronting the industrialists of the South, who are now its new leaders.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

5554. NELSON, J. C. The Canada of to-day and to-morrow. *Engl. Rev.* **51**(3) Sep. 1930: 343–347.—Canada's future is largely industrial, and already her progress in the development of water-power, in mining, and in general manufacturing, has become exceedingly rapid.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5555. PIERRE, R.-J. Les États Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. [The United States of America.] *J. d. Écon.* **97** Oct. 15, 1930: 153–172.—A general description of economic conditions.

5556. ROLLIN, HENRY. L'histoire russe et le plan de cinq ans. [Russian history and the five year plan.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* **145**(431) Oct. 10, 1930: 5–38.—A chapter of the author's *La Révolution Russe.* Peter the Great first tackled the main Russian problem: the need for establishing an equilibrium between town and country. The five year plan is merely the continuation of this search for equilibrium between agriculture and industry. The collectivization of agriculture and industrialization on a large scale require sacrifices which are beyond the strength and capacity of the country.—*S. P. Turin.*

5557. RUDAS, ALBERT. Die wirtschaftliche Verflechtung der Provinz Pommern. [The economic interrelations of the Province of Pomerania.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* **69**(4) 1930: 409–437.

5558. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. L'Autriche—Son adaptation aux conditions d'après-guerre; ses difficultés persistantes et les moyens de les surmonter. [Austria—her adaptation to post-war conditions; her persistent difficulties and the means of overcoming them.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* **22–4** (2) Nov. 1930: 277–296.—Austria has adapted herself to post-war conditions slowly and with great difficulty. Austria should make a strong effort to develop her export trade and adopt more effective measures for the reduction of unemployment.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5559. SCHATTENMANN, JOHANNES. Die amerikanische Wirtschaft am Scheideweg. [American industry at the cross-roads.] *Zeitwende.* **6**(10) Oct. 1930: 351–362.

5560. SHAW, GEORGE L. A new market for Britain: Manchuria. *Contemp. Rev.* **138**(775) Jul. 1930: 85–91.—The little-known country of Manchuria is incredibly rich in natural resources. In addition to 70,000,000 acres of fertile soil ready for profitable cultivation and 88,000,000 acres of timberland there are vast coal deposits, and gold, silver, iron, and oil-shale, all in rich profusion. Transportation facilities, although they have increased greatly, are still decidedly poor. The present population of 40,000,000 is augmented by an annual immigration of 2,000,000. Great Britain's share in the increased internal and external trade of Manchuria is small. Japan occupies the leading position, with the United States and Germany trailing behind. Relatively small quantities of British cottons and woolens reach Manchurian markets; but in metal, machinery, and building hardware lines British merchandise is almost unknown. Three suggestions are offered to put the British exporter in a stronger position on the Manchurian market: (1) Selling on the spot, as do the Japanese, Americans, and Germans; (2) a systematic publicity campaign favoring British goods; and (3) revision and extension of the Manchurian branch of the British Consular Service.—*J. E. Bebout.*

5561. STRONG, ANNA LOUISE. The economic paradox in Uzbekistan. *Contemp. Rev.* **138**(776) Aug. 1930: 218–224.—The vast improvement schemes being prosecuted in Uzbekistan by the Soviet Government have created a sense of economic boom. Examination of the available statistics reveals that silk cocoon production, and the area of irrigated land have not even reached the pre-war standard. The sense of exhilarating progress is due chiefly, if not entirely, to those state and cooperative organizations which are expanding at the expense of the private business man. Nevertheless, there seems to be no real reason to doubt that both production and consumption of goods in Central Asia have increased rapidly in the past few years of reconstruction. The large sums of money poured into the Uzbekistan region by the Soviet Union have flowered into an impressive number of new buildings, banks, schools, hospitals, people's recreation centres, workmen's houses and factories. Furthermore, the central government has agreed to supply the sum of 817 million rubles for the further expansion of Central Asia. The opening of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway has stimulated cotton production, which in the spring in 1930 leaped to almost 80% above the pre-war level. Since January, 1930, increased sums have been spent to promote collectivized farming.—*J. E. Behout.*

5562. TACKE, G. Die Wirtschaft British-Indiens. [The economic position of British India.] *Geopolitik.* **7**(8) Aug. 1930: 648–657.—The outstanding fact in the economic development of British India in the 19th century is the regression from an independent agricultural and handicraft economy with large exports of industrial products to an agarian, raw-material supplying country. The development of modern industry set in 1860 and is particularly stimulated with the loosening of the grip of Great Britain which followed the World War. The increasing fiscal independence, the developing markets in the East, favor industrial development though the character of the country is as yet essentially agrarian.—*Nathan Reich.*

5563. UNSIGNED. Business conditions in Victoria. *Econ. Rec.* **6**(11) Nov. 1930: 249–266.—A summary of a report made by a committee of students of Melbourne University. Statistical data are presented on employment, production, prices, imports and exports,

railway loadings, bankruptcies, profits, security prices, bank operations, public finance, and constructional activity. The causes of the depression include drought, declining export prices, stringency in overseas credit, failure of wages to decline as rapidly as prices, and the unsatisfactory state of Australia's finances.—*A. F. Lucas.*

5564. **UNSIGNED. Credit position of Japan (revised).** *Inst. Internat. Finance Bull.* (39) Oct. 25, 1930: pp. 27.

5565. **UNSIGNED. Japon. La dépression économique. [Economic depression in Japan.]** *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 300–301.—Economists find explanations for Japan's depression in a sharp falling off in commerce with China, abnormally low silk purchases by American firms and unfavorable fiscal legislation on cotton cloth entering India.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5566. **UNSIGNED. Un rapport sur la crise économique chinoise. [A report on the Chinese economic crisis.]** *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 318–320.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5567. **UNSIGNED. La situación financiera. [The financial situation.]** *El Economista.* 5 (54) Nov. 16, 1930: 5–6.—The economic depression of Mexico has recently been eccentuated by falling metals prices, stagnation in the oil industry, decline in agricultural production, and unfavorable features in public finance. The administration has outlined a program for maintenance of order and creation of conditions of labor which will increase private wealth and public income. The government promises early conclusion of distribution of lands to Indians and payment for all new lands expropriated at the time they are taken.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

5568. **UNSIGNED. Statistische Übersichten über die Wirtschaftslage einzelner Länder. [Statistical survey of the economic condition of various countries.]** *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (3) Sep. 1930: 438–448.—A survey in statistical form without comment of the economic conditions of nineteen countries.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5569. **VARMOND, NOËL. Situation économique et intellectuelle de Chypre. [The economic and intellectual state of Cyprus.]** *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug–Sep. 1930: 259–268.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5570. **VINACKE, HAROLD M. Obstacles to industrial development in China.** *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 173–180.—Following a description of China's primitive economic organization in the 19th century, and after discussing China's vast natural resources, and labor supply, the author points out the need for training of this labor supply, for capital, for more communication, for better financial organization, and finally, for a solution of the political problem. The industrial development of China awaits the definite solution of the political problem.—*Charles K. Moser.*

5571. **XXX. L'évolution de la crise économique en septembre 1930. [The evolution of the economic crisis in September, 1930.]** *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (431) Oct. 10, 1930: 125–141.—None of the current indices of economic conditions,—money-rates, production of coal, iron, automobiles, metals such as copper, lead and zinc, textiles, agricultural products, and transportation by land and sea—gives any reason to think that the bottom of the depression is about to be reached. A survey of the situation in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, Russia, United States, South American countries and Japan reveals that political, commercial, and financial conditions are not such that one can discover symptoms either of a quieting of general uneasiness or of a readjustment of production to consumption. In particular, excess stocks of agricultural products, which lie at the origin of the crisis, are not yet absorbed in America.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4938–4939, 4952, 4956, 4965, 5012, 5366, 5427, 5445, 5697, 5727, 5763, 5780, 5803, 5816, 5821, 5880, 5883, 5954, 5960, 5980, 5982, 5994–5995, 6076, 6393, 6402, 6427–6429)

5572. **BRADASCHIA, GIORDANO. Su alcune tendenze dell'agricoltura bulgara postbellica. [Certain tendencies of post-war agriculture in Bulgaria.]** *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6 (4–6) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 91–99.—*Roberto Bachi.*

5573. **COLOM, JOSÉ L. The First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.** *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 64 (11) Nov. 1930: 1081–1093.—The First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture was held in Washington, September 8 to 20, 1930. The program of the conference covered a wide range of subjects which may be roughly classified into seven groups: (1) statistical surveys—soils, forestry, plant and animal diseases and insect pests, census, etc.; (2) problems relating to land—classification, soil erosion, fertilizers, etc.; (3), forestry; (4) problems relating to animal industry; (5) problems relating to plant industry; (6) agricultural education and extension; (7) agricultural economics—cooperation, credit, marketing, transportation, farm management, etc. Some seventy resolutions were adopted by the conference. It was voted to hold a second conference within five years, the place and date to be determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.—*Asher Hobson.*

5574. **ELLIOT, WALTER. The economics of insects.** *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (776) Aug. 1930: 231–236.—The fact that the cotton boll weevil did £200,000,000 damage in the United States in 1921 and 1922 and that the sawfly in 1926 destroyed £2,400,000 worth of wheat in Saskatchewan alone illustrates well the magnitude of the insect problem confronting agriculture. British agriculture has already forged the beginnings of entomological defences. The only remedy that promises any degree of permanency seems to be that known as "biological control," i.e., the introduction into the infected area of the parasite of that insect which is at the time plaguing the land.—*J. E. Bebout.*

5575. **FINNEY, BURNHAM. Facing the facts in agriculture.** *Iron Age.* 126 (7) Aug. 14, 1930: 407–411.—It is estimated that the American farmer will have from one and a half to two billion dollars less to spend this year than last. This reduced buying power of the agricultural industry through both drought and low prices is of serious consequence to the entire nation, but is of special concern to the agricultural implement makers, who depend on the farmer for the purchase of their goods.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5576. **GIURGEA, EUGÈNE N. Situation agricole de la Roumanie à la mai-juillet, 1930, comparativement à la situation agricole des pays étrangers. [The agricultural situation in Rumania in May–July, 1930 compared with the agricultural situation in other countries.]** *Roumanie Écon.* 5 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 131–137.

5577. **HALDANE, SIR WILLIAM. Farming conditions in the United States.** *Scottish J. Agric.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 343–348.—This article contains a review of the important points brought out in the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1929. On several subjects conditions in the United States are compared with those in Great Britain. Livestock has been emphasized in the United States as a profitable enterprise while in Great Britain, the farmers have taken their heaviest losses in the last three years on livestock. The Americans deserve credit for their methods of getting new facts out to the farmers.—*W. G. Murray.*

5578. UNSIGNED. The conference of the agrarian countries in Warsaw. *Polish Econ.* 5(10) Oct. 1930: 274–278.

5579. UNSIGNED. Research in public finance in relation to agriculture—scope and method. *Soc. Sci. Res. Council, Bull.* #1. (Advisory Comm. on Soc. & Econ. Res. in Agric.) Dec. 1930: pp. 174.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 4957, 4975–4976, 5309, 6083)

5580. CABRERA, DOMINGO R. A study of farm ownership in five typical farming towns in Pangasinan. *Philippine Agriculturist.* 19(3) Aug. 1930: 179–191.—The object of this survey was to find out important facts about the ownership of farms in typical farming towns of Pangasinan. The points investigated were: how the farms were acquired, whether by purchase, inheritance, marriage, or homestead; how the purchase money was obtained; the year of acquisition; experience of farmers before they acquired farms; proportion of income derived from farms, whether there is a surplus over expenses, and whether there are savings or not; size of farms; age of farmers at acquisition; and other kindred data. (Eight statistical tables.)—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5581. CHANG, C. C. A statistical study of farm tenancy in China. *China Critic.* 3(39) Sep. 25, 1930: 917–922.—Replies of school teachers in 1,064 villages in 394 *hsiens* (of county size) in 23 Chinese provinces, indicate that half the farm households cultivate their own land, a fourth own part and rent the rest while another fourth rent all the land they use. In the relatively newly colonized north-east (north of the Great Wall) reports from 170 villages in 6 provinces show owners to be 51%, part owners 19% and tenants 30%. In the Yellow river valley and North (south of the Great Wall), the oldest part of China, reports from 5 provinces, originating from 491 villages, show owners to be 69%, part owners 18% and tenants 13% of farm households. Subdivision of land has here been carried so far as to make it difficult even for owners to rent land from others. In the Yangtze Valley and South, a more industrialized part and with lands of the highest general productivity, reports from 12 provinces, originating from 403 villages, show owners to be 32% of all farm households, part owners 28% and tenants 40%. Clans here own great areas and their own clansmen are tenants on the clan lands. Where the rent was cash it took approximately half the value of the crop and such rents averaged about 11% of the value of the land. Share rents averaged nearly half the crop, more than half on superior grade irrigated lands, less than half on other lands, averaging 44% on inferior grade non-irrigated land. Crop rents, the quantity of rent to be paid being fixed in advance, averaged slightly less than share rents. (The article, slightly abridged appears in Farm Economics, (Cornell University) (67) Aug. 1930, pp. 1365–1369.)—*Howard A. Turner.*

5582. GORNI, OLINDO. Land reform in Rumania. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1930: 445–482.—Before the war while 95.3% of the families owned 55.5% of the land one-tenth of one percent of the families owned 18.7% of the land. Much the same situation existed also in Bessarabia, Transylvania, Bukovina, Crishana, Maramuresh, and Banat. In carrying out the land reform in accordance with the proclamation of Feb. 12, 1918, the estates of the Crown, the Land Bank, charitable institutions, public and private bodies, foreigners and absentees were expropriated in their entirety. The cultivable land of private persons was partially expropriated, the area exempted varying between 100 and 500 hectares. In 1921 the act was modified. In the whole of Rumania, with the exception of Transylvania, the ownership of the land was to be conferred on the peasants in the following order: (1) men mobilized in the war of 1916–1919; (2) men mobilized in the war of 1913; (3) war widows; (4) landless peasants; (5) peasants owning under 5 hectares of land; (6) war orphans. The value of the land to be expropriated was estimated on the basis of the rents for the period 1917 to 1922. These were multiplied by 40 for arable land and 20 for pasture land. Compensation for expropriation was paid in the form of bonds issued by the State at the rate of 5%. The work of expropriation terminated January 1, 1927. In all, 6,008,098 hectares were taken over, about two-thirds of which was arable land. Crop production and crop yields have fallen somewhat below pre-war levels. It appears at present that the small holdings will gradually increase in size and that the large holdings will grow smaller.—*Millard Peck.*

5583. NICHOLLS, W. D. Farm tenancy in Central Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #303. 1930: 123–185.—This, in part, is a tenure analysis of census data on the farms and farmers of 33 Bluegrass region counties in three groups, six as inner, eight as intermediate and nineteen as outer counties. Acreage in tobacco in each is shown to have had a trend closely paralleled by the percentage of tenancy among farmers. The average business, in 1924, of 176 tenants of the inner counties is the chief basis of discussion, supplemented by comparative data for 61 tenants for 1926 and 51 tenants for 1927. Share rents were paid, though 68 of the 176 tenants paid for perquisites of house, garden and pasture, an average of $127 per year in addition to share rentals paid. Terms of rental may fix the maximum and minimum acreage of tobacco to be grown. Net return on landlords' invested capital was 12.2% in 1924 but would have been only 5.3% if tobacco had not been a factor. Tenants got half of the proceeds from the tobacco crop, furnishing labor and usually the tools, the landlord furnishing land, barns and tobacco sticks. The corn was likewise divided equally except where the landlord furnished work stock and tools in which case the tenant got a third of the corn but half of the tobacco. Perquisites of tenants, house, garden, milk, cream, butter, eggs, chickens, meat, fruit, wood, had values averaging $400 in 1924, $459 in 1926, $426 in 1927. Receipts of tenants, other than value of perquisites, averaged in amount $1,480 in 1924, $1,121 in 1926, $2,031 in 1927, of which $1,110 came from tobacco in 1924, $613 in 1926, $1,506 in 1927. Hired labor, the largest single expense of the tennant cost an average of $396 in these three years as compared with $847, total farm expenses of tenants.—*H. A. Turner.*

5584. OYLER, MERTON. Social and economic effects of land speculation on farm families in Central Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #300. 1930: 31–64.—A follow-up of a study reported on in Bulletin 240 of the same institution, *Land Prices and Land Speculation in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky.* In the three years, 1918–1920, 7,000 farm sales were made in seven counties of the Bluegrass region. Schedules were obtained from 167 persons who encountered financial difficulty after having purchased in 1918–1922, chiefly in 1919 and 1920, years of the height of the boom. Before the end of 1928, 130 had sold their purchases, 60% of these sold voluntarily, 40% were forced to sell. At time of purchase 151 of the 167 were farmers, 163 resided in the Bluegrass region, 73% were born there and 78% were reared there. In 1928 farms were still owned by 69 of the 167 and 60 of the 69 were farmers. At the same time there were 68 farmers among the 98 who no longer owned farms. The purchased farms numbered 169, all of them in six of the seven counties of the former study. By the end of 1928, 133 of the 169 farms, had been disposed of at a loss averaging $105.83 per acre on a cost averaging $275.50 per acre. The 36 farms still owned cost an average of $238.05, the loss on these being estimated to average $95.32

per acre. The 167 buyers were worth an average of $18,179 at time of purchase as compared with an average of $4,554 in 1928. They had lost an average of $11,440 per capita on the farms involved and $4,648 in other ways. These financial losses adversely affected the community activities of 36, while 28 others had fewer community contacts because of old age or the decline in the organizations themselves.—*H. A. Turner.*

5585. **ROE, H. B. Land reclamation and the farm business.** *Agric. Engin.* 11(11) Nov. 1930: 368–370.

5586. **UNSIGNED. Agricultural surveys.** *Scottish J. Agric.* 13(3) Jul. 1930: 251–262.—Descriptive material covering three parishes is presented. The subjects covered include the size of farms, the soil conditions, the cropping systems, the livestock kept, the labor situation, and the financial returns.—*W. G. Murray.*

5587. **UNSIGNED. Agricultural surveys.** *Scottish J. Agric.* 13(4) Oct. 1930: 355–369.—This article contains a description of a parish in the Central Highlands. Holdings are too small in many cases.—*W. G. Murray.*

5588. **UNSIGNED. Making the American desert bloom. The increasing importance of Federal reclamation.** *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10(10) Oct. 1930: 199–204.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 5415, 5583, 5585, 5618)

5589. **KABLE, GEORGE W. Present status of research in farm electrification.** *Agric. Engin.* 11(11) Nov. 1930: 365–367.

5590. **LATTIMER, J. E. Some results of the post-war depression on farm organisation in Canada.** *Sci. Agric.* 11(3) Nov. 1930: 137–149.—*R. M. Campbell.*

5591. **LONG, L. E., and KIFER, R. S. Farm practices in South Central Mississippi with suggested changes.** *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #276. 1929: pp. 59.—A study of detailed records obtained in Jones County, Mississippi, on 19 farms in 1927 and on 15 farms in 1928, furnishes a basis for suggested improvements in the systems of farming in this area. Cotton has the first choice of crops in the farming system and is the most reliable source of income. The best opportunities for improvement in the business organization of farms in this area seem to lie in the production of corn for grain, hay for roughage or pasture, and in the feeding of these crops to productive livestock. Factors which should be kept in mind by operators who are planning more profitable farming systems include improvement in the farm layout, increase in the number of crop acres handled, inclusion of cover crops in the farming system, production of feed crops, production of marketable truck crops, improvement of pastures, and increase in number and quality of livestock. The inclusion of livestock in a proposed adjustment of one representative cotton farm indicated an increase in the earnings of the operator from $707 to $846. Opportunities exist in the area for pioneering in the development of much larger farms than are now typical.—*J. D. Pope.*

5592. **MUNDY, H. G. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi Farm. Fattening for beef.** *Rhodesia Agric. J.* 27(5) May 1930: 517–519.

5593. **MUNDY, H. G. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi farm. Ground nuts and maize and beans for silage.** *Rhodesia Agric. J.* 27(6) Jun. 1930: 639–644.—Tables show the cost of production of ground nuts and of maize and beans for silage in 1929.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5594. **MUNDY, H. G., and HICK, J. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi farm.** *Rhodesia Agric. J.* 27(3) Mar. 1930: 246–255.—The annual balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Gwebi Farm for the year ended September 30, 1929. "It was decided by the government, about five years ago, that the operations of the Gwebi Farm should be conducted on commercial lines, in order that the institution might serve the purpose of a demonstration farm for the type of land of which it is representative."—*Agric. Econ. Let.*

5595. **MUNDY, H. G., and HICK, J. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi Farm.** *Rhodesia Agric. J.* 27(4) Apr. 1930: 397–399.—The cost of production of maize on the above-named farm in 1928–29 is discussed.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5596. **NICHOLLS, W. D., and HAWTHORNE, H. W. Farm management and incomes of farm families in Laurel County, Kentucky.** *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station., Bull.* #305. 1930: 219–283.—This report presents an analysis of the farm business and income of 203 farm families in a representative area of the foothill and mountain section in Eastern Kentucky. The well being of the families in this section is, in a large measure, dependent upon their homegrown food production, upon an intelligent soil improvement program, upon labor accomplishment per man and upon the production of such intensive crops as tobacco, potatoes and truck. Farming systems, which seem best suited to the area studied, are presented in the budget form.—*Oris V. Wells.*

5597. **OTTELLO, GIACOMO. Piccola e grande impresa agraria. Studio sul costo, sulla produttività delle due forme di conduzione e loro rispettive funzioni sociali. [Small and large agricultural enterprises. Study in the cost and productivity of the two forms of farm management and their respective social functions.]** *Terra (Milan).* 6(6) Jun. 1930: 343–346.—A study of the costs and production of the two forms of farm management, together with the social effects of small and large enterprises.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5598. **PETROFF, PETER. Die Perspektiven der Kollektivierung der russischen Landwirtschaft. [The prospects of collectivization of Russian farming.]** *Arch. f. Sozialwissench. u. Sozialpol.* 64(1) Aug. 1930: 45–62. —(The writer, a former member of the Communist party, has had the opportunity of observing the progress of collectivization at first hand.) The nationalized farms have been relatively unimportant, producing in 1929 only 1% of the total farm produce. The other forms of collective farming, the fellowships, artels, and communes, developing normally without strong pressure from the Soviet régime, numbered 32,529 in May, 1928. But, following Stalin's war upon the *kulaks*, forced collectivization began in earnest. By February, 1930, Stalin reported 50% of the farm land collectivized. Much of this 50% appeared only on paper, however, and much of it was secured by force or threats of force. During the process many animals were lost through improper care, and serious difficulties are now arising within the collective units in regard to the distribution of work and produce. The whole Soviet economic policy is in immediate danger if an exportable surplus of farm produce cannot be secured. The widsom of the present policy of coercion, coupled with the suppression of the resourceful *kulaks*, is open to question. (Figures and tables.)—*John D. Lewis.*

5599. **ROZMAN, DAVID. Part time farming in Massachusetts.** *Massachusetts Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #266. Oct. 1930: 140–146.—Massachusetts has 60,000 part-time farms, operated largely by those who have been industrial workers. At least a third of the agricultural output of the state comes from such enterprises, which comprise about half of the farms of Massachusetts. A trend toward further development is observed; it being argued that such units provide economic stability for wage earners and, in addition, go hand in hand with better transportation facilites, shorter working hours, and industrial decentralization.—*Colston E. Warner.*

5600. RUSTON, ARTHUR G. Some aspects of cost of production studies in agriculture. *Rhodesia Agric. J.* **27**(3) Mar. 1930: 272–282.—The value of financial accounts and a modified or complete system of cost accounts to the farmer is illustrated by examples taken from Yorkshire, England.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5601. UNSIGNED. Farms and machinery. *New Statesman.* **36**(915) Nov. 8, 1930: 141–142.—The tractor trials held at Ardington brought together 30 different makes of tractors, all of which had successfully passed the preliminary test at the Oxford School of Agricultural Engineering. The test was a 24-hour trial and records were made of power, speed, fuel consumption, draw bar pull, horse power and wheel or track shippage. All test results were recorded but no preferences stated. The peculiar farming conditions brought about by weather, hedge rows and field arrangements prevented English manufacturers from developing models of outstanding character. The great variations in soil structure make it almost impossible to set up cost standards for tractor operations in England. —*Henry Keller, Jr.*

5602. UNSIGNED. A magyar mezőgazdaság jövedelmezősége számtartási eredmények alapján. [Profitableness of Hungarian agriculture on the basis of farm accounts.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* **8**(2) Feb. 1930: 97–105.—The Hungarian Agricultural Association (*Ungarische Landes Agrikulturverein*) has tabulated accounting and establishment data of 76 large estates (over 1,000 cadastral yokes), 43 medium sized estates (100 to 1,000 cadastral yokes), and 104 small farms (1 to 100 cadastral yokes), with a total area of 403,000 cadastral yokes. Typical farms were selected from all parts of the country for the study of profits of Hungarian agriculture. Of the farms tabulated 70% consisted of cultivated land on which was produced 50.34% grain crops, 25.70% vegetables (*Hackfrüchte*), 4.28% commercial (industrial plants), 18.02% fodder crops. In addition 1.66% lay fallow. Figures for capital invested and income are given. The net income was 14.60 pengo per cadastral yoke. The interest return on the total invested agricultural capital was 1.24%. The total debts per cadastral yoke was almost as great, 13.45 pengo, as the net yield per cadastral yoke. Total credit burden amounted to 76 pengo per cadastral yoke. Two-thirds of the enterprises operated at a profit, one-third at a loss. The mortgaging of agricultural land has increased rapidly since these statistics of 1927.—*D. D. Laky.*

5603. UNSIGNED. Progress report of the irrigated eighty-acre demonstration farm unit of the Harney Branch Experiment Station, 1927–1930. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #270. Oct. 1930: pp. 38.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 4936, 4949, 5548, 5615–5616, 5667, 5675, 5783, 5786, 5798, 5815, 5901, 5908)

5604. CAROUGEAU, M. L'élevage du porc à Madagascar. [The raising of hogs in Madagascar.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* **1**(4) Oct. 1930: 250–259; (5) Nov. 1930: 331–341.

5605. EDMUND, J. B.; STRAND, A. B.; McNALL, F. J. Cantaloupe production in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #193. 1930: pp. 51.

5606. JOHNSON, N. W. Economic aspects of apple production in Washington. *Washington Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #239. 1930: pp. 79.

5607. JOHNSON, N. W. Economic aspects of the Washington fruit industry. Apricots, cherries, peaches, and pears. *Washington Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #238. 1930: pp. 72.

5608. KHODAROV, I. E. ХОДАРОВ, И. Е. Таджикистан в народном хозяйстве СССР. **[Place of Tadzhikistan in the national economy of the USSR.]** Плановое Хозяйство. (*Planovoe Khoziaĭstvo.*) **6**(1) Jan. 1930: 205–219.—Tadzhikistan includes Bukhara, Pamir and Samarkand. The population at present is about 1,500,000 and is very backward. The possibilities for cotton growing are very large. In 1926, 4,700 hectares were under cotton cultivation and in 1929, 77,000 hectares, with estimates for 1930 at 130,000 hectares. Because of the primitive methods of cultivation the yields have been very low. At present tractors are being introduced in large numbers, chiefly on the collective and state farms, which are rapidly increasing in number. The irrigated area is increasing and is expected to reach 343,000 hectares by 1929–1930.—*D. V. Varley.*

5609. KLATT, WERNER ULRICH. Die Milchversorgung Gross-Hamburgs. [The milk supply of Greater Hamburg.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* **72**(5) 1930: 681–790.—The study prepared under the direction of Dr. Aereboe, deals with the milk supply of Greater Hamburg. It contains an account of the sources of the milk supply, its production on the farm, its transportation and handling in the dairies, its sale and delivery. The author believes the only effective method for establishing the German dairy industry on a basis which would make it independent of foreign competition to be a strictly regulated valuation of milk according to its quality. He would pay the farmer a premium based on the butter content of the milk, to cleanliness, keeping quality, and freedom from bacilli. That would insure an adequate return for extra expenditure incurred in improving the quality of his milk, while the consumer would be the recipient of a higher-grade product. The retail price of milk would not be thereby increased, and the fresh milk market would be made independent of the butter market.—*A. M. Hannay.*

5610. OUTERBRIDGE, LEONARD M. Seeds for China's arid areas: A famine-prevention project. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **152** Nov. 1930: 99–104.—The introduction of drought-resisting varieties of field crops into China's northwest provinces presents the most hopeful means for preventing famine. Experiments during 1928 and 1929 show that drought-resisting varieties of sorghum from the United States had a higher yield than did the local varieties. The importance of higher yields is indicated by the observation that an increase of one bushel per acre of Shansi's ten million acres of dry mountain land would mean the difference between famine and prosperity in that province.—*Asher Hobson.*

5611. ROWE, J. W. F. The artificial control of raw material supplies. *Econ. J.* **40**(159) Sep. 1930: 401–421.—This article is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the principles governing the appearance of excess supply in connection with the production of raw materials. The second part discusses the actual supply and demand conditions in the case of copper, coffee, sugar and rubber.—*A. B. Anthony.*

5612. SMITH, HARRY H. Swine production in Utah. *Utah Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #90. Nov. 1930: pp. 26.

5613. UNSIGNED. Economics of recent Cuban sugar history. *Internat. Sugar J.* **32**(383) Nov. 1930: 564–566.—This article is a résumé of a portion of a publication of the London School of Economics: Studies in the Artificial Control of Raw Material Supplies. No. 1. Sugar: by J. W. F. Rowe. The main cause of the depression in the price of sugar in Cuba is excessive world production. Cuba's restriction of output policy has been ineffective because of increased production in other portions of the world, especially Java. The American tariff has limited Cuba's market in the United States by bringing forth greater quantities from Hawaii and the Philippines. The Government's support of the restriction policy was in part due to a desire to assist the older and smaller mills which have a high production cost as compared to the newer and larger plants. The former are owned and controlled by Cuban capital

while the latter are largely in the hands of American interests.—*Asher Hobson.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 5785, 6184–6185, 6239, 6241, 6252, 6253)

5614. ADDISON, CHRISTOPHER. Land for the people and a prosperous countryside. *Labour Mag.* **9** (5) Sep. 1930: 195–198.—County councils and county borough councils have been largely inactive in providing small holdings under the Act of 1926, and it is proposed to confer powers upon the Ministry of Agriculture to stimulate and supplement such action, both for the ordinary type of farmer applicant and for a special class for market-gardening and poultry-raising drawn from the unemployed. There must be more demonstration farms to inculcate new methods, and an agricultural land utilization corporation to show the possibilities of large-scale farming. Great importance is attached to the Agricultural Research Council which is being established to secure coordination and extension of that work throughout the United Kingdom. The Agricultural Marketing Bill is intended to enable British farmers to organize for marketing their produce in competition with the efficiently organized pools, agencies, and boards overseas. There are provisions in the new housing act which are intended to afford greater security and comfort for agricultural workers.—*W. B. Catlin.*

5615. BOYLE, JAMES E. Wheat prices and wheat pools. *Nation (N. Y.).* **131** (3409) Nov. 5, 1930: 491–493.—The Canadian wheat pool is facing its life crisis. The pool, like the farmer, borrowed on grain paper which, owing to low wheat prices, is no longer adequate security for the loans. This makes it difficult for the pool now to obtain credit to finance the wheat movement in large volume. Farmer members are tempted to break their five year contract by bootlegging their wheat to independent dealers who are in a position to pay from 20 to 30 cents a bushel more than the pool's initial payment. The pool's theory of "orderly marketing" does not work, (1) because the selling of futures on a regular market takes care of "dumping," and (2) because the world's wheat market is geared to the present system of world harvests—the Northern Hemisphere clearing its seaboard wheat ahead of the Southern. American and Canadian wheat comes on the market first, then comes the December crop from Argentine followed by Australia. The American Farm Board took the Canadian pool as an example of success. Both forecasted higher prices of wheat, though actual prices were moving downward. The board entered the market to force wheat up with temporary success, only to have the price yield again to world conditions of supply and demand. The result in the end was merely to lower prices still more for the large carry-over held by the board, to be marketed at some unknown time, is a depressing factor.—*A. E. Janzen.*

5616. BUTLER, R. A. World wheat and the British farmer: a reply. *Nineteenth Cent.* **107** (642) Aug. 1930: 214–225.—This article is a reply to the proposal by Mr. Wise in the June number of "The Nineteenth Century" for an Import Board to stabilize the market for British wheat. The scheme is objectionable: (1) state trading and control of foodstuffs would give the public daily occasion to criticize quality, methods, price, etc.; (2) control, to be effective, must be thoroughgoing—all cereals and feeding-stuffs must be considered; (3) the costs of state management and premiums to the producer would raise the working-class budget; (4) such a scheme would unsettle the market and encourage retaliation on a national scale; (5) the producer can be helped much more expeditiously by legislation; (6) uncertainty would prevail as to the future of the monopoly with a change of political parties; (7) similar schemes attempted abroad have achieved but questionable success.—*J. E. Bebout.*

5617. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. Some proposals for dealing with surpluses. *Cooperative Marketing J.* **4** (6) Nov. 1930: 189–192.—The Federal Farm Board advocates a substantial curtailment of wheat acreage in addition to economies in wheat production. The reduction of acreage program is not altogether palatable to the American farmer. Substitute proposals have been pressed upon the board. It is said that the surplus will check its own excesses. The reply is that such has not been the case during the past five years. Furthermore, such a remedy is unnecessarily wasteful. Four other proposals are considered: (1) that the board get the Grain Stabilization Corporation to buy up 100 million bushels more wheat; (2) that we enlarge our domestic wheat consumption for food; (3) that the surplus be shipped to the starving or undernourished people of China and India; (4) that a general policy of export dumping be adopted, at the expense of the Treasury, the farmers, or the consumers. The board has given serious consideration to each of these, but is forced to conclude that none gives promise of an adequate remedy.—*Asher Hobson.*

5618. DEAN, VERA MICHELES. Russia's agrarian problem. *Foreign Policy Assn., Infor. Service.* **6** (10) Jul. 23, 1930: 185–205.—By establishing large-scale farms where factory methods are used, the soviet government is effecting an agrarian revolution comparable in scope and estimated results to the Industrial Revolution. Distribution of wages is one of the problems of collective farming. The middle peasants may demand a return proportional to the assets which the originally contributed to the collective farm rather than to the quality and quantity of their work. Other problems are the organization of work and the lack of technical experts.—*Edith P. Stickney.*

5619. FISCHMEISTER, VIKTOR. Zoll oder Monopol? Zu den Problemen der österreichische Getreidewirtschaft. [Tariff or monopoly? A study of the problems facing Austrian grain growers.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* **1** (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 694–711.—Fischmeister examines whether a grain trading monopoly today would substantially help Austrian grain growers and maintains that the disadvantages involved with this measure outweigh its beneficial effects. Benefits would be derived for the wheat farmers, but the grain commerce and the grain exchanges would have to disappear totally, while the milling industry would become a mere subsidiary organ of a very costly and complicated monopoly administration. Thus the benefits derived stand in no proportion to the increase in prices which necessarily would follow.—*Z. F. Nationolökon.*

5620. GROSS, HERBERT. Zoll- und Monopolschutz für den österreichischen Getreidebau? [Tariff or monopoly for Austrian grain growers?] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* **1** (5) Apr. 30, 1930: 680–693.—The author offers a theoretical discussion of various effects upon production, prices, and consumption of cereals by a tariff or a trading monopoly. He tries to establish the numerical determination of these effects by means of the available statistical material. Constant comparisons of particular Austrian conditions with those of foreign countries, especially Switzerland and Germany, are drawn. Primary attention is also given to the various forms of rent that come into existence with each of these measures.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

5621. MADGEARU, VIRGILE. Trois conférences agricoles. [Three agricultural conferences.] *Europe Nouvelle.* **13** (657) Sep. 13, 1930: 1319–1323.—An analysis of the agricultural problem of Eastern Europe and a presentation of the results of the conferences of Bucarest, Sinaïa, and Warsaw.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5622. NASTI, AGOSTINO. Problemi dell'agricoltura meridionale. [Problems of farming in the south

of Italy.] *Educ. Fascista.* 8(9) Sep. 1930: 531–532.—Two important farmers' congresses have been held in Naples and Bari; that in Naples calling for stricter application of labor contracts, decrease of rents and increase of product sharing, abolition of yearly contracts in favor of (minimum) biennial, abolition of product-rents (*moggiatico, tomolato, soma, etc.*) accurate bookkeeping, improvement of "perpetual colony" contracts, elimination of intermediaries, direct relations between government and farmers; and, in Bari, for closer ties to the land of hired laborers and removal to other regions of the unemployed.—*Henry Furst.*

5623. ROLLAND, M. C. The agrarian problem in Mexico. *Land & Freedom.* 30(6) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 180–183.

5624. RUDOLPH, WOLDEMAN. Um den Schutz der lettländischen Landwirtschaft. [The protection of agriculture in Latvia.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61(7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 478–492.—High costs of production and low prices render the rentability of agriculture in Latvia extremely small. There is no capital available for investments, interests and wages for farm hands are very high, and agrarian laws passed during the Revolution restrict farm area to holdings of 50 ha (123.8 acres). In spite of her agrarian character Latvia is an importing country for grain. The farmers cannot open up new markets or start new methods of farming activities; application of modern machinery is handicapped by both climate and high prices; a good instruction for the peasants is urgently needed. Laws for the protection of agriculture including an obligation to grind or to sell inland grain along with grain from abroad imposed on millers and importers.—*Hans Frerk.*

5625. UNSIGNED. Commodity restriction and consumption. *Statist. (London.)* 116(2742) Sep. 13, 1930: 376.—Artificial measures of control are not often successful and they do not constitute a strong foundation for a world trade recovery. "Apart from the direct effect on consumption, the undue expansion of rival sources of supply is encouraged, while instability is introduced into the manufacturing end. Much of the present 'over-production' of commodities is due to the restriction schemes of the past." Wheat, coffee, and copper are the commodities discussed.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5626. UNSIGNED. Conférences agricoles. [Agricultural conferences.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(657) Sep. 13, 1930: 1325–1328.—The texts of the protocol of the Conference of Bucarest, July 24, 1930, with annexes, and the resolutions adopted by the International Conference of Agriculture at Warsaw.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5627. UNSIGNED. First annual report of the Federal Farm Board for the year ending June 30, 1930. *U. S. Federal Farm Board.* 1930: pp. 75.

5628. UNSIGNED. A nemzetközi agrárkartel. [The international agrarian cartel.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35(9) Sep. 1930: 341–345.—The question of international cooperation in the utilization of agrarian products is important since it may achieve results which individual states with their separate institutions cannot attain. In the past two years several international conferences have been held. The Warsaw Conference on Agriculture, the Antwerp meeting of the International Agricultural Commission, and the Commission of the International Institute for Agriculture at Rome all considered this question. The final result of all those conferences was to show that effective international work was impossible without well organized agricultural bodies in the separate countries. Such organizations should not be conducted independently of agriculturists or by non-agricultural interests.—*Karl Szladits.*

5629. VARGA, STEFAN. Arindex-szerkesztés és gabonajegyrendszer. [Hungarian grain receipt system and difficulties in the construction of price indexes.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75(8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 641–647.—To lessen the effects of the unfavorable price situation of cereal grains a grain receipt system was introduced in Hungary at the end of June 1930. Each producer receives a grain receipt for each 100 kilograms of wheat and rye sold by him; this receipt he can cash at the state treasury for three pengö. All who purchase wheat and rye directly from the producers must buy this receipt from the state treasury for this amount. In successive sales of the grain within the country a certificate showing the first purchase of the grain receipt is always given. The fee for the grain certificate is thus always covered. In grinding, the mills must deliver to the state treasury grain receipt certificates to cover the grain they have ground. In export of grain or flour the price of the grain receipt is repaid. In order to cover its expense certain taxes are increased double—coffee, tea, and cinnamon. Further, the grinding tax on fine wheat flour was raised from 2% to 8% and on the other kinds of flour from 2% to 3%. In the construction of price index numbers due consideration must be given to the new situation produced by these measures: (1) If the price index number is to follow the changes in the purchasing power of the unit of money which are caused by changes in the money side of the equation no consideration need be paid to these new measures. On the contrary the value of the grain receipt should be subtracted from the price of flour. (2) If the actual purchasng power within the country of the money unit is to be ascertained the fact that the grain receipt and the increase of the tax on milling have increased the price of both the grain and its product must be taken into account.—*Stefan Varga.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 4946, 4953, 4967, 5833, 5845, 6280–6283)

5630. BARBOUR, WILLIAM R. The world's future lumber-yard. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43(4) Oct. 1930: 267–274.

5631. FORBES, R. D. Meeting the issues. *J. Forestry.* 28(6) Oct. 1930: 800–805.—To solve the forest problem, fire protection, forest research, and the application of professional skill should be vigorously expanded. In addition, a campaign should be initiated to expand the domestic and foreign markets for our forest products, especially for those that are now wasted. A federal law should be passed to deny the land owner the right so to cut the timber as to reduce the land to a desert. Action by the different states would be too difficult to obtain and state regulatory services more subject to political interference. To stabilize the price and to prevent overcutting the annual timber cut should be restricted by the federal government under its right to regulate interstate commerce.—*P. A. Herbert.*

5632. FORBES, R. D., and STUART, R. Y. Timber growing and logging and turpentining practices in the Southern pine region. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #204. Oct. 1930: pp. 114.

5633. KOTOK, E. I. Fire, a problem in American forestry. *Sci. Monthly.* 31(5) Nov. 1930: 450–452.—Despite evidence that forest fires occurred in prehistoric times, foresters are trying to reduce the present crop of 158,000 fires annually, because fires prevent the production and maintenance of maximum forest values. Fire damage differs with the forest type; the valuable spruce, white pine, and Douglas fir suffer most, hence with these types the relative protection needs are greatest.—*P. A. Herbert.*

5634. LOWDERMILK, W. C. Forestry in denuded China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 127–141.—Contrary to the prevailing idea, the Chinese have developed and adopted methods of forest management to suit the needs under existing conditions.

The current practice, however, falls well below the possible in some regions; in others it is adequate. Research in forestry, and Government direction in accordance with sound practice, are required to increase forest production for the growing needs of the future. The three present commercial timber-producing areas are important in coastwise and port city commerce only. These timber supplies represent a small fraction of large quantities produced and used in the inland, of which there is no record. The outstanding forestry problem involves: (1) detailed study by regions to discover the elements in each regional problem; (2) the application of forest management first, rather than planting in those climatic regions, such as South and Central China, where bare areas are quickly covered by natural vegetation; and (3) the application of measures of erosion control, (a) as integral parts of river conservancy projects, (b) as communal enterprises, and (c) as work relief during drought famines. Erosion control is considered necessary in North China for sustained productivity for its resident population.—*W. C. Lowdermilk.*

5635. PAILLIÉ, M. Une question de politique forestière. Le reboisement en Angleterre. [A question of forest policy. Reforestation in England.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* **68** (7) Jul. 1930: 517–523.—Although Britain has the smallest forest area proportionately to total area of any European country, and although 96% of the forest is privately owned, she has not attempted to prevent forest devastation as most other countries have through establishment of "protected" forests or other coercive measures. The entire country was well provided with forests until the end of the 15th Century, when rapid extension of sheep raising to supply wool for the Flemish textile industry led to clearing of large areas. The non-political Forestry Commission created in 1919 has been given liberal appropriations for carrying out a long-term program of land acquisition and reforestation, supplemented by assistance to municipalities and private owners. The recent floods in southwestern France have aroused interest in reforestation there, and point to the necessity of providing the Forest Service with adequate funds and personnel, both independent of political fluctuations.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

5636. STERLING, E. A. The forestry problem in the United States. *J. Forestry.* **28** (6) Oct. 1930:788–793.—The present unsatisfactory condition of the forests results largely from lack of economic incentive to practice forestry. Education is the one nation-wide remedy of universal application. The public, the consumer, the forest land owner, and the forester can be reached through many educational agencies. The gap between the exhaustion of the virgin supply and second growth can perhaps be filled by closer utilization and by importation. The small sawmill is a menace to forestry and should be replaced by combinations of private holdings and operations as soon as they can be made on a safe and profitable basis. Government aid in the form of loans at low interest rates for reforestation is desirable. Public forests, both state and federal, should be extended, but they will comprise the poorer lands of low productivity that cannot contribute materially to the timber supply until the far future.—*P. A. Herbert.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 4933, 4955, 4961, 4973, 5611, 5694, 5799, 5806, 5811, 5946, 6330)

5637. BERLINER, J. F. T. Potash bibliography to 1928 (Annotated). Review and compilation of technical literature on potash salts (including the alunites) and their foreign occurrences. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #327. 1930: pp. 578.

5638. BESSELIEVRE, E. B. Sanitary protection at mining camps. *Mining & Metallurgy,* **11** (287) Nov. 1930: 538–540.—A healthy community at remote mining properties is one of the vital responsibilities of good management.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5639. BIGNELL, L. G. E. Proration potentials are hard to secure. *Oil & Gas. J.* **29** (25) Nov. 6, 1930: 33, 133–134.—Although proration is in a sense detrimental to the best interests of the petroleum industry, it is the lesser of the evils that confront the industry. The author discusses the difficulty of arriving at an equitable proportion of the wells within pools that are being prorated.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5640. BRENNAN, W. D. Methods of educating the miner. *Mining Congr. J.* **16** (11) Nov. 1930: 858.—At present the working force of the coal industry of the United States is composed largely of incompletely trained and semi-experienced miners. The training of these men is one of the major problems of the industry to-day.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5641. COLE, L. HEBER. The salt industry of Canada. *Canada, Dept. Mines, Mines Branch* #716. 1930: pp. 116.

5642. CONWAY, MARTIN J. Use of fuel oil in steel making offers path to increased economics. *Iron Age.* **126** (8) Aug. 21, 1930: 486–487.—The open-hearth furnace is a poor utilizer of the heat supplied to it. Oil as a fuel offers opportunities to better performance. In spite of the notable economies and increased outputs of recent years, much progress is yet possible.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5643. EMMONS, THORNTON. Sales and distribution of zinc products. *Mining Congr. J.* **16** (11) Nov. 1930: 853–854.—The distribution and sales of zinc as in most other commodities, have changed in method materially during the last 15 years. Three main factors have brought about this change: (1) through the demands of the different trades and the desire of the zinc producer to cooperate with the trade, (2) the greater technical supervision and study that both consumers and producers of zinc products have developed, and (3) increased competition. These factors have resulted in a more uniform and improved product, a better understanding between producers and consumers, and higher sales costs.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5644. FORWARD, ALEXANDER. Natural gas problems. *Gas Age-Rec.* **66** (21) Nov. 22, 1930: 823–826.—There is a tendency in the natural gas industry toward over-extension of production and transportation which, if successful, would bring about a situation involving large competitive investments, duplicative and wasteful in character. Stabilizing influences are at work within the industry which encourage the belief that the natural gas industry will have the foresight to govern its expansion program so that state regulation will effectively protect the public interest.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5645. GANDY, H. L. Some trends in the bituminous coal industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **147** (236) Jan. 1930: 84–88.—If the word "trust" is to be understood in its popular sense as denoting a combination of otherwise independent producers, with sufficient economic power to control the output of the product to the extent of regulating prices, then there is no such movement in the bituminous coal mining industry. The industry is essentially an industry of small units. "Conditions are improving through the self-regulation and self-control of the industry, and its primary handicap, a fluctuating demand and unavoidable overcapacity at times when demand is below the maximum creates a situation which cannot be cured by exercise of Federal or state control."—*O. P. Field.*

5646. HENDEE, ROBERT W. Natural gas in the United States. *Gas Age-Rec.* **66** (20) Nov. 15, 1930: 783–788.—A review of the resources of natural gas and the development of the industry in the United States.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5647. HILL, EDGAR G., and RHODES, GEORGE I. Long-distance transportation of natural gas. *Gas Age–Rec.* **66**(19) Nov. 8, 1930: 745–750.—Not many years ago a hundred miles was a long distance to transport natural gas. Today, however, long-distance transmission has made possible the transportation of natural gas over far-flung areas. The authors point out some of the factors that have made possible the development in the art of natural gas transportation.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5648. KRIEGH, McKINLEY W. Mine depletion and the Congressional Hearing. *Engin. & Mining J.* **130**(8) Oct. 23, 1930: 387–389.—A discussion of the percentage method of computing depletion allowance of mines.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5649. KUNZ, GEORGE FREDERICK. The origin of South African alluvial diamonds. *Science (N. Y.)* **72**(1873) Nov. 21, 1930: 515–520.

5650. LEPOUTRE, JEAN. La Belgique et les pétroles de Mésopotamie. [Belgium and the petroleum in Mesopotamia.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* **22**–4 (1) Oct. 1930: 99–120.—Although Belgium was not officially represented in the partition of the Mesopotamian oil fields made by the San Remo agreement and the Treaty of Lausanne she has been able to receive a share in the exploitation of these fields through participation in the French concessions.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5651. LETCHER, OWEN. The Witwatersrand gold field. *Engin. & Mining J.* **130**(4) Aug. 23, 1930: 183–185.—Adequacy and efficiency of native labor supply are the principal factors limiting the output of gold in the Witwatersrand in South Africa. With the present labor force the Rand, despite increasing depth and longer haulages, is surpassing the level of production in 1929. Last year's production was the highest ever registered in the history of the fields, and the current year will probably establish a new record. Given reasonably favorable working conditions, the Witwatersrand should be able to maintain production at slightly more than 10,000,000 oz. a year for some time to come.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5652. LOGAN, JACK. Mexico's future petroleum possibilities. *Oil Weekly.* **60**(2) Dec. 26, 1930: 34–36.

5653. LUNDER, DANTE. La ripartizione delle materie prime nel mondo. [The distribution of raw materials in the world.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* **6**(4–6) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 77–90.—Coal, iron, and petroleum are considered.—*Roberto Bachi.*

5654. McWILLIAMS, J. R. Gas energy proration to prevent waste. *Oil & Gas J.* **29**(25) Nov. 6, 1930: 29.—The author suggests the apportionment of the gas energy of a common oil pool instead of the present wasteful system of competitive extraction.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5655. MAULDON, F. R. E. Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry. *Econ. Rec.* **6**(11) Nov. 1930: 235–243.—The Australian coal industry is suffering from over-capacity, and hostility between employers and labor. The report points out the need for closing some of the mines and for setting up machinery to settle labor difficulties. It recommends the creation of an "export controlling board" of three members, with power to regulate production primarily by determining prices and controlling leases. The board would handle the labor situation by licensing mine-workers and fixing rates of pay, hours, and working conditions; and would assume the functions of the existing arbitration machinery. The author points out the very serious difficulties, both political and economic, in the setting up and successful operation of such a board.—*A. F. Lucas.*

5656. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Erdöl, Erdölreserven und Energiewirtschaft. [Petroleum, petroleum reserves, and power economy.] *Petroleum Z.* **26**(51) Dec. 17, 1930: 1229–1237.

5657. MAXTED, E. B. The nitrogen industry in 1930. *Chem. Age* **23**(600) Dec. 27, 1930: 599–601.

5658. REED, W. N. P. Brazil's natural monopoly: The carbonado. *Engin. & Mining J.* **130**(6) Sep. 25, 1930: 289–293.—Africa is by far the largest producer of white diamonds, but in the opinion of some experts Brazil leads the world in the production of white stones of the most perfect brilliance. Brazil possesses the only known commercial deposits of carbonado, a so-called anthracite variety of diamond, opaque, massive, occurring usually as rounded irregular polyhedral forms with radiated and confused crystalline and slightly cellular structure. Until the invention of the Leschot diamond drill, carbonados were of little value, but in present practice deep exploration by drills would be impracticable without them.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5659. ROGERS, H. O., and TRYON, F. G. Statistics of bituminous coal preparation in 1929. *Coal Mining.* **7**(10) Oct. 1930: 484–485.

5660. STEELE, C. B. The anti-trust laws and the oil industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **147**(236) Jan. 1930: 78–83.—Proposed remedies for the present situation in the oil industry include a tariff on imported crude oil, international agreements between oil producers restricting production, state legislation looking to oil conservation and limiting flush production, and a compact between oil producing states. "An amendment should be made to the national anti-trust laws which would permit voluntary agreements for unit or cooperative development. Also, state-wide or nation-wide agreements should be permitted between producers to restrict drilling or to restrain production during periods of state-wide or nation-wide overproduction, to be found and declared by a Federal agency to be created. This legislation is needed more as a practical than as a legal remedy, for it is conceded by most legal authorities that, with but few exceptions, agreements among operators for unit or cooperative development of a single pool do not violate either Federal or state anti-trust laws. State-wide agreements for restraint on production within the state would probably violate state anti-trust laws, but not the Sherman anti-trust act. Agreements among the operators in several states to restrain production might be a violation of the Federal anti-trust laws.—*O. P. Fiele.*

5661. STROM, B. H. Swedish iron ore: Mining and transport. *Engin. & Mining J.* **130**(8) Oct. 23, 1930: 381–386.—A description and brief history of the development of the iron ore deposits of the Kirnna and Gallivare in Lapland.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5662. UNSIGNED. Die bergbauliche Produktion in Jahre 1929. [Mining production in 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* **10**(19) Oct. 1930: 772–775.—Coal, petroleum, asphalt, and graphite.

5663. UNSIGNED. Le dixième anniversaire de notre industrie pétrolière. [The tenth anniversary of our petroleum industry.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* **6**(124) Nov. 5, 1930: 8–11.

5664. UNSIGNED. Oil refining in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* **5**(21) Nov. 1, 1930: 430–432.

5665. UNSIGNED. The Polish coal industry in 1929. *Polish Economist* **5**(11) Nov. 1930: 308–310.

5666. VAN HORN, FRANK R. China clay. *Engin. & Mining J.* **130**(10) Nov. 24, 1930: 525–526.—A description of the geology, mining and dressing practice in the St. Anstell district of Cornwall, a region that has supplied the world with high-grade China clay for many generations.—*H. O. Rogers.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 4955, 4961, 5474, 5613, 5693, 5700, 5799–5800, 5804, 5893, 5961, 6024–6025, 6227, 6564, 6566)

5667. BUNDY, ALICE. Peppermint industry in Indiana-Michigan. *J. Geog.* 29 (8) Nov. 1930: 353–358.

5668. CARSOW, MICHEL. L'industrie automobile. [The automobile industry.] *J. d. Écon.* 97 Oct. 15, 1930: 142–152.—European exportation of automobiles has declined noticeably since 1925, the decrease in France being about 33%. A leading reason for this decline is American competition, made possible by better sounding out of the foreign market. American guarantee of all parts used, whether made by the seller or not is another point of American advantage, and also the tendency of American manufacturers to establish parts factories in the country of foreign market. In order to check the decline of European automobile exportation Carsow recommends the following remedies: (1) more scientific study of foreign markets; (2) introduction of a trial period of sales before a contract is definitely drawn between manufacturer and foreign dealer; (3) manufacturer guarantee of car and all its parts; (4) establishment of an automobile bank to supply lack of credits; (5) reduction of the number of styles of cars; (6) reduction of freight rates; and (7) mass production of middle-priced cars.—*John J. George.*

5669. CHALABANOV, G. Le plan quinquennal d'électrification. [The five year plan of electrification.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6 (121) Sep. 15, 1930: 10–13.

5670. CROMPTON, R. E., and EKSTROM, ALFRED. Organization of electric supply. *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung.* 3 (3) 1930: 293–298.—In Sweden the production and distribution of electric power is carried on largely by the enterprises of the Royal Electricity Board and the Swedish Power Company, in cooperation with the smaller communities desiring power, the communities in the case of the Royal Board managing their own plants, but in the case of the Swedish Company, only by putting up capital. In England the Central Electricity Board has control over all of the power stations distributing throughout the country, and is building up a network of stations at favorable points so that even the neglected rural districts may be supplied. This arrangement eliminates greater individual outlay of capital and assures more capital and efficient service.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

5671. DIETRICH, E. B. The present status of the cotton textile industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 425–444.—Because of their cheapness cotton fabrics satisfy about three-fourths of the world clothing demand. To-day there is the tendency for every country to produce its own textile requirements. Faced with an increased world productive capacity, the quest for markets has become keen. With the exception of Great Britain every country in the world with a cotton textile industry has protected its home and colonial markets, and during the past year there have been significant tariff increases. The combination of growing export surpluses and narrowing markets is affecting the industry through three different types of control; over exports, output, and productive capacity. With increased centralization of control and the development of more scientific management policies, world competition is entering a new era in which differing costs will more than ever determine success and failure. That increasing world competition may be on an economic basis it is important that efforts should be redoubled to raise standards of social legislation in backward countries in order to safeguard the workers and to check the movement of capital to countries without it. The International Labour Office is about to undertake a statistical survey of labor conditions in the cotton and wool textile industries.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

5672. FARKASFALVI, ALEXANDER. Erősebbe gyáriparunk, mint a háború előtt? [Is our manufacturing industry stronger than before the war?] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 20–28.—Hungarian manufacturing industry has gradually been strengthened since the war. In 1928 the value of manufactured products amounted to 2.9 billion pengo; in 1913 factories in the region of present day Hungary produced products valued at only 1.9 billion pengo. Thus apparently the value of manufactured products increased more than 50%. After a detailed study of the methods involved in these statistics and with a consideration of price conditions it appears that Hungarian factory products have actually not been able to reach the pre-war production level in 1928 and were at least 10% below the level of 1913.—*D. D. Laky.*

5673. GARNIER, PIERRE. L'industrie du pétrole en Roumanie. [Rumanian petroleum industry.] *La Nature.* 126 (2846) Dec. 1, 1930: 481–489.

5674. HAJDRIK, ALEXANDER. A részvényvagyon változâsa az 1928–1929 években. [Changes in corporate wealth in 1928 and 1929.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 217–222.—The depression which has lasted for a considerable period shows its effects in the position of the stock market. At the end of 1927 the market value of those Hungarian enterprises which were still listed in 1929, was placed at 1,470 million pengo. Capital changes which had taken place in the interval increased this amount by 133 million pengo net. At the end of 1929 the value of the capital on the basis of the quotations amounted to only 1,229 million pengo, that is, during this year the decline in the quotations brought a loss of 23.3% in the stock values. With the exception of establishments in the chemical industry, which alone showed an increase in value, there was a loss in capital value in all other categories of stock. This loss was greatest in foodstuffs enterprises (59.3%), oil works (55.8%), and relatively least in banks (5.7%), and savings banks (7%).—*D. D. Laky.*

5675. HEYER, F. Die britische Rübenzuckerindustrie. [The British beet sugar industry.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (4) Oct. 1930: 568–576.

5676. HIRSHFELD, G. Bata—the Czechoslovak shoe industry in person. *Annalist.* 36 (932) Nov. 28, Nov. 28, 1930: 907–908.

5677. JONES, J. H. The cotton trade crisis. *Accountant.* 83 (2919) Nov. 15, 1930: 683–786.—The English cotton trade is highly specialized as to technique and locality, being located almost entirely in Lancashire. Since it is greatly dependent on export trade, it has been especially hard hit by three factors which have seriously affected all British industry. These are the growth of industrialism, especially in the far East, the increase in protectionism in many of the countries which constitute England's chief foreign markets, and the currency influence on trade in general. The industry is faced with new problems. and must meet them with new methods.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5678. MENKEN, JULES. Rationalisation and the steel industry. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (642) Aug. 1930: 188–203.—The severe slump in the British iron and steel industry can be traced to the fact that throughout all the post-war years the industry has been burdened with physical plant largely in excess of market needs, incapable of producing profitably at ruling prices, adding to costs through large overhead charges. and depressing prices through excessive competition. Other troubles have arisen from the existence of old-fashioned plant and practice and from the lack of funds with which to carry out necessary modernization. Meanwhile the steel plants of France and Germany, taking full advantage of the artificial subsidy provided by the

depreciating mark and franc. provided themselves with the most modern and efficient equipment. The remedy for the present British steel situation lies in a vigorous policy of rationalization; the integration of individual plants into larger, more modernized producing units, at the same time disposing of, by one means or another, the existing surplus capacity and the firms which own it.—*J. E. Bebout.*

5679. MÜLLER, HERBERT F. Elektrizitätswirtschaft und Stromhandel. [Production and distribution of electric current.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung.* 3 (3) 1930: 258–274.—Since distribution and not production is the central problem in the electric power industry, there has been formed, under the leadership of Prussia and the Republic a company for the organization and administration of current production and distribution throughout Germany. A definite policy of regulation of flow and of rate-making has been adopted and much the same sales methods are used as those in the marketing of ordinary goods.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

5680. POPE, SIR WILLIAM J. Science and modern industry. *Chem. en Indus.* 49 (46) Nov. 14, 1930: 966–970.—The British dye industry faces a critical period due to the ill-considered time limit placed upon the Dyestuffs Act. Modern industry needs men trained better in elementary subjects and laboratory phases of science. (6th Norman Lockyer Lecture, British Science Guild, London.)—*Burton R. Morley.*

5681. PRATT, J. DAVIDSON. A review of British chemical industry in 1930. *Chem. Age.* 23 (600) Dec. 27, 1930: 591–594.

5682. REICHERT, J. W. Die Leistungsfähigkeit der deutschen Stahlindustrie. [The production capacity of the German steel industry.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 50 (50) Dec. 11, 1930: 1744–1749.

5683. SCHNEIDER, R. Probleme der wirtschaftlichen Kupplung von Elektrizitätsversorgung. [Problems in the economic coordination of electric supply.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung.* 3 (3) 1930: 229–257.—In contrast to technical coordination in electric supply in Germany lies the greatest economic incoherence. Problems of distribution, expansion, production costs, localized coal supply are leading to greater concentration, though the proper coordination of power stations and the sharing of costs proportionally, together with the necessity for both vertical and horizontal concentration are matters that still remain to be settled.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

5684. SÖPKÉZ, ALEXANDER. Észrevételek a villamos-energia törvényjavaslathoz. [Notes on the bill for regulating electric power. (Hungary.)] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (6–7) Jun.–Jul. 1930: 486–505.—The proposed bill is intended to promote private enterprise but fails in this object since reversion after 40 years and redemption authorized after 20 years stand in the way of extensive capital investments, as profits begin only after 8 or 10 years. The reversion of the trunk lines without remuneration has a similar effect and the trunk lines have no value for the state without the power plants. The price of electric current is to be determined according to categories of consumers with a certain latitude for market fluctuations. The provisions with reference to reversion and redemption and the extensive machinery for state control will lead to higher cost of electric current. The right of management and the right of expropriation, the application of the law for the promotion of industry, the granting of franchises by the state and the authorization of financial support by the communes are to be welcomed.—*Andreas Szente.*

5685. TAĬGIN, I. ТАЙГИН, И. Электрификация Японии. [Japan's electrification.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoe Khoziaĭstvo i Mirovaia Politika.*) (11–12) 1929: 160–170.—Japan's electrical power is one of the most developed in the world. It counts over 3,000,000 kw. Numerous rivers, lakes and waterfalls available in the country offer great possibilities for cheap electrical energy. Only 40% of the potential water power has been developed. The electric industry is in the hands of private capital.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

5686. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie der Tschechoslowakei. [The chemical industry of Czechoslovakia.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (41) Oct. 11, 1930: 1134–1137; (42) Oct. 18, 1930: 1158–1162.

5687. UNSIGNED. Eliminating difficulties in the food supply. Development of the Soviet food industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5 (21) Nov. 1, 1930: 421–426.

5688. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der chemischen Industrie Ungarns im Jahre 1929. [The position of the Hungarian chemical industry in 1929.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (40) Oct. 4, 1930: 1110–1114; (41) Oct. 11, 1930: 1139–1145.

5689. UNSIGNED. Les nouvelles usines de l'U.R.S.S. [The new factories of the USSR.] *Vie Écon. d. Soviets.* 6 (123) Oct. 20, 1930: 5–8.

5690. UNSIGNED. Soviet industry in 1929–30. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5 (21) Nov. 1, 1930: 426–429.

5691. UNSIGNED. The tobacco industry. *Trade Winds.* 9 (10) Oct. 1930: 8–11, 16.

5692. VENT, OTTO. Das Standortproblem der deutschen Energieerzeugung. [The location problem of power production in Germany. *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung.* 3 (3) 1930: 306–320.—The location of power stations is not only a question of national resources but of continental, for although coal is readily transportable, it is not always sufficiently cheap and is certainly limited in quantity. The tendency, moreover, has been toward the utilization of water power to the greatest extent, and of "exporting" by high tension transmission lines energy that could not be so cheaply produced in a neighboring region.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 5416, 5660, 5851, 5942, 6010, 6023, 6062, 6068, 6070, 6073, 6087, 6225–6226, 6243–6245, 6248–6249, 6256, 6258, 6268, 6298)

5693. BENNETT, R. C. The merger movement in the motion picture industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 147 (236) Jan. 1930: 89–94.—A consideration of how far motion picture companies can legally combine and operate. No definite decisions on this problem have been rendered thus far, but several cases are now pending which should aid in its solution. "To the writer of this article, it appears that the recent mergers in the motion picture industry were not made for the purpose of lessening waste in production or diminishing the costs of production. Further, it is not apparent that the costs to the public are to be lessened."—*O. P. Field.*

5694. COES, HAROLD VINTON. Solving distribution problems by merger. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 11 (287) Nov. 1930: 529–533.—From an economic point of view, the merger movement has made a complete about face in the past two generations. It began as a part of the effort to bring productive capacity up to a rapidly increased market demand, and has ended in an effort to bring an excessive production power down to a relatively inelastic demand. The coal industry is not peculiar in finding that consolidations involve important problems, but the experience of other industries may serve as a guide to their successful solution.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5695. DODGE, CLARENCE PHELPS. The arbitration of commercial disputes. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* **10**(11) Nov. 1930: 326–333.—The heavy burden laid upon courts by modern economic organization, together with the nature of legal proceedings now fully established through centuries of practice and tradition, indicate that the relief which business men seek is not to be found within the judicial system. The American Arbitration Association is urging that commercial disputes be settled by means of arbitration. Already ten states have passed laws providing for arbitration of such disputes. In these states an agreement to arbitrate a future dispute is valid, irrevocable and enforceable. During the year 1929 a total of 387 cases were brought up for arbitration.—*H. G. Meyer.*

5696. EARLY, MARY L. Some problems of the new corporation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* **2**(12) Sep. 1930: 36–43.

5697. FOUGÈRE, ÉTIENNE. A European wheat cartel. *World Trade.* **2**(8) Oct. 1930: 311–313.

5698. FREDERICK, J. G. The influence of antitrust legislation upon the technique of industrial organizations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **147**(236) Jan. 1930: 95–102.—The Sherman Act has been one factor in changing the attitudes and ethics of business men towards a more socialized plane. Five modifications of technique due in part to the Sherman Act have been: (1) A change in ideâs on the subject of competition, permitting trade associations and institutes; (2) employee stock ownership; (3) the substitution of merit for patronage; (4) stimulation of research in industry, in a search for a monopoly of ideas, methods, patents, instead of a commodity monopoly; (5) the development of circular consolidation (selective, not of articles forming one homogeneous group, but a group unrelated except as to channels of distribution), in addition to restricted vertical consolidation. A recent development has resulted in submission of proposed mergers and consolidations to the Department of Justice for approval. This practice has produced some beneficial results.—*O. P. Field.*

5699. GRAINGER, W. H. The Companies Act, 1929. *Accountant.* **83**(2920) Nov. 22, 1930: 713–719.—This is a résumé of the new British law of limited companies, with special emphasis on the sections of importance to auditors, directors, and shareholders.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5700. HAM, WILLIAM T. Associations of employers in the construction industry in Boston. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* **3**(1) Nov. 1930: 55–80.—The organization of employers in the construction industry of Boston has been choatic and unstable. This is in part explained by the constant change in technique and by the late growth of building trades unionism in the region. The Master Builders' Association organized in 1885 has taken an important part, first in relations with labor and later in other matters. The Building Trades Employers' Association founded in 1916 has tried to control the labor situation, working against serious handicaps. The Building Congress, set up in 1922, unites the various interests for the study and solution of common problems.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

5701. HATTRICK, ERNEST. Maintenance budgeting. *Management Rev.* **19**(11) Nov. 1930: 359–361.

5702. JEWKES, JOHN. Factors in industrial integration. *Quart. J. Econ.* **44**(4) Aug. 1930: 621–638.—Writers differ both as to the extent of the tendency toward integration and the degree of advantages resulting. This is largely due to difficulties of statistical measurement and the failure to distinguish between advantages which exist under stable competitive conditions and those which exist under conditions of change with monopolistic aspects. Under simple competitive conditions integration brings few substantial advantages. Gains through improved processes and continuous operation are off-set by the difficulty of maintaining each subsidiary process at optimum size and finding the necessary market to absorb this supply. Where integration takes place under conditions of change with monopolistic possibilities, the following conclusions may be drawn: (1) Periods of depression are inimical to vertical integration. (2) Integration increases the difficulties of management by making the organization less flexible and able to meet changing conditions. (3) Depression increases the tendency of manufacturers to control market and outlets. (4) Prosperity and expanding profits stimulate integration through the investment of surplus funds in controlling processes and marketing outlets. (5) Technological changes in industry tend to lessen the advantages of vertical combinations by providing substitute materials and new processes more rapidly than the organization can adjust itself to them.—*E. J. Brown.*

5703. LEVY, IRVING J. Purchase by an English company of its own shares. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* **79**(1) Nov. 1930: 45–68.—The rule is established in England that a limited company may not purchase its own shares; it may reduce its capital only by judicial proceeding in the statutory manner. The rule is based on the idea of the integrity of the capital fund. It is strange, therefore, to see co-existing with this rule the flatly inconsistent decisions permitting non-ratable reductions in capital stock (which, while they protect the creditor, involve rearrangement of shareholders' interests), and the decisions permitting the payment of dividends if current earnings are sufficient even though previously incurred capital losses have not been recouped. American law on treasury stock needs revising, but we can not, without reserve, accept the English law as a model.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

5704. LORENZ, OTTO C. Capital turnover factors of instalment deals determined. *Amer. Accountant.* **15**(10) Oct. 1930: 447–451.—Three methods or rates of investment of capital are illustrated. From these the volume of business obtainable under each method is computed and set out in mathematical tables covering various periods of time. The author then considers the mathematical inverse of the problem, showing how capital requirements may be determined when the volume of business, estimated or known, forms the given factor of the problem.—*H. G. Meyer.*

5705. RIMAILHO, et al. Rationalisation—dans quelle measure adapter la formule américaine a l'industrie française. [Rationalization—to what extent the American formula is adaptable to French industry.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* (410) Dec. 16, 1929: pp. 48.

5706. SMITH, RENNIE. A trösztök és kartellek országos és nemzetközi szabályozása. [State and international regulation of trusts and cartels.] *Szocializmus.* **20**(8) Aug. 1930: 229–235.—The advantages of industral combinations from the socialistic point of view are: (1) the idea of socialization contained in the combination, (2) the exclusion of competition, (3) the transfer of management to a paid personnel, (4) the possibility of higher wages due to rationalization, and (5) collective purchasing. The disadvantages are: (1) unemployment as a result of rationalization, and (2) monopolistic price increases. State supervision is to be desired, especially in the munition and aircraft industries.—*Andreas Szente.*

5707. TSCHIERSCHKY, SIEGFRIED. Chronik der internationalen Kartelle und Trusts. [Chronicle of international cartels and trusts.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* **31**(1) Jan. 1930: 298–307.

5708. UNSIGNED. Cartels and combines in Germany. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* **121**(3272) Nov. 14, 1930: 728–729.—In the German iron and steel industry new syndicate agreements have been concluded. It is provided that the syndicates may be terminated on

January 31, 1935, provided six months' notice is given, and after this date at any time subject to six months' notice. The most significant change in the new agreements is that the voting power of members has been altered. It is provided that at a general meeting of the Ingot Steel Syndicate, which embraces all the other syndicates, each member shall have a voting power based on the total participation of each member in the individual syndicates. The new method of computation is intended to give the smaller works a greater influence at syndicate meetings. The general meeting shall have power to arrive at binding decisions if more than one-half of the total votes cast shall be sufficient to pass a decision, but it is specified that a decision shall also be considered as passed if the necessary majority has not been reached because only one member has voted against it.— *H. O. Rogers.*

5709. UNSIGNED. Complusory commercial arbitration and the Sherman Act. *Yale Law J.* **39**(6) Apr. 1930: 884–889.—Commercial arbitration as a means of settling disputes arising within an industry is of great value and has been encouraged by the Federal Trade Commission. However, a collective agreement to compel arbitration may run afoul of anti-trust legislation, particularly when outside parties are involved. Various possibilities suggested by the *Paramount* case are examined.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

5710. VARGA, E. ВАРГА, Е. Проблема образования монополий и "организованого капитализма." [**Problems concerning the creation of monopolies and of "organized capitalism."**] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoe Khoziaĭstvo i Mirovaia Politika.*) (11–12) 1929: 3–23.—In spite of the increasing tendency to form national and international monopolies, the idea of creating a "general cartel" is regressing. The reasons are: (1) the unequal development of different branches of industry, and (2) the political conflicts existing among the imperialistic powers.—*Emma Bezpalcyzyk.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 5592–5595, 5600, 5648, 5704, 5824, 5874, 6009, 6022)

5711. ALDERSON, WROE. A plan for allocating distribution costs to commodities. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* **10**(10) Oct. 1930: 297–298, 306–309.—Where production and distribution are both handled by a single establishment the following classification of costs may be set up: cost of materials, cost of productive capacity, cost of productive work, cost of distributive capacity, cost of distributive work, and cost of securing compensation. The last three elements are the basic divisions of distribution cost. They may be designated by the terms maintenance, movement and contact. Maintenance costs include both investment and space elements. Movement costs include the securing and assembly of orders and the delivery of commodities. Contact costs include both promotional and collection costs.— *H. G. Meyer.*

5712. ANNAN, WILLIAM. Cost accounts from the professional accountant's point of view. *Accountants' J.* **48**(571) Nov. 1930: 490–500.—The necessities of war-time control of production are responsible for the great increase of interest in and utilization of cost accounts in Great Britain. Professional industrial accountants have formed the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants which, in its ten years of existence, has achieved a position of influence in the industrial field. The older accounting organizations have added material on cost accounting to the examinations prescribed for prospective members. The professional auditor can greatly increase the scope of his usefulness by acquainting himself with industrial problems and acting in an advisory capacity for the installation of new cost systems and the improvement of old ones. The utility of cost systems is greatly increased if the most modern developments are incorporated in them. Of these one of the most promising is that known as "standard" or "budgeted" costs.— *H. F. Taggart.*

5713. BRIGGS, L. L. Definición y aspectos legales de la plusvalía mercantil. [**Definition and legal aspects of mercantile goodwill.**] *Contabilidad y Finan.* **5**(3) Sep. 1930: 129–140.

5714. CAFFYN, H. R. Accounting practice in England and America. *J. Accountancy.* **50**(5) Nov. 1930: 346–357.— *H. F. Taggart.*

5715. DAVIES, N. H. Co-partnership accounts. *Accountant.* **83**(2913) Oct. 4, 1930: 482–483; (2915) Oct. 18, 1930: 549–551; (2917) Nov. 1, 1930: 618–620. —This series of articles describes the accounting for employees' retirement funds and the individual employees' personal interests therein. Journal entries and illustrative ledger accounts are shown, as well as forms for the annual statements.— *H. F. Taggart.*

5716. FRANKE, W. B. Professional ethics and modern business tendencies. *J. Accountancy.* **50**(5) Nov. 1930: 358–367.—The writer comments on each of the twelve ethical rules of the American Institute of Accountants, concluding that the rules concerning solicitation and advertising are still too liberal. The professional accountant will find it to his advantage in many ways to live up to the best rules of professional ethics.— *H. F. Taggart.*

5717. GEIER, GEORGE J., and MAUTNER, OSCAR. Account classification. *Corporate Practice Rev.* **2**(12) Sep. 1930: 21–27.

5718. GRANT, A. R. Constructive public practice. *J. Accountancy.* **50**(5) Nov. 1930: 368–372.—While the importance of preparing accurate financial statements is not to be denied, the forward-looking accountant will do well to consider the desirability of constructive and diagnostic functions. He is in an ideal position to become a business adviser, as well as analyst.— *H. F. Taggart.*

5719. HALL, ARTHUR E. Special accounting problems of a radio broadcasting station. *Amer. Accountant.* **15**(10) Oct. 1930: 441–444.—The activities of a radio station are very similar to those of a newspaper. The sustaining program is comparable to the news content and the advertisers' program is comparable to the advertising content. The program hour is the accounting unit. Station rates are set for both local and chain programs, and these rates vary for daytime, evening and late evening. This requires a system of weighting for the computation of rates. Three financial statement forms are submitted; comparative operating statistics, comparative operating statement, and comparative allocation of operating costs.— *H. G. Meyer.*

5720. HETZLER, CHARLTON C. The method of handling depreciation by electric street railway companies. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* **10**(10) Oct. 1930: 299–303, 309; (11) Nov. 1930: 322–325, 342; (12) Dec. 1930: 360–361, 373–374.—This is a thesis dealing with the comparative aspects of both railway and railroad depreciation, with emphasis upon the handling of depreciation by electric street railway companies. After definitions and interpretations of depreciation, its history and trends, depreciation practices in 10 representative cities were compared. Standardized accounting methods in railway depreciation are submitted, together with methods of uniform regulation under state and federal control.— *H. G. Meyer.*

5721. JORDAN, J. P. The accountant as a profit increaser as well as a profit stater. *J. Accountancy.* **50** (5) Nov. 1930: 334–345.—The public accountant is in a strategic position for carrying the gospel of the latest managerial devices to business executives. Aided by

experience gained in examining the affairs of many types of companies and by knowledge which he may acquire, he can advise and assist in the building of an operating organization, in the installation of records to fit that organization, so as to reflect responsibility, in the setting of operating standards, and in the utilization of incentive schemes of payment whereby "key" men are induced to equal or exceed their standards.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5722. **LEAKE, P. D. The accountant's vocabulary.** *Accountant.* **83** (2921) Nov. 29, 1930: 739–744.—The writer discusses the significance of terms of importance to the accountant, such as capital, money, credit, savings, production, profit and loss, annuity, interest, discount, reserve, reserve fund, wasting assets, depreciation, and goodwill.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5723. **SCHALLER, ELMER O. Revised computation of stock turnover.** *J. Retailing.* **6** (3) Oct. 1930: 81–84.—This article consists of a mathematical demonstration to prove that the current method of computation of stockturnover, based on the thirteen-inventory average of stock is inaccurate, and results in inflated stock-turn rate. The author's formula for the correct method of averaging stocks is "to add the average of the beginning and closing inventories to the remaining eleven, and to divide by twelve." The usual procedure of dividing this average retail stock into the net sales is then followed.—*F. E. Clark.*

5724. **SCHNUTENHAUS, O. R. Formelle Bilanzprüfung oder materielle Prüfung der Wirtschaftsführung? [Formal testing of balances or substantive testing of industrial management.]** *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* **23** (12) Dec. 1930: 325–328.

5725. **SCHULZ-MEHRIN, O. Abschreibung von Anlagen nach dem nominellen oder nach dem Tagesanschaffungswert. [Depreciation of plant according to original asset or according to replacement value.]** *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* **23** (12) Dec. 1930: 328–331.

5726. **WHITE, LEE HEYER. Details of plan for plant and equipment inventory.** *Amer. Accountant.* **15** (10) Oct. 1930: 445–446.—When errors have crept into plant and equipment accounts through many years of additions and dismantlements it may become necessary to take a physical inventory of plant and equipment in order to correct these accounts. A system of numerically numbered tags is suggested for this purpose. These tags are then priced and the amount of the reserve required to offset the condition percentage and accrued obsolescence is entered on each tag. A unique proposal is made that in the event the net inventory figure is greater than the old value, the difference should be credited to a reserve for contingencies account.—*H. G. Meyer.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4934, 4948, 4971, 5111, 5433, 5440, 5470, 5543, 5647, 5795, 6089, 6096, 6188, 6277, 6343, 6438)

5727. **ENGEL, HANS. Verkehr und Landwirtschaft. [Traffic and agriculture.]** *Reichsbahn.* (50) Dec. 10, 1930: 1261–1269.—The great number of special tariffs (*Ausnahmetarife*) for the benefit of German agriculture are enumerated. The post office provides—much more so than formerly—extensive forwarding of agricultural products like butter, etc., in specially built railway carriages and refrigerator cars owned by the *Reichspost* itself. The importance of the air-traffic for agricultural purposes is growing. Thus, fresh fruit and flowers are regularly forwarded for the Berlin market by air.—*H. J. Donker.*

5728. **PETERSON, G. SHOREY. Transport co-ordination: meaning and purpose.** *J. Pol. Econ.* **38** (6) Dec. 1930: 660–681.—Relationships between transport agencies—rail, water, road, and air—are of increasing importance; and coordination has been prescribed as the solution for all difficulties connected therewith. But co-ordination has various meanings— the economic allocation among agencies of transport functions; the establishment of joint inter-agency services; the elimination of competitive duplication; and the mere creation of intercorporate control—and the implications as to purpose and program of these several meanings differ so greatly that coordination can be intelligently undertaken only if they are carefully distinguished and evaluated.—*Shorey Peterson.*

5729. **STUART, FRANCIS LEE. Solving Manhattan's transportation problem.** *Civil Engin.* **1** (1) Oct. 1930: 9–13.

5730. **UNSIGNED. Transport co-ordination and development.** *Railway Gaz.* **54** (3) Jan. 16, 1931: 78–81.—Summary of the final report of the British Royal Commission on Transport, dealing with coordination. The Commission was created in 1928 to deal with problems growing out of the growth of highway traffic in Great Britain. The report emphasizes the economic significance of transportation, employing nearly 8% of the gainfully occupied population. Railway difficulties are ascribed to economic depression and to highway competition. The Commission commends the practice of closing unremunerative branch lines by railways. It does not support the expenditure of large additional sums of public money for provision of new arterial highways. The total annual cost of British highways is £60,000,000, of which the taxpayer contributes two-thirds and the motorist one-third. The Commission recommends that these proportions be reversed. It further recommends an increase in taxation on heavy trucks, and a restriction on weight of truck and of load, and expresses the opinion that it is not in the national interest to encourage further diversion of heavy traffic from the railways to the roads. Coordination presents a difficult problem, which should not be solved through compulsion or coercion. Finally, the creation of a permanent Advisory Council on Transport is recommended.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 4940, 5346, 5416, 5730, 5810, 5888)

5731. **BAUMANN, A. Behälterverkehr bei den britischen Bahnen. [Container traffic with the British railways.]** *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (50) Dec. 10, 1930: 715–723.—The container traffic has been started but recently in Britain; its favorable results are stated to be due to: (1) forwarding of the goods by the railway company itself; (2) fast transport of the containers; and (3) saving of costs of conveyance, which is in the client's interest and does not cause any harm to the railway.—*H. J. Donker.*

5732. **BECKMAN, RICHARD W. Mexican lines build for future.** *Railway Age.* **90** (1) Jan. 3, 1931: 39–41.—Reorganization of the National Railways of Mexico, which operate nearly three-fourths of the railway mileage in that country, was the outstanding development of 1930. Future traffic and financial returns should show considerable improvement.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5733. **BORAK, ARTHUR M. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad.** *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* **3** (1) Nov. 1930: 81–119.—The St. Paul Railroad was at the beginning of the present century one of the strongest roads of the Middle West. In the wave of consolidations which swept the country at that time, this road was in danger of being walled-in by transconti-

nentals. To meet this contingency, and optimistic about the prospects of the Far West, the company built to the Coast. A section of its line in the mountains was electrified. The cost of these two projects was vastly greater than planned and plunged the road more heavily into debt than its earning power justified. Federal control only postponed the day of judgment. In 1920 two unprofitable lines were bought; the debt was increased by equipment bonds. The company operated under a deficit and finally in 1925 was turned over to receivers. A plan was formulated for the reorganization of its financial structure, and in 1926 the St. Paul was sold to a new company.— *Henrietta M. Larson.*

5734. BOYD, GEORGE E. Railway construction increases in volume. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 56–68.—During 1930, railways of the United States built 513 miles of new line, compared with 666 miles in 1929 and 1,025 miles in 1928. Construction work in other lines, however, showed an increase in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5735. BUDD, RALPH. The Soviet railway system. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5(22–23) Dec. 1, 1930: 464–465.

5736. BURGESS, KENNETH F. The modern trend in railroad regulation. *Transportation.* 7(6) Dec. 1930: 31–33.—Post-war trends in railway regulation are characterized by two conflicting and inconsistent phases. First, the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been enlarged, to include not only the regulation of rates but of railway management as well. Second, there has developed a growing tendency of Congress to interfere directly with railway regulation by the Commission. Several outstanding examples of this interference are the Hoch-Smith Resolution of 1925, efforts to abolish the Pullman surcharge by legislative action, and other parallel cases.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5737. "C." Le Turk-Sib. [The Turkestan-Siberian Railroad.] *Asie Française.* 30(283) Oct. 1930: 321–323.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5738. GIURGEA, EUGÈNE N. L'activité des chemins de fer roumains en 1929 comparativement aux années d'avantguerre. [The activity of the Rumanian railroads in 1929 as compared with the pre-war years.] *Roumanie Écon.* 5(7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 142–160.

5739. HUDSON, GARDNER C. The 1930 passenger car orders. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 95–98.—Railways of the Unied States placed orders for 667 passenger cars in 1930, compared with 2,303 cars in 1929 and 1,930 cars in 1928.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5740. KRAEGER, F. W. Freight cars ordered in 1930. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 87–94.—Freight cars ordered during 1930 for service in the United States reached the lowest total since 1921. These orders were 46,360 in 1930, 111,218 in 1929, and 51,200 in 1928.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5741. LAYNG, CHARLES. Competition stirs railways. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 42–44, 118.—Competition with railway service is growing, especially with the passenger service. The railways are meeting this by improved speed and comfort of passenger trains, and also by reduced fares. For a trial period of six months from January 1, 1931, for example, Western roads operating between Chicago and the Pacific Coast have made effective through rates at lower rates as follows: tickets good on tourist sleepers only, 20 per cent below the standard fare of 3.6 cents per mile; tickets good on day coaches and chair cars only, 40 per cent below the standard fare.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5742. LYNE, J. G. Canadian lines expect upturn. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 36–38.—Depression has been less marked in Canada than in the United States. Rail expansion continues, and it is believed that railway traffic in 1931 will show an increase over 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5743. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1929. [The great railway companies [of France] in 1929 [concluded].] *J. d. Écon.* 97 Jul. 15, 1930: 18–43.—This article covers the Nord and the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée systems. The operating revenues of the Nord, 2,600,304,550 fr. 94, exceeded those for 1928 by 120,763,712 fr. 40. There were no tariff readjustments during the year. The number of passengers carried was 1.2% greater than in 1928. The gain occurred chiefly, however, in short-haul weekly ticket, frontier-labor, and coast-resort traffic. Operating expenses increased at a still higher rate than revenues, the increase in the former over 1928 being 237,550,946 francs or 13.3%. The causes include rises in wages, labor premiums and prices of equipment, materials and supplies. The contribution of the Nord to the common fund on the basis of 1929 operations is 78,000,000 francs as compared with 197,000,000 francs for 1928. The Paris-Lyons-Méditerranée system reports an operating ratio of 78.3% based on operating revenues of 4,382,000,000 francs, 6.1% more than in 1928, and operating expenses of 3,431,000,000 francs, 11.0% more than in 1928. Increased revenues resulted in part from higher rates effective March 1, 1928 and in part from a 4% increase in traffic. The contribution of the P. L. M. to the common fund for 1929 operations is 114,000,000 francs as compared with excess earnings of 260,000,000 in 1928. Both goods traffic and passenger traffic increased in 1929. The Algerian system of the P. L. M. enjoyed an increase of traffic in 1929 over 1928 and reports for the first time since the war an excess of receipts (144,749,000 francs) over operating expenses (144,688,000 francs). Summing up the reports of the five great railway companies for 1929, de Nouvion points out that while one company alone has a deficit of 49,474,797 francs to be covered by the common fund as against a net surplus of 539,282,467 francs reported by the other companies, the average operating ratio has risen from 72.25% in 1928 to 77.52% in 1929. He urges a reduction of transportation taxes as the only satisfactory method of avoiding the serious financial and economic crisis which might follow a further increase of railway rates. These taxes vary from 5 to 10% for merchandise and from 32.5% for ordinary passenger traffic to 65% for luxury accommodations.—*W. M. Duffus.*

5744. PARMELEE, JULIUS H. A review of railway operations in 1930. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 45–54, 102.—Despite lowered traffic in 1930, railways of the United States maintained a high level of operating efficiency. Compared with 1929, freight and passenger traffic in 1930 declined 14% revenues more than 15%, and net operating income 30%. If history repeats itself, the upward turn will come in 1931, and traffic will be back to or above normal in 1932. Railway capital expenditures in 1930 were above the average of the past eight years. All records were broken with respect to the amount of reserve equipment available for for service, ton-miles per freight train hour, average freight train speed, and conservation of locomotive fuel.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5745. RALEIGH, WALTER. Railways and waterways. *Transportation.* 7(6) Dec. 1930: 7–10, 46.—Outline of a hypothetical debate between railways and waterways. The waterway claims it can handle bulk commodities more cheaply than by rail, that rail traffic capacity is being exhausted, that the farmer will benefit by cheaper water rates for the transport of his products, and that the railways will be benefited through the general development of business and population. The railway debater denies all these contentions.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5746. RIPLEY, WILLIAM Z. Railroad consolidation: What of it? *World's Work.* 59(10) Oct. 1930: 24–29, 108, 110, 112.—Nothing of importance has come of the Transportation Act of 1920 thus far. Congress

has been divided on the issue, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has been skeptical. With respect to waterways President Hoover has just signed an initial appropriation bill of $145,000,000 in a fifteen-year program which will ultimately cost the United States more than the entire construction of the Panama Canal. Our great rivers are to be canalized for barges up to 15,000 tons each over a system which, when completed, will be 25,000 miles long. The loss of the raw petroleum traffic is already here. Heat, light, and power which used to be hauled as coal will soon be independent of the railroads. The soundness of consolidations in the trunk-line territory may be demonstrated. Between New York and Chicago there have been four competitive through routes. Three of these lines wish to develop a more direct route and wish to do this not by laying new rail, but by buying it. In the Northwest, three through lines operate between the Twin Cities and Seattle. One of them, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific also extends to Chicago. The other two, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, acquired a fifty-fifty control of the Burlington road leading into Chicago from the Twin Cities. This arrangement which has existed for many years is now threatened by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The real question is not simply economy and efficiency. If enforced economy only means larger returns to private stockholders, or if such profits are to yield only better service and no greater reward to the capital employed, the arrangement will break down of its own weight in the long run. In the one case the public will end it through public ownership. In the other, efficiency will dry up through capital anemia. The sure way out is to encourage all possible economy and efficiency, no matter if it does engender monopoly; but to keep the whip-hand of control over the ultimate disposition of the proceeds.—*Abraham Berglund.*

5747. ROBERTS, GEORGE E. Railroads indispensable. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 19–21.—Rail revenues should be adequate to railway needs, and all competitors of rail service should be required to prove their economic legitimacy and pay all their own costs. —*J. H. Parmelee.*

5748. SHOUP, P. Railroads form basic unit of country's transportation. *Railway Age.* 89(26) Dec. 27, 1930: 1367–1371.—Coordination is largely lacking today between rail, water, highway, and air transport. Highway competition with rail carriers is on an unequal basis, because highway carriers do not pay their relative share of highway construction and maintenance costs. Waterway development to a great degree duplicates the railway network. Panama Canal competition is a heavy burden on the transcontinental railways. —*J. H. Parmelee.*

5749. TAFT, WALTER. Locomotives ordered in 1930. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 82–86.—During 1930, railways of the United States ordered 440 locomotives, compared with 1,212 in 1929 and 603 in 1928.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5750. UNSIGNED. The railroads and their economic service. *Conf. Board Bull.* (46) Oct. 25, 1930: 265–270.

5751. UNSIGNED. Railway transport in the Soviet Union. A statistical review. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5(22–23) Dec. 1, 1930: 465–468.

5752. UNSIGNED. Railways abroad. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 121–131.—Summary of brief despatches from foreign correspondents, with respect to railway conditions in their respective countries. The general trend in 1930 was similar in all nations—business depression affected the railways and their traffic, while competition from other forms of transport showed continuing growth. The countries summarized were Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia, Japan, China, India, New Zealand, and South Africa.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5753. UNSIGNED. Die rumanischen Staatsbahnen in den Jahren 1927 und 1928. [The Rumanian State Railways in the years 1927 and 1928.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 1662–1661.—The length of the Rumanian State Railway system totaled 6,898 miles at the end of 1928. In both 1927 and 1928 the system reported an operating deficit, expenses exceeding revenues by 18% in 1927 and by 16% in 1928.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5754. UNSIGNED. Turquie. Inauguration de la ligne ferrée Ankara-Sivas. [Turkey. The opening of the Angora-Sivas railroad.] *Asie Française.* 30(283) Oct. 1930: 336.—The Turkish republic is making progress in railroad construction. More than 1,800 kilometers of track have been laid in the past seven years as against a total of but 4,000 built under the Sultans. The latest accomplishment has been the opening of the Angora-Sivas line to traffic on August 30.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5755. WALKDEN, A. G. The rationalization of British and Irish railways. *Labour Mag.* 9(2) Jun. 1930: 53–56; (3) Jul. 1930: 109–113.—Throughout the 19th century British railways were promoted and carried on under the principle of competition resulting in costly duplication of tracks and a wasteful scramble for traffic. The agitation for better wages and other conditions started by railway workers in 1906 and bringing the prospect of a national strike, called attention to the prevailing inefficiency. After the period of unified governmental control during the war the railway unions favored nationalization, but what they got was rationalization. Under the act of 1921 the principal railway companies had by 1923 merged into four great combines. The unions were successful in securing provisions safeguarding workers that were dismissed as a result of consolidation, even including some general managers and general officers. The results of combination have been partly beneficial and partly injurious from the labor standpoint. There have been many large-scale economies, equipment has been modernized, service is organized to avoid delays and circuitous routing, credit has been strengthened, and the national agreement plan of 1919 has been preserved. Relations with the unions are much more amicable. On the employment side clerical and administrative workers have been more adversely affected by consolidation than manual workers. There has been a decrease of 25% in the number of stationmasters and agents and one combination claims a saving of 40% in staff costs. The total number of workers has decreased 6%, partly as a result of the depression in business.—*W. B. Catlin.*

5756. WEISSKOPF, WALTER. Sind die Vorschriften über die Personalvertretung der Bundesbahnen ungültig? [Are the regulations on labor representation on the (Austrian) Federal railroads invalid?] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23(4) Oct. 25, 1930: 96–100.

5757. WRIGHT, M. K. The railways of Chile. *Chile (N. Y.).* 9(55) Nov. 1930: 156–158; 167–169.

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 2709, 3184, 4660, 5720, 5759)

5758. SCHULTZE. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Kleinbahnen und ihr Verhältnis zu anderen Verkehrsmitteln. [The economic importance of the tramways and their relation to other means of conveyance.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (51) Dec. 17, 1930: 727–730. —Necessity of keeping up and developing street railways as the backbone of city traffic and as playing an essential role in the development of the city and in housing policy.—*H. J. Donker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4935, 4941, 6057, 6060, 6067, 6206)

5759. **McKEE, KENNETH. Growth of electric railway bus operation.** *Aera.* 21 (11) Nov. 1930: 650–655.—A statistical survey of the increase in electric railway operation of buses from 1925 to 1930. The number of companies has increased from 21 to 385; but route mileage operated by these electric lines from 35 to 28,000; average number of buses per company from 5 to 35. The largest electric operator of buses is Public Service Coordinated Transport of Newark, New Jersey, with five times the vehicles operated by its nearest rival, the Detroit Electric Railways. Only 10% of bus route mileage replaces electric railway service and 90% is supplemental to electric railway service.—*John J. George.*

5760. **REITSMA, S. A. De autodiensten der S. S. in Nederlandsch-Indië.** [The motorcar lines of the State Railways in the Netherlands Indies.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* (11) Nov. 25, 1930: 287–289.—The government motor car lines were started in the district (residence) of Palembang in 1907. Gradually the service was extended over the southern part of Sumatra. A regular service was started on the west coast in 1915. In 1917 the motor-car lines were placed under the control of the state railways. In Java the first motor-car line was started on November 17, 1918. On Jan. 1, 1930 the system of motor-car lines in Java and Sumatra covered 1,136 km.—*H. J. Donker.*

5761. **SIMON-THOMAS, W. De vrachtauto, een gevaar voor de volkswelvaart.** [Motor trucks, a danger for the welfare of the population.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 3 (10) Nov. 11, 1930: 253–254.—For the general welfare it is necessary that raw materials and similar goods be transported at the lowest possible rates and for this reason railway companies all over the world have their classifications according to which the costs of transportation are culculated. Reduced rates are only possible because of the greater revenue of the higher classed articles. If the latter, however, are drawn from the railway by the motor trucks, higher rates for transportation of raw materials will follow. The government may avert this result by granting the railway companies a monopoly for transportation if only for certain lines or by imposing taxes on the motor car enterprises per ton-kilometer transported, a kind of taxation which is actually being considered and proposed by the Ministry of transportation in Germany.—*H. J. Donker.*

5762. **TOMPKINS, RAYMOND S. Ordeal by bus.** *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (83) Nov. 1930: 267–275.—Despite numerous discomforts which discommode the traveler and perplex the management, bus transportation is growing rapidly, due mainly to its cheapness and its appeal to the venturesome. The industry is much concerned with propaganda and public relations problems, and with matters of taxation and regulation, which are in a chaotic state.—*Shorey Peterson.*

5763. **WILEY, J. R. Motor transportation of hogs to the Indianapolis market.** *Indiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #337. 1930: pp. 30.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4944, 4959, 4962, 4970, 5745, 6231, 6328)

5764. **COULET, FRANÇOIS. Le trafic du port de Londres.** [The traffic of the port of London.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 52 (6) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 274–288.

5765. **LANE, HAROLD F. River and canal traffic declined in 1929.** *Railway Age.* 89 (25) Dec. 20, 1930: 1330–1332.—Summary of annual statistical report for calendar year 1929 recently released by the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. Total tonnage of inland waterborne commerce of the United States increased in 1929, but when the Great Lakes are excluded, the inland waterway (river and canal) tonnage showed a decline of 7 per cent under 1928, and was less than in either 1926 or 1927. The principal decline in 1929 occurred on the Mississippi river system, but there were also decreases on the Atlantic Coast rivers and on the miscellaneous group known as "other waterways." The Gulf coast and Pacific coast rivers showed increases, and so also did the canals and channels.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5766. **PARMELEE, JULIUS H. Panama Canal traffic growing.** *Transportation.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 11–12. —Panama Canal traffic has grown rapidly, and more than a third of it consists of tonnage moving from one United States port to another, thus creating competition for the railways.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5767. **RONSIERS, PAUL de. La situation générale de la marine marchande française.** *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 321–338.—World tonnage of merchant ships increased from 1914 to 1922 approximately 30% while the amount of maritime cargo handled during the same period declined about 20%. The increase in tonnage and the decline in sea-borne trade can both be traced directly to the war. The situation has been aggravated recently by a decrease in Canadian wheat exports due to Canada's attempts to raise artificially the price of this cereal. German submarine campaign destroyed close to 40% of French shipping facilities. This loss has not only been made good but French tonnage rose from about 2,500,000 gross tons before the war to 3,390,813 tons in 1929. The increase has been brought about through a great post-war effort, as in contrast to the U. S. and Japan, France could not build merchant ships while the conflict was in progress. French shipbuilding industry deserves much credit for the work done during a period of rapidly declining freight rates and hampered by legislation which decrees an eight-hour working day and thus places the French shipbuilder at a disadvantage as compared with many of his competitors. Laws passed in 1928 and 1929 established a system of maritime credits, which are likely to assist materially in the further upbuilding of the French merchant marine.—*Simon Litman.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 5719, 5884, 6264–6265, 6290, 6443, 6563)

5768. **LAUDERBACK, H. C. Bell System sales activities.** *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (4) Oct. 1930: 262–269. —While the telephone company, from the nature of its service, must be a monopoly in its field, the field itself is competitive with other forms of communication and transportation, and it must compete with all other industries for the consumer's dollar which he may spend for telephone service or for something else. Sales activities have been necessary to bring the telephone system to its present development.—*Richard S. Coe.*

5769. **SHREEVE, H. E., and OSBORNE, H. S. International cooperation in telephony.** *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (4) Oct. 1930: 239–249.—The large number of different countries and languages in Europe brought about the organization of the International Telegraph Union in 1865 to promote co-operation in international electrical communication. Its scope was too restricted adequately to cover international telephony. In 1923 the International Advisory Committee on Long Distance Telephone Communications (*Comité Consultatif International des Communications Téléphoniques à Grande Distance*, generally referred to as *C. C. I.*) was formed with a Plenary Assembly meeting once a year to consider recommendations on technical matters prepared by its working committees. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company cooperated with *C. C. I.*

from the beginning and in 1929 became formally associated with it as representative of the Bell Telephone System. The accomplishments of the *C. C. I.* are briefly outlined and a map is given showing European international telephone cables in 1929.—*Richard S. Coe.*

5770. UNSIGNED. **Les câbles japonais de Chine.** [The Japanese cables in China.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 339.—Japan owns and operates four cables between that country and China through concessions granted under the old régime. In July, 1930, the nationalist government at Nanking officially notified Tokio that it wished to take up the matter of their transfer to China, invoking the principle of national sovereignty in doing so. The matter will be taken up in conference at an early date.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5771. UNSIGNED. **Indochine: la radio-diffusion.** [Radio broadcasting in Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 325.—A short wave length broadcasting station was opened at Saïgon by the *Compagnie franco-indochinoise de radiophonie* last July. It can be heard in the Establishments in India and throughout French Oceania as well as the length and breadth of Indo-China and will be a powerful facter in binding France's scattered holdings in the Far East together. —*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4977, 5727, 6251, 6290)

5772. ATWOOD, J. PAUL. **Dirigibles and air traffic safety.** *J. Amer. Insur.* **7** (11) Nov. 1930: 23–25.—The recent disaster of the R-101 has once more raised the question of the safety of airships. In outward appearance they seem safer than airplanes having recourse to two methods of control instead of one. But trouble in storms, with lightning, fire and even adequate mooring has been sufficiently frequent to strongly suggest that important improvements are still necessary to insure comparative safety.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

5773. BIEDERMANN, GEORGE. **Achievements of commercial aviation in Colombia and Ecuador.** *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43** (5) Nov. 1930: 339–344.—Colombia has one of the best organized and most efficient air services in the world. It was established in 1920. The Scadta Airways System, now serving the country, maintains a department for making aerial photographs which has rendered excellent assistance in surveying disputed boundaries.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5774. EDGAR-BONNET, GEORGE. **Les problèmes de l'aviation marchande.** [The problems of commercial aviation.] *Rev. de France.* **10** (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 677–707.—The needs of commercial aviation in France include: satisfactory charters for proved companies; adequate subsidies which will carry them along during slack times; facilities for night flying; cooperation between the ministries of Aviation, Postal Services and Telegraphs; and finally, the education of the general public to the fullest possibilities of aviation.—*Julian Park.*

5775. ERNST, D. **Das 1000 Jährige Island im kommenden Welt-Luft-Verkehr.** [The 1000 year old Iceland in future air travel.] *Mitteil. d. Islandfreunde.* **18** (1–2) Jul.–Oct. 1930: 12–18.

5776. GLOVER, W. IRVING. **The air mail in Latin America.** *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43** (5) Nov. 1930: 297–301. —A summary of present conditions by the Assistant Postmaster General in charge of air mail service. Two maps show the airways of Latin America.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5777. JONES, CHARLES. **The past, present and future of aviation.** *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* **24** (11) Nov. 1930: 489–494.

5778. ROCHFORD, DANIEL. **Joining the Americas by air.** *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43** (5) Nov. 1930: 316–322.—Summary of the activities of the Pan American Airways system in Latin America.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

5779. WILLCOX, H. CASE. **Air transport developments in Latin America.** *Aviation.* **29** (5) Nov. 1930: 286–289.—Tables of statistics, maps, and detailed analysis of the activities of each company.—*H. L. Jome.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 4943, 4949, 4959, 5208, 5224, 5229, 5233, 5252, 5261, 5329, 5461, 5469, 5481, 5541, 5543, 5560, 5566, 5619–5620, 5668, 5692, 5695, 5709, 5827, 5899, 6002, 6076, 6134, 6242, 6263, 6289, 6334–6336, 6350, 6551)

5780. ABAD. **L'exportation et les industries de l'Uruguay.** [The exports and industries of Uruguay.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* **22–4** (1) Oct. 1930: 57–77.—Uruguay possesses large herds of cattle, sheep, and horses. The principal industry of the country is the packing of meat for export. In 1853 exports of dried and salted meat began on a large scale. The exportation of concentrated meat extracts dates from 1861–65. The first company organized for the export of frozen fresh meats was established in 1903. The greatest development of that particular branch of the industry took place after 1910. Uruguay also exports large quantities of dried and salted hides and other by-products.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5781. BJORKA, KNUTE. **International trade in pork and pork products.** *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #122. 1930: pp. 54.

5782. BOGDANOV, PETER A. **Foreign trade of the Soviet Union.** *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* **5** (22–23) Dec. 1, 1930: 459–462.

5783. BORREMANS, LOUIS. **La production et le marché des écorces de quinquina et de la quinine.** [The production and distribution of cinchona bark and quinine.] *Congo.* **12–1** (4) Apr. 1930: 649–666.—Notes on the origin, description and distribution of the cinchona tree and the most important cinchona bark market, Amsterdam; 29% of the world production comes from the Dutch East Indies. The *Kina Overeenkomst* or Quinine Convention of 1913 was created to suppress the fluctuation of prices of cinchona bark. This fluctuation which was very serious for the cinchona plantations, was due to the over-production of Ceylon and to the monopoly of the manufacture of quinine. The convention was renewed in 1918, 1923 and finally 1929. It was strongly criticized on the ground that it reduces the production too much in order to maintain high prices and in so doing renders the campaign against malaria more difficult.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

5784. BRAUNTHAL, ALFRED. **Die deutsche Zahlungsbilanz.** [Germany's balance of payments.] *Arbeit.* **7** (9) Sep. 1930: 595–607.—An analysis of the nature and value of the data on international payments published by the German Economic Commission (*Enquêteausschuss der deutschen Wirtschaft*) and of the conclusions reached by the Commission especially as to the future development of an active German trade balance. —*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5785. BURTON, H. **La "défense permanente" du café au Brézil.** [The Brazilian "permanent defense" of coffee.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* **22–4** (1) Oct. 1930: 121–151.—The earlier policy of the "valorization" of coffee adopted by the government was successful in the three instances it was practiced. However, this policy was abandoned in favor of a permanent defense because it was applied irregularly and then after depression and lower prices had already set in. The essence of the "permanent policy" is the restriction of the export of coffee by the government (state as distinguished from

federal). This plan has failed to keep prices up because of the great overproduction caused by the creation of new plantations during the period of high prices 1920–25. It has also prevented an increase in the consumption of coffee in those countries of the Orient which are unable to pay high prices. On the other hand, the maintenance of an artificial price level has encouraged increased competition from other coffee producing regions. The coffee market must be unrestricted in order to permit a return to stability. (Statistical tables.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5786. GIURGEA, EUGÈNE N. L'exportation des céréales et de leurs dérivés de la récolte de 1929. [The exportation of grains and its products of the harvest of 1929.] *Roumanie Écon.* 5 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 127–131.

5787. GOLDBAUM, WENZEL. Preissenkung und unlauterer Wettbewerb. [Price decrease and unfair competition.] *Markenschutz u. Wettbewerb.* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 505–507.

5788. HALLUNGER, AL. Aperçu général de commerce roumain en 1930. [Rumanian commerce in 1930.] *Roumanie Écon.* 5 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 161–168.

5789. HESSENMÜLLER, BRUNO. Nachrichtendienst für den Export. [News service for export trade.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 23 (12) Dec. 1930: 321–323.

5790. HIRST, W. A. Tariffs in theory and practice. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (5) Nov. 1930: 585–591.—Tariffs undoubtedly have an influence on national prosperity, but the importance of their effects has been greatly exaggerated. Careful observation, of the present world as well as of the history of the past hundred years, shows unquestionably that "economic well-being depends upon innumerable circumstances, in which fiscal systems bear a comparatively minor part."—*H. D. Jordan.*

5791. HOLLANDER, HERBERT S. Our South American trade. *Trade Winds.* 9 (10) Oct. 1930: 12–16.

5792. KESSLER, DR. The interests of trade and commerce in the movement against alcoholism. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39 (3) Aug. 1930: 147–152.

5793. LORIA, ACHILLE. Un nuovo teorica del protezionisme. [A new theory of protection.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 97–102.—A refutation of the book *Théorie du protectionnisme et de l'échange international* by the Minister of Rumania, Manoilescu, a book which attempts to justify protection by purely economic reasoning. [In the August number of the *Rivista Bancaria* the reply of Manoilescu is given together with a rejoinder by Loria.]—*Roberto Bachi.*

5794. LOVEDAY, A. The Australian tariff: A criticism. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 272–278.—The report entitled "The Australian Tariff: An Economic Enquiry" (Melbourne University Press) is commended as original and an important contribution to thought, but is criticized as in large measure based on a conception of a static economy which is somewhat unreal.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

5795. LUNDER, DANTE. Sul traffico di Trieste e di Venezia. [The commerce of Trieste and of Venice.] *Boll. dell Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6 (1–3) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 15–22.—The hinterland of Trieste, East Central Europe, is almost entirely different from that of Venice, including western Austria and southern Germany. The commerce of Venice is principally in coal, petroleum, mineral oils, foods, and cereals; that of Trieste is principally sugar, coffee, horticultural products, vegetables, wines, oleaginous seeds, and coal.—*Roberto Bachi.*

5796. MANOILESCO, MIHAIL. L'equilibre économique Européen. [The economic equilibrium of Europe.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22–4 (2) Nov. 1930: 202–227.—The author, who is the Minister of Industry and Commerce of Rumania, advances the theory that in international trade between an industrial country and an agriculture country, the latter always loses. There is, in fact invisible exploitation of agricultural by industrial countries. This is due to the fact that the productivity of an industrial nation is greater than that of an agricultural one. The annual labor of 55 Russian farmers is required to purchase the annual product of a single average American laborer. However, such a situation cannot permanently endure because of a secular tendency for prices (agricultural contrasted with industrial) to seek a common level. Furthermore, the industrialization of other parts of the world is inevitable. —*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5797. MORO, GEROLAMO LINO. Il monopolio del commercio estero dell'U.R.S.S. [The foreign trade monopoly of the USSR.] *Riv. Internaz. di. Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38–3 (1) Aug. 1929. 31–47.—So far as foreign trade is concerned, legislation can be referred to two periods. In 1918 the highly centralized and anti-economic system of "nationalization" was set in operation, while the real "state monopoly of foreign trade" was set up only in 1922. The most recent reforms have deeply modified the features of this monopoly, since many organizations have been admitted to trade on foreign markets; the state still retains a *de facto* monopoly, but in many cases it only has the right of granting trade licenses.—*A. Martinenghi.*

5798. STEINERT, HERMANN. Polens Ausfuhr von landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen. [Poland's export of agricultural produce.] *Ost-Europa.* 5 (9) Jun. 1930: 612–629.—A careful examination, on the basis of Polish official statistics, of the effects on Germany's national economy of Poland's exported agricultural products. The dangers to Germany are found to be considerably overestimated. The conclusion is reached that despite the tariff war with Germany, Poland finds in the Reich the permanent chief purchaser for her surplus agricultural products. Germany's grain tariff policy is such, however, that it is only in livestock, dairy and forest products that Polish exports are likely to increase permanently. (Numerous tables.)—*M. W. Graham.*

5799. TROTABAS, LOUIS. Le problème de pétrole en France et le régime de la loi du 30 Mars 1928. [The petroleum problem in France and the law of March 30, 1928.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22–4 (1) Oct. 1930: 79–98.—This law was designed to control the importation of petroleum in the interests of the French consumer and of the national defense. The problem for France is to make herself independent of foreign producers by the establishment of refineries in France and by the control of foreign oil fields. To this end she has acquired interests in Rumania, Poland and Mesopotamia. The French policy may be described as one of "controlled private initiative" while the Spanish policy, adopted in 1927, is that of a state monopoly. The Italian approach to this problem is more liberal than that of the French, seeking as it does to develop independent sources of supply through private companies supported by the government.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5800. UNSIGNED. Die Aussichten für den sowjetrussischen Chemikalienexport. [The prospects for Russian chemical exports.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (46) Nov. 15, 1930: 1258–1261.

5801. UNSIGNED. Der Belgische Kongo als Absatzgebiet für chemische Erzeugnisse. [The Belgian Congo as a market for chemical products.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (43) Oct. 25, 1930: 1186–1191; (44) Nov. 1930: 1210–1214.

5802. UNSIGNED. L'economia commerciale italiana nel 1929. Relazione del direttore dell'Ufficio economico della Confederazione nazionale fascista dei commercianti. [Italian commerce in 1929. Report of the director of the Economic Bureau of the National Fascist Confederation of Merchants.] *Commercio.* 3 (3) Mar. 1930: 3–15.—From an extensive examination of external and internal commercial movements certain conclusions are drawn on the general commercial situa-

tion at the end of 1929. Disequilibrium between demand and supply of goods is felt in Italy as in the rest of the world and has carried with it a fall of wholesale prices, which, however, has not been followed to the same extent by a fall of retail prices. To remedy the crisis a decrease in prices and costs is required. Italy is in a better situation than other countries in this respect since it enjoys a corporative regime which eliminates waste of economic energy such as occurs in the struggle between capital and labor and permits a more rational coordination of national economic effort.—*Roberto Bachi.*

5803. UNSIGNED. Exports and imports of butter. Position in British market—supplies and prices. *Irish Trade J.* 6 (1) Nov. 1930: 3–5.

5804. UNSIGNED. Der Index des Hausratexports nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Index of exports of household goods to the United States.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 18–26; (2–3) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 86–100.—The components of an index of household goods exported to America, made up chiefly of specialties and quality articles, are described, and are charted, singly and in combination. This index is compared, on separate charts, with series derived from German sources, such as an index of the total exports of these goods from Germany to all countries and the number of visitors from North America to the Leipzig spring fair, and also with series taken from American sources, such as imports into America of manufactured goods, factory pay-rolls, building contracts for residential construction, wholesale trade, sales of mail-order houses, shipments of objects manufactured from porcelain, employment in the pottery and glass industries, etc. The general conclusion is that the German export of household goods to the United States seems to be only in small measure dependent on the general business situation in America, the agreements between the two sets of data being found chiefly in seasonal movements. —*Arthur W. Marget.*

5805. UNSIGNED. Indochine: le commerce en 1929. [The commerce of French Indo-China in 1929.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 324.—The chief export items were rice, rubber and oil and the chief imports, cotton cloth, gasoline and metals.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5806. UNSIGNED. Rumanian trade in oil products. *Levant Trade Rev.* 18 (9) Oct. 1930: 344–346.

5807. UNSIGNED. Soviet products on the American market. An analysis of Soviet-American trade. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 5 (22–23) Dec. 1, 1930: 446–456.

5808. UNSIGNED. Le sucre cubain en Chine. [Cuban sugar in China.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 339.—Cuba is finding a new market for its chief product, which has been accumulating in warehouses. The Orient is poor and normally buys little sugar but, holding sales at any price to be better than having stocks pile up, a planters' organization effected a sale of 6,500 tons of muscavado at 1c a pound f.o.b. in August and another of 10,000 tons at 1,04c in September. This has relieved island distress somewhat.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5809. UNSIGNED. Turquie. Déficit croissant de la balance commerciale. [Turkey's growing unfavorable balance of trade.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 335.—Turkey's adverse trade balance has increased from thirty-five million Turkish pounds in 1924 to over one hundred million in 1929. Her exports are largely agricultural and have been falling in value, while imports are chiefly manufactured goods, which have fluctuated comparatively little in price.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5810. UNSIGNED. Turquie. Une convention avec l'Allemagne. [A German-Turkish convention.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 335–336.—The Angora government has contracted with a group of German industrialists for more than $10,000,000 worth of railroad rolling stock and supplies, to be paid for over a period of years with a final limit set at 1939.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5811. UNSIGNED. Der Welthandel in Manganerzen. [World trade in manganese ore.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (42) Oct. 18, 1930: 1167.

5812. WHITE, J. BAKER. Dumping by the Soviet Government. *Natl. Rev.* (573) Nov. 1930: 913–920.—The main motive of the Russian dumping campaign, which recently has developed on a large sale, is not the need for currency, but the desire to undermine capitalist countries, to increase unemployment and to create discontent. The program of the Soviet Government of economic ruin through the weapon of dumping is equivalent to a declaration of war. The author does not consider dumping as an economic problem and does not suggest any positive steps to prevent it.—*S. P. Turin.*

5813. WHITE, WILLIAM C. American big business and the Soviet market. *Asia.* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 747–753, 799–800.—A description and analysis of Soviet trade with the United States, with comparison with other countries. There is a description of the Soviet trading mechanism and a discussion of the connection between the plan for the industrialization of Soviet Russia and the foreign trade of that country. Of particular interest is the system of provision of credit for financing the trade of American business men with Soviet Russia. The rate of discount charged is extremely high owing to the refusal of banks to handle Soviet paper and the necessity for dealing with brokers who are outside of usual financial channels.—*C. B. Hoover.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 5252, 5694, 5711, 5713, 5723, 5763, 5768, 5892, 5940, 5952, 6443, 6550, 6564, 6566)

5814. ALDERSON, WROE, and MILLER, NELSON A. Problems of wholesale dry goods distribution. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distribution Cost Studies #7.* 1930: pp. 48.—This pamphlet presents the results of an intensive investigation of the distribution costs of a single wholesale dry goods firm of Kansas City, Mo. Specific problems analyzed from the standpoint of effects upon costs include: extent of departmentalization, market area and concentration of sales of each particular department, severity of competition, policy in regard to the small-order problem. territorial differences in distribution costs, granting of credit and concentration of purchases.—*A. F. Lucas.*

5815. BATES, E. N. The bulk method of handling grain. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (11) Nov. 1930: 375–377.—The handling of grain on the Pacific Coast is passing through a transition period. Prior to the World War the entire crop was handled in sacks. Now, although about all the exports are in bulk, about 35% of the terminal receipts only are bulk. The low price of grains, the combine harvester, the cooperative movement all have had their effect in bringing about this transition.—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

5816. BOYLE, JAMES E. Relation of chain store distribution to the farmer. *Chain Store Age.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 38–39.—Chain stores buy farm produce by carloads or train loads, hence they must deal with farmers as groups not as individuals. This is a powerful factor in promoting the growth of sound cooperative marketing associations among farmers.—*Edmund D. McGarry.*

5817. DODD, ALVIN. What is ahead for the chain store industry? *Chain Store Age.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 30–32.—The whole trend and history of business promises that retailing will move nearer and nearer to science—

substituting facts for theories, and tests for guesses. The phase of management which is especially important as a basis for future expansion and progress is research. In periods of uncertainty management must be careful not to eliminate research activities upon which it must depend very largely for later growth or progress.—*Edmund D. McGarry.*

5818. ERNST, EDWARD G., and HARTL, EMIL M. Chains versus independents. 1—The price war. *Nation (N. Y.).* **131** (3410) Nov. 12, 1930: 517–519.—A comparison of prices on 124 standard items shows the independents to be 7.3% higher in ten cities studied. The price differences between cash and credit independents are surprisingly small. There is no noticeable difference in the prices of independents belonging to buying organizations as compared with the strictly independent stores, but the former receive some advantage through specials. The secret of chain store prices lies in the change from credit to cash selling, in the cash purchasing policy of the chain stores, and in the large discounts received by chains in buying directly from manufacturers in large quantities. Often chain stores use their large buying power as a "whip" to secure substantial concessions from manufacturers.—*E. D. McGarry.*

5819. ERNST, EDWARD G., and HARTL, EMIL M. Chains versus independents. 2—Chain stores and the community. *Nation (N. Y.).* **131** (3411) Nov. 19, 1930: 545–547.—In many cities the best business districts are being monopolized by chain stores, and merchandizing is being shifted from the hands of local men into the hands of outside capital. The chain store manager's interests are in the financial returns. The rents paid by chain stores are much larger than the rents formerly paid for the same sites by independents. Chain store accounts are not usually profitable to local banks because of the small balances required, but bankers agree that the independents' accounts are not very profitable either. From the point of view of the shareholders there is no difference between the foreign managed and the home owned store.—*E. D. McGarry.*

5820. ERNST, EDWARD G., and HARTL, EMIL M. Chains versus independents. 4—The fighting independents. *Nation (N. Y.)* **131** (3413) Dec. 3, 1930: 606–608.—The majority of independent retail merchants have never been successful; and it is this group that is now seizing the opportunity of laying the blame for their failure on the foreign owned stores. The Merchants Minute Men's Association is composed of about 50,000 business men in all parts of the country, each of whom pays $12 for membership. This Association attacks the chain stores' faults and short comings. The most effective weapon of the independent consists of meeting competition with better merchandising methods. The independents who join the Independent Grocers' Alliance have a certain assurance of success which is paid for by the loss of independence. They are in much the same position as chain store managers, but are burdened with much greater responsibility and risk. —*E. D. McGarry.* [See also Entry 3: 5952.]

5821. HENSLEY, HARRY G. Fruits and vegetables. Guide for setting up local cooperative marketing associations. *U. S. Federal Farm Board Bull.* #1. Nov. 1930: pp. 27.

5822. LUCAS, D. B., and BENSON, C. E. Some sales results for positive and negative advertisements. *J. Applied Psychol.* **14** (4) Aug. 1930: 363–370.—This report is based on coupon returns and sales records covering the advertising of (a) correspondence school courses, (b) a test campaign on a proprietary medicine, and (c) the promotion of a book for self-improvement. Positive advertising appeals appeared to have a slight advantage in the first case, whereas the negative type of appeal proved more resultful in the other two. The authors believe this material "serves to substantiate the claim of negative appeal to a place in modern, scientific advertising" but also that any generality as to the relative values of the types of appeal "must be supplemented by specific applications."—*F. T. Kimball.*

5823. RADT, JENNY. Der Einzelhandel im Licht der Enquetevernehmungen. [Retail trade in the light of the findings of the "Enquête-Commission."] *Arbeit.* **7** (8) Aug. 1930: 538–545.—Radt relates the great increase of those employed in trade and commerce to the existing discrepancy between supply and demand: a large and increasing production of high-priced goods by fewer persons as over against an insufficient purchasing power. She examines the possibility of reducing the large selling staffs thus needed by means of rationalization.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5824. SCHÄFER, ERICH. Marktbeobachtung und kaufmännisches Budget auf der internationalen Diskussions-Konferenz über Budget-Kontrolle. [Market analysis and business budget at the international conference on budgeting control.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* **2** (4) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 198–204.—A report of the international conference on budgetary control of production called by the International Management Institute at Geneva, Switzerland, from July 10 to 12, 1930. Two hundred and thirty-seven participants from over 20 countries participated. The possibilities and limits of budgetary control figures for production, sales, investments, and public expenditures were discussed. The author of the report is primarily interested in market analysis and he stresses this phase of the program. A permanent organization, subdivided in various technical branches, such as, iron and steel, automobiles, electricity, public utilities, machinery, and textiles, was set up under the coordinating supervision of the Institute at Geneva.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

5825. UNSIGNED. Lohnt es sich auf der Leipsiger Messe auszustellen? [Does it pay to exhibit at the Leipzig Fair?] *Markt d. Fertigware.* **2** (4) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 187–194.—Results of a questionnaire sent to a representative group of exhibitors indicated that whereas only an average of 7.5% of the annual sales, both immediate and mediate, were realized through the fairs, the ratio of expenditures to orders was 5% against the ratio of 15% of marketing costs to annual sales. For the smaller industry, of course, the cost is proportionately larger; hence exhibiting is really of greatest advantage to the largest firms.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

5826. UNSIGNED. Turpentine gum producers adopt cooperative marketing. *Cooperative Marketing. J.* **4** (6) Nov. 1930: 181–182.

5827. VOLD, L. Border line topics on what goods can be sold. *Virginia Law Rev.* **17** (1) Nov. 1930: 23–44. —Legal considerations are discussed under the following topics: Goods now in existence and owned by the seller, future goods—mere expectations, future goods—potential possession, future goods—equitable mortgages, destruction or deterioration—risk of loss. Cases are cited.—*Fred E. Clark.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 5674, 5910)

5828. GUTHRIE, S. ASHLEY, and TENNEY, HENRY F. Some legal problems connected with stock market transactions. *Michigan Law Rev.* **29** (1) Nov. 1930: 41–67.—The recent collapse of the bull market on the New York Stock Exchange and consequent litigation has focused the attention of interested parties on the question of the legal rights and obligations of brokers. A broker holding securities purchased for a customer on a margin is held to be a pledgee of the securities; their title is in the customer. With this as a

starting point the authors proceed to a discussion of the weight (and reason) of authority on the following matters: sales by brokers of stocks held in margin accounts, broker's right to make a margin call, character of the margin call and the customer's compliance therewith, notice of time and place of sale, measure of damages for wrongful sale, effect of special agreements, customer's repudiation of a wrongful sale, right of broker to pledge customer's securities for his own loans, and rights of the customer on bankruptcy or insolvency of the broker.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

5829. **MORRIS, J. W. Stock Exchange law and practice.** *Accountant.* **83** (2919) Nov. 15, 1930: 677–683.—This is a description of rules and practices of the London Stock Exchange by an English barrister-at-law.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5830. **UNSIGNED. New issues and official quotations.** *Accountant.* **83** (2918) Nov. 8, 1930: 641–649.—This is a report of a special sub-committee of the London Stock Exchange. It is divided into two main sections. The first deals with measures intended to prevent frauds of the Hatry character, and the second recommends measures to strengthen the existing rules regarding permission to deal. The latter section is the result of the large number of disastrous flotations in 1928 and 1929.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5831. **WHITNEY, RICHARD. Discussion on short selling and "bear riding" by Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange before Illinois Chamber of Commerce.** *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* **131** (3408) Oct. 18, 1930: 2477–2478.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5334, 6057, 6547, 6567–6568)

5832. **BOWERMAN, WALTER G. Constant extra occupational premiums.** *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* **31** (83) May 1930: 32–61.—There are a number of methods of assessing extra mortality against the policyholder. In occupations where accident is expected to be the chief hazard, a number of companies charge extra premiums which are constant at all ages and most plans of insurance. The paper outlines a method of determining the constant extra premiums from the mortality ratios which have already been published. Adjustments for age are considered as regards certain occupations such as farm laborers (a young group) and locomotive engineers (an old group). It is satisfactory to assume in practice that occupations involving accident chiefly will show a constant extra mortality. The practice of the 50 largest life insurance companies is examined and deviations noted as regards methods for handling occupational hazards.—*Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

5833. **DROST, P.-J. L'assurance des forêts contre l'incendie.** [**Forest fire insurance.**] *Bull. Soc. Centrale Forestière Belgique.* **37** (6–7) Jun.–Jul. 1930: 297–303.—In the Netherlands, a mutual society for forest fire insurance was founded in 1894. This was taken over in 1921 by the Heath Society (*Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij*), which administers the insurance and compiles statistical and other data on forest fires. Risks are divided into 12 classes based on composition and age of the stand and relative fire hazard. The greatest fire damage is suffered by pine or mixed pine and hardwood stands under 30 years old, and these are more generally insured than the other classes.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

5834. **HAAFTEN, M. van. De mededeeling over eerste onkosten in het actuarieel verslag L15.** [**The communication about first expenses in the actuarial report L15.**] *Verzekerings-Arch.* **11** (3) 1930: (112)–(123).—Van Haaften criticizes the form in which the life assurance companies are required to render their annual returns. An item, "commission due but unpaid," among the liabilities of the balance sheet for all companies and omission of this point in the actuarial report is desirable.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

5835. **HAAFTEN, M. van. Notatie en methode in de elementaire verzekeringswiskunde.** [**Notation and method in elementary theory of life insurance.**] *Levensverzekering.* **7** (4) Oct. 1930: 161–181.—With this lecture van Haaften entered upon his professorship at the *Vrije Universiteit* (based on reformed religious principles) at Amsterdam. After some historical and philosophical remarks about symbols and the universal actuarial notation the author makes suggestions for the revision and extension of that notation. The decreasing annuity, especially, to symbolize by (Da), appears to be of great importance.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

5836. **HUEBNER, S. S. Insurance in China.** *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **152** Nov. 1930: 105–108.—Only three forms of insurance are known in China—life insurance, fire and marine insurance, and casualty insurance. The total life insurance outstanding does not exceed $100,000,000. While there has been much more progress made in fire and marine insurance, the volume outstanding is unknown. Only two kinds of casualty insurance are known, automobile and burglary insurance. Lack of insurance development in China is due to: (1) unsettled economic conditions; (2) extraordinary lack of means of communication; (3) difficulties encountered because of the confusion of currencies; (4) the poverty of the overwhelming mass of people; and, most important, (5) the Chinese family system, "with its fundamental principles of group responsibility and of interlocking dependence of all the members."—*Abraham Epstein.*

5837. **LAIRD, JOHN M. Over-insurance.** *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* **31** (83) May 1930: 82–97.—The limit of insurance should be determined not by the size of applicant's indebtedness, the number of his dependents and their capacity to spend money, but by his actual and potential financial value. The danger of over-insurance is two-fold. First, if the applicant has simply been over-sold by an enthusiastic agent, he tires of paying premiums which constitute too large a proportion of his income and he becomes a dissatisfied client. Second, the desire for an excessive amount of insurance may indicate that the applicant realizes that he is slipping and that in his case there is more than the usual possibility of early death. Methods are given for measuring over-insurance for different types of policies.—*Trans. Actuarial Soc. of Amer.*

5838. **MANES, ALFRED. Insurance supervision in Germany.** *J. Amer. Insur.* **7** (11) Nov. 1930: 9–11, 26.—Prior to 1901, German insurance was regulated by the several states. In this year a national act vested control over insurance companies in an Imperial Supervising Department, but this organization did not have control over all branches of insurance and as new fields developed some of these were declared by the court to be outside their jurisdiction. It is now proposed, and a bill has been drafted for the purpose, to broaden the scope of Federal insurance supervision so that it will include a number of lines of insurance not now falling under Federal control and to require that all companies shall have their accounts audited by a private firm approved by the Government once each year and by the Imperial Supervising Department at least once every five years. Some additional restriction is also to be placed upon investment of assets in stocks.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

5839. **MANES, ALFRED. Zum Krankeitsbegriff im Versicherungsvertrag.** [**The meaning of "sickness"**

in the insurance contract.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 373–381.—Manes discusses the scope and meaning of "sickness" as covered by the sickness insurance contract issued by private insurers, and as covered by social insurance, and reviews four concepts of the subject of cover in private sickness insurance contracts which have been set forth in recent years by the higher German courts. Manes contends that sickness insurance as social insurance has for its basic motive the restoration to health of the sick person, and this accounts for the ancillary medical, surgical and hospital services annexed to social insurance; sickness insurance under contract with a private insurer is legally in the essence of indemnity insurance, whereas social insurance in legal philosophy is not a contract of indemnity but of the species of a personal contract.—*E. W. Kopf.*

5840. **MEYER, ERICH. Die temporäre und lebenslängliche Todesfallversicherung als Gruppenversicherung. [Term and straight life insurance as group insurance.]** *Blätter f. Versicherungs-Math.* (10) Oct. 1, 1930: 439–445.

5841. **ROMANELLI, ILARIONE. La concessione delle visite mediche periodiche agli assicurati. [Periodical medical examinations for insured persons.]** *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1 (2) Oct. 1930: 178–182.—Detailed notes on periodical medical examinations as granted by the companies of North America, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and the "*Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni.*"—*P. Smolensky.*

5842. **SCHEVICHAVEN, J. van. Een raadsel en zijn oplossing. [A puzzle and its solution.]** *Levensverzekering.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 182–185.—Many lawyers have studied the principle underlying the regulations in the Dutch Commercial Act relating to the contract of life insurance. Apparently they do not touch practice. The author holds that the act only regulates insurance taken out by one person on the life of another. The usual form of the contract of life insurance is not regulated anywhere in the Netherlands.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

5843. **SCHÖNWIESE, RUDOLF. Grundlagen zur Invaliditätsversicherung in Verbindung mit einer doppelt abgestuften Sterbetafel. [Basis for disablement insurance in connection with a twice-smoothed life table.]** *Blatter f. Versicherungs-Math.* (19) Oct. 1, 1930: 407–415.

5844. **SCHWEER, WILHELM. Der IX internationale Kongress für Versicherungswissenschaft in Stockholm. [Ninth International Congress of Actuaries in Stockholm.]** *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 341–354.—The ninth International Congress of Actuaries was held in Stockholm from June 16 to June 20, 1930. There were 465 participants from many countries of the world. The major topic of discussion, according to Dr. Schweer, was surplus distribution. Some 18 reports were rendered to the Congress on this subject. Non-participating life insurance was next in order in point of interest; 17 reports were offered on this subject, presenting the views of life insurance technicians from eleven countries. The only purely mathematical problem presented to the Congress was the question of pure risk in direct and reinsurance.—*E. W. Kopf.*

5845. **UNSIGNED. Congrès pour l'étude de l'assurance des bois et des forêts contre le feu. [Congress for the study of forest fire insurance.]** *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 68 (7) Jul. 1930: 577–581.—Resolutions favor more strict enforcement of laws dealing with forest fires; cooperation of military and civil aviation authorities; improved fire statistics as a basis for classifying risks; state credits and subsidies for financing fire prevention measures such as roads, clearing of brush, provision of detection and suppression equipment, etc.; long term credits on insured young stands in order to enable owners to afforest bare land, improve existing forests, pay succession taxes or to get funds for other purposes without sacrificing their timber; and a special investigation of the situation in Maures and Esterel where fire losses have been particularly heavy.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5839, 5859, 5942, 5976, 6236, 6254)

5846. **GRENIEWSKI, HENRYK. Z techniki ubezpieczeń społecznych. [Some aspects of social insurance technique.]** *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 283–289.—The author discusses certain mathematical problems underlying private and social insurance, and in particular Liebtanz' method for the application of a diminishing rate of interest in life insurance, Amoroso's method for dealing with the fluctuation of the value of money in life insurance, and Janko's studies on the interdependence of morbidity and unemployment.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5847. **HEYER, F. Die britische Versicherung gegen Arbeitslosigkeit. [British unemployment insurance.]** *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 10 (34) Dec. 5, 1930: 535–538.—A description of the historical development of British unemployment insurance and of the provisions and functioning of the law as now in force.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5848. **RAWICZ, ERWIN. Die finanzielle Sicherung der Arbeitslosenunterstützungen. [Making the unemployment relief systems financially secure.]** *Arbeit.* 7 (11) Nov. 1930: 709–721.—Rawicz examines the possibilities of enlarging the resources of the German unemployment relief organizations by progressive contributions levied on the workers included in the unemployment relief scheme (*Arbeitslosenunterstützung*) and of reducing expenses for "crisis" relief (*Krisenunterstützung*) by reducing the weekly hours of work. In addition the state is to share in the financial burden to a greater extent.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5849. **SCHNEIDER, H. Stand und Zukunft der Invalidenversicherung. [Situation and future of invalidity insurance.]** *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 40 (45) Nov. 8, 1930: 710–712.—Annual conference of the National Federation of German District Insurance Offices.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5850. **TRICOMI, FRANCESCO. Sulle riserve nelle assicurazioni sociali. [Reserves in social insurances.]** *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1 (2) Oct. 1930: 170–177.—The author extends the methods of a preceding paper (*Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 36), in which he generalized and simplified former researches of von Bortkiewicz and of Cantelli on the calculation of premiums in insurance against disability and old age, to cover the calculation of mathematical reserves in social insurance.—*P. Smolensky.*

5851. **UNSIGNED. An American plan for unemployment reserve funds. Tentative draft of an act—submitted as a basis for state legislation by the American Association for Labor Legislation.** *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 349–356.—An unemployment reserve fund is urged for each industry paralleling the dividend reserve fund of individual corporations, so that wage earners may be tided over temporary periods of involuntary idleness. The state may take a hand in the establishment of such a reserve by requiring employers to contribute a small percentage of their payrolls to a fund from which workers may be paid during times of unemployment. The necessary machinery is provided in the draft for administering this fund and for the payment of benefits. Provision is also made for a work test, to be applied through employment offices, which will furnish jobs instead of benefits wherever possible. As an incentive toward stabilization of employment the plan permits the employers in an industry, when those who employ a majority of the workmen in that industry so elect, to take over the administration

of the fund for their industry and to conduct an employment office for its employers and employees subject to the approval of the State Department of Labor. As further encouragement to reduce unemployment the plan provides that dividends may be paid to employers from the fund on the basis of their employment experience. Employers may also build up reserves of their own and thereby be relieved from the duty of contribution to the fund.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

5852. UNSIGNED. Mutual benefit associations in 1930. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (69) Nov. 15, 1930: 1–3.

5853. WITTE, EDWIN E. The theory of workmen's compensation. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20(4) Dec. 1930: 411–418.—A theory of workmen's compensation, based upon the principle of "least social cost" is offered. Workmen's compensation provides for a sharing of the economic loss between employers and employees under a plan designed to insure recovery at minimum expense. Its justification is that it reduces to a minimum the economic loss resulting from industrial accidents. This theory demands (1) that the foremost objective of an adequate compensation law be the prevention of industrial accidents, and (2) that injured workmen be restored physically and industrially as promptly as possible. It further implies that the type of law, the scale of benefits, and the character of the administrative body, are subservient to the attainment of these two ends. This theory is a social one, and has found legal justification in the most social of all powers of government, the police power. Workmen's compensation thus rests upon the same basis as do other types of social insurance not yet adopted in this country.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 5235, 5482, 5534, 5862, 5870, 5896)

5854. BELLERBY, J. R., and ISLES, K. S. Wage policy and the gold standard in Great Britain. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(2) Aug. 1930: 137–154. Monetary policy in Great Britain has produced depression and various forms of maladjustment of wages and prices. Two effective remedies are suggested, a raising of the world level of prices through the cooperation of all countries, and failing that, the quoting of a higher bank price for gold and the fixing of a corresponding lower exchange rate.—*Helen Herrmann.*

5855. EINZIG, PAUL. Fine gold vs. standard gold. *Econ. J.* 40(159) Sep. 1930: 461–464.—On June 6, 1930, the Bank of England decided to pay out only gold bars of standard fineness (.916 2/3). This decision was a result of the depletion of its stock of fine bars, and is in accord with the provisions of the Gold Standard Act of 1925 which obligates the Bank to pay out "gold of the standard of fineness prescribed for gold by the Coinage Act of 1870." The Bank of France has decided not to accept gold bars of a fineness inferior to .995. This situation has introduced considerable variability into the gold export point of the sterling-franc exchange. It has reduced it from 123.89 to a point that depends on the refining charge. This charge is frequently varied. Since the capacity of the refiners in London and Paris is limited to £250,000 per day, this new variable gold export point holds only for gold exports of that amount. The long-run result will be to raise the fineness of the world's monetary stock of gold gradually to not less than .995. There is no justification for this added trouble and expense. The solution rests with the Bank of France.—*W. A. Brown.*

5856. ROBERTS, GEORGE E. The gold problem. *Corporate Practice-Rev.* 2(12) Sep. 1930: 9–20.—The disruption in the world's economic equilibrium caused by the war has become responsible for gold movements from countries, which cannot afford to lose the metal, to countries which do not need it. The result is a maldistribution for which nobody is definitely responsible. The normal growth of industry, trade, and general business will not necessarily require more gold for many years to come. The potentialities of a sound credit system are demonstrated by the fact that in the United States, between 1914 and 1929, every dollar of additional gold became the basis of an additional $15 of bank credit.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

5857. SCOTT, J. W. An Empire currency—or a British? *Engl. Rev.* 51(5) Nov. 1930: 592–604.—J. F. Darling's proposal (*The "Rex," a new money to unify the Empire, 1930*) for a new empire currency based on both silver and gold is dangerous. A common currency for an "advanced" country such as Great Britain and a poor country of low standards such as India would be fatal for the former, since prices are set by that part of a common-currency area which is least developed. Darling's proposed rehabilitation of silver would stimulate the far eastern peoples to trade, but not necessarily with the empire, for the giving a gold value to silver would simply induce buying in the markets where gold goes farthest. Britain herself, a distinct economic area, needs, for the empire's sake as well as her own, a distinct currency independent of gold.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5858. TAGÁN, GALIMDSÁN. La monnaie russe pendant et après la guerre mondiale. [The question of Russian currency during and after the war.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(1–2) 1930: 164–228.—The author, a Russian emigrant, divides Russian monetary history since the outbreak of the World War into five periods: (1) the war policy of the Czarist government, (2) the period of the Revolution in 1917, (3) war communism, (4) the New Economic Policy, and (5) the period since currency regulation in 1924. Interesting data and notes show the course of the steadily increasing inflation, which was caused originally exclusively by a deficit in the state budget. War communism attempted to exclude money completely, and to this end it was sought to bring about a progressive collapse of values by unlimited note issues. After the fiasco of the moneyless economic system the New Economic Policy returned in 1922 to the free circulation of money and created by means of the State Bank and the issue of the chervonetz a stable currency. At the same time Soviet money remained in circulation, the inflation of which could not be stopped. Not until 1924 did the government succeed in carrying out the regulation of currency including the Soviet currency and the issue of treasury notes. There was a parallel paper currency in the form of bank notes and paper notes, *i.e.*, chervonetz and gold value rubles. Both are legal tender, but their values in terms of the other are not fixed by law. It was possible to stabilize the treasury notes at a ratio of one to ten, because of the fixing of the ratio of the quantity issued.—*L. Bene.*

5859. UNSIGNED. The future of Brazilian exchange. *South Amer. J.* 108(22) Nov. 29, 1930: 539–540.—The Brazilian gold reserve fell from £31,376,000 at the end of 1929 to £13,300,000 at the end of September, 1930. Nevertheless, the value of the milreis steadily declined during this time. The weakness of exchange when Brazil was able to export gold heavily indicates that exchange is likely to go still lower now that gold reserves are depleted.—*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

5860. UNSIGNED. Gold purchases and sales—the need for standardisation. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Sep.–Oct. 1930: 1–3.

5861. WEILLER, JEAN. L'expérience monétaire Espagnole. [Spanish monetary experience.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-4(2) Nov. 1930: 297–318.—The most important causes for the fluctuations of Spanish exchange

have been the instability of the budget, the prevalence of abnormally high prices, and the lack of equilibrium in the international trade balance. In general the exchange has reflected the condition of the budget and the degree of public confidence in its future. Except for the second half of 1928 prices have shown a tendency to lag behind exchange. The exchange crises have been accompanied by a marked disequilibrium in the balance of trade. However, no one of these general factors has exerted enough influence on the value of the peseta to have actually guided its evolution. This analysis is in accord with modern theory in that it shows that the fluctuations of exchange cannot be mechanically or automatically related to other factors of economic activity. Individual estimations of the importance of these forces change, thus giving rise to a dynamic rather than a static relationship among them.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 5460, 5897, 6194)

5862. ASHWIN, B. C. Banking and currency in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 6(11) Nov. 1930: 188–204.—Though New Zealand is operating upon a sterling exchange standard adjusted to its economic conditions, banking legislation unwisely undertakes to maintain a full gold standard. Further monetary difficulties arise from absence of a uniform note issue and from use of London credit balances of certain New Zealand banks to support Australian exchange. A reform program is needed which recognizes that New Zealand and Australia are separate economic units and that they should have separate exchange rates according to their respec tive trade position. Legal recognition of the sterling exchange standard is desirable in order to permit the transfer to London of the £6,600,000 of gold now being held unused in the vaults of New Zealand banks. Finally the legal tender bank note should be made a permanent part of the currency and its administration placed in the hands of a central agency.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

5863. BALOGH, THOMAS. Das Problem der interlokalen Bankenkonzentration in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [The problem of interregional bank-concentration in the United States.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32(2) Oct. 1930: 540–562.—The act of Feb. 25, 1927 put an end to interregional concentration within the Federal Reserve System, yet recognized the right of national banks to establish branches within the limits of the city in which the parent bank is located as being dependent on state legislation. Chain-banking has developed with extreme rapidity in those states in which legislative prohibition has made impossible interregional concentration in the form of branch-banking; it contains within itself all the bad aspects of both unit- and branch-banking, but, in general, does not possess the advantages of the latter.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

5864. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Japan's special bank for industrial financing. *Far Eastern Rev.* 26(10) Oct. 1930: 574–575.—Following the law passed in 1900 the Industrial Bank of Japan was organized in 1902 under government control as a joint stock company with a fifty year charter and an authorized capital of 10,000,000 yen. It was designed primarily to furnish industry with long term loans on such security as government bonds, company debentures and shares, mortgages of estates and land and buildings. It could also discount bills, engaged in trust business, make loans to public bodies and receive deposits. In addition to aiding in the distribution of loanable capital within Japan, it has issued its own external debentures and assisted in the flotation of other Japanese loans abroad and has participated in loans to the Chinese government and to Chinese companies. Names of companies assisted and statistics on the distribution of loans among the different industries are included.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

5865. COPLAND, D. B. A note on banking legislation in Australia. *Econ. Rec.* 6(11) Nov. 1930: 278–281.

5866. EISFELD, CURT. Das Sparkassen-Forschungsinstitut. [The Savings-Bank Research Institute.] *Sparkasse.* 50(23) Dec. 1, 1930: 477–479.

5867. F., W. Die Aufgaben der B. I. Z. [The tasks of the Bank for International Settlements.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23(2) Oct. 11, 1930: 37–41.

5868. GREELEY, LOUIS M. Bank's liability for fiduciary's diversion of trust deposit. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(3) Nov. 1930: 298–302.—A recent Illinois case involving the question of what constitutes "notice" to the bank of unlawful diversion of funds by a fiduciary imposes far too severe a rule of liability against the bank, and is contrary to the great weight of authority.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

5869. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. The Reserve System in the repair shop. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 15(3) Dec. 1930: 8–9, 52–53, 56.—A few of the controversial provisions of the Act up to Congress.

5870. LEAVENS, DICKSON H. Chinese money and banking. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 206–213.—Chinese trade suffers from the lack of a uniform and stable monetary system. Silver is the standard for large and copper for small transactions, while a wide variety of paper issues of banks and governmental units constitutes an important part of the circulating medium. Shanghai bankers, moreover, take advantage of the financial importance of the city and of its monetary unit, the tael, to require that foreign currencies shall first be converted into taels, after which taels may be converted into silver dollars. Though currency reform has long been attempted, success has been impossible due to the instability of the government. The gradual adoption of the gold exchange standard with a unit, the "sun," equivalent to forty cents in American money, seems to offer the best solution for China's monetary problems.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

5871. MAKIN, F. B. The Bank for International Settlements—its objects and powers. *Accountant.* 83 (2917) Nov. 1, 1930: 605–618.—A number of the articles of the charter of the Bank for International Settlements are here reproduced and commented upon. Particular attention is paid to the provisions for the promotion of cooperation between central banks and the functions with respect to German reparations. The gold powers of the bank should be of value in making unnecessary the expense and risk involved in shipments of gold. The power to discount and rediscount bills of exchange will be of importance in promoting cooperation between central banks. This power and that of receiving deposits will necessarily affect international exchanges and interest rates, and may be expected to have an effect on the level of prices.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5872. MASTERSON, WILMER D. Banks and banking—depositor's duty to bank to examine bank book and cancelled vouchers. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 41–50.

5873. PLATT, EDMUND. Dangers from arbitrary and uneconomic restraints in banking development. *Trust Companies.* 51(1) Jul. 1930: 11–16, 128.—The absence of recent bank failures in Canada and their scarcity on the western coast as compared with the mid-western agricultural district of United States suggests that restrictive laws concerning branch banking are an important factor. Small banks lose a great deal of the better business to New York, which fosters Wall Street speculation. For this reason the large banks prefer the system as it is. Because of their small size and restricted territory diversification of loans is not practiced by country banks. Branch banking, in addition to remedying these defects, would in some cases permit the offsetting of different seasonal demands for funds in nearby

localities. The group banking idea may offer a partial solution, but legislation is needed: (1) to extend the same privileges to national banks as to state banks in states where branch banking is permitted, (2) to permit branches within trade areas (perhaps one county and adjoining counties) in any state. Another restriction which the controller of the currency suggests is to prohibit banks in central reserve cities (New York and Chicago) from establishing branches outside of city limits.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

5874. ROSADO DE LA ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 4-El departamento de ahorros. [Organization, functioning and accounting of a commercial bank. 4.-The savings department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 202–212.

5875. ROSADO DE LA ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 5-El departamento de cobros. [Organization, functioning and accounting of a commercial bank. 5-The safety deposit department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5 (5) Nov. 1930: 276–286.

5876. STEPHENSON, ROWE C. Rowe C. Stephenson, new president of American Bankers Association, in article in "Savings Bank Journal" predicts further movement toward branch banking—would admit mutual savings banks to Federal Reserve System. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* **131** (3409) Oct. 25, 1930: 2638–2639.

5877. T., M. M. Banks and banking—damages liability of bank to depositor for wrongful dishonor of check. *Michigan Law Rev.* **29** (2) Dec. 1930: 208–219.

5878. UNSIGNED. The childhood of the B. I. S. Its early record and future potentialities. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Oct.–Nov. 1930: 1–9.—To date the reparations duties of the B. I. S. have been relatively the most important functions. Tables showing the deposits and assets are presented and analyzed. The author holds little hope of the B. I. S. consciously affecting the course of prices. This follows from the fact that the deposits of the United States, England, France and Germany may not be counted as cash reserves. Further, the B. I. S. holds no gold and if it were to attempt to acquire a balance under the present conditions, it would merely aid deflation. Due to the generous latitude given the bank in buying and selling exchange, it has potentialities of checking undue appreciation or depreciation of exchanges caused by transitory conditions. Even this operation has limitations, for while the B. I. S. may sell the exchange of a country, it must get the permission of the central bank of the country in question to buy.—*William E. Dunkman.*

5879. UNSIGNED. Deliberations at annual convention of American Bankers Association—belief in desirability of city-wide and countrywide branch banking experience in resolution—state bankers affirm faith in unit banking system. R. S. Hecht's views. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* **131** (3406) Oct. 4, 1930: 2122–2129.

CREDIT

(See also Entry 5915)

5880. MAYBON, A. Le crédit agricole en Indochine. [Rural credit in French Indo-China.] *Outre-Mer.* **2** (3) Sep. 1930: 281–291.—Usury practised by Chinese money lenders at rates averaging 40% has been one of the great curses of Indo-China and has resulted in the dispossession of innumerable small cultivators. An attempt was made to remedy the situation in Cochin China through the establishment of agricultural credit under governmental auspices starting in 1913 and so successful has this been that in 1929, 18 credit organizations then functioning had a membership of over 11,000 proprietors and made some 9,000 loans totalling 11,500,000 piasters. Private banks have likewise been founded to carry on such undertakings and competition has forced the Chinese to reduce their rates to 12%. Tonkin instituted a successful system of rural credit, based on that operating in the Dutch East Indies, in 1927.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5881. PERSONS, CHARLES E. Credit expansion, 1920 to 1929 and its lessons. *Quart. J. Econ.* **45** (1) Nov. 1930: 94–130.—The existing depression is due essentially to the great wave of credit expansion in the past decade, especially in the realm of urban real estate mortgages. The use of long term mortgage bonds is calculated to lead to credit inflation; funds realized from the sale of such paper may be abundantly secured and flow into construction resulting in business activity and seeming prosperity. Because of the long term character of the paper and its gradual retirement limits are reached by the absorption of all available investment funds. Allurements of the "pay as you earn" buying have resulted in instalment purchases of all kinds of necessities and luxuries, and created an astonishing growth of sales. Annual instalment sales are now estimated at about six billions and the total debt outstanding at a given time at about three billions. Several financial devices of recent invention have contributed to this process of debt inflation. The Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks refinanced a growing proportion of rural land mortgages into long term paper. Urban real estate bonds also expanded credit. In depression we pay up arrears. The new methods of financing will be later justified by the rising intelligence and responsibility of the general public. (Tables on farm and urban mortgages and data relating to radio, automobile, motor vehicles, and construction industries, etc.)—*Henry Sanders.*

5882. UNSIGNED. Credit union movement in the United States in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31** (5) Nov. 1930: 1–10.—The period from 1925 to 1929 shows a striking increase in the development of credit unions in the United States; membership tripled, while paid in capital and savings of the 974 organizations more than doubled. Membership is largely limited by statuatory enactment to individuals united through a common occupation or living in a well-defined neighborhood. Receipts are built up through the sale of small units of stock, sold on the instalment method, and by deposits. Loans under $50.00 are usually based on character, above that amount endorsement is required. Interest rates charged on loans range from 6 to 12%. Operating expenses are small, averaging but 1.7% of total loans.—*E. J. Brown.*

5883. WICKENS, D. L., and FORSTER, G. W. Farm credit in North Carolina—its cost, risk, and management. *North Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #270. 1930: pp. 128.—An analysis of 139 typical farms and a number of credit institutions in three local areas of North Carolina—one devoted primarily to tobacco production, with cotton, corn, and poultry of secondary interest, the second a great cotton region, and the third with tobacco the main crop and cotton and truck also important. Short term credit was used by 70% of the owners and 93% of the tenants. The average amount of short term credit used per farm in 1926 was $770 for owners and $416 for tenants. Of short term credit used, 47% was for purchasing fertilizer, 33% for other farm expenses, and 13% for living expenses. Terms of most short term loans range from 6 to 8 months, most of the loans being obtained in March or April and paid off when the crops are sold. The cost of cash loans averaged 7.7% per annum whereas merchant credit averaged 25.6%. The average rates on loans from agricultural credit corporations, including fees, was 7.3%. Merchant credit costs are high largely because losses on loans are great. A first essential in improving credit practices is to shift merchant credit to cash credit from banks, landlords, and credit corporations. Farm

mortgage loans represent two-thirds of all credit used in the three areas. Farm mortgage financing is more stabilized in practice and more efficient in operation than the short term credit practice in the state. Over 44% of the farms carried a mortgage debt at an average cost of 6.3%. Only 40% of the loans were on a long time amortized basis. More general use of the amortization plan would be profitable.—*E. C. Johnson.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5564, 5674, 5813, 5859, 5864, 5881, 5955, 5988, 6002, 6020, 6061, 6257, 6260)

5884. BLAIR-SMITH, H. 1930 stock offer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9(4) Oct. 1930: 250–261.—$257,940,700 of the above stock was offered to 508,764 stockholders at par in the proportion of one new share for each six shares held. Statistics and charts show how the subscriptions received compared with subscriptions to the stock offer of 1928. Local contacts with subscribers, aid rendered to stockholders and the organization for handling the stock issue are briefly described.—*Richard S. Coe.*

5885. BONESCO, GEORGE. Rumania and foreign investments. *Internat. Communications Rev.* 6(6) Nov. 1930: 15–22.—The reconstruction program of the present Rumanian Government has included the international loan of $101,000,000 floated in 1929 for stabilizing the currency and reorganizing the railroads, and the recent creation of an Agricultural Mortgage Bank; for the latter a loan is being floated in Paris. Before the war Rumania's working capital came mostly from Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest. Since the war, capital has been scarce, and new sources are sought. Standard Oil has been active since 1905, but otherwise very little American capital has come in. The country is primarily agricultural. Many other resources in Rumania invite exploitation by foreign capital, including petroleum, natural gas, water power, timber, and many metals. Manufacturing can well be developed along these lines, including, as well, asphalt, bricks, tile, cement, and glass. The government protects manufacturing with tariff duties. An amendment was passed to the Mining Law of 1924 which established absolute equality for foreign capital in oil and mining enterprises.—*John Donaldson.*

5886. CARTER, E. W. Changing investments and the anti-trust laws. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 147(236) Jan. 1930: 103–110.—In the United States 17,000,000 persons now own stocks or bonds. The effect of the change in investments from real estate to stocks and bonds means a changed attitude on the part of large numbers of people towards monopoly. This will result in legislation restricting mergers only so far as the public interests may require.—*O. P. Field.*

5887. LIVERMORE, SHAW. Investment trusts in 1930. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 3(4) Oct. 1930: 432–444.—The close of 1929 may be said to have marked the end of the development stage in the history of American investment trusts. Since 1928 there have emerged several new characteristics of the movement. First is the increasing trend toward publicity. Second is the extraordinary popularity enjoyed by "fixed" trusts in the first five months of 1930. Third is the increasing prominence of the part played by "finance companies." But most important of all is the concentration of trust holdings in a restricted group of American common stocks. As to publicity, it would seem that the annual (or even more frequent) announcement of investments will be a thoroughly accepted characteristic of the American trust after 1930. The growth of the fixed trust has been astonishing; such trusts will stand or fall together, as 40% of their holdings are in 15 common stocks, and 75% in 37 leading American stocks. Trusts of the type known as "finance companies" are on trial. Their operations have real significance, in the possibilities for concentration of power with slight responsibility, and the difficulty of distinguishing selfish aims from those benefiting industry and investors. So far trusts can hardly lay any claim to any claim to any particular guidance of the flow of capital. Half their capital is in common stocks of our strongest concerns, which have no difficulty in obtaining capital. Nearly all the rest is also in established companies at home.—*M. J. Freeman.*

5888. LYNE, J. G. Railway finances in 1930. *Railway Age.* 90(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 69–74.—Railway stock prices showed marked declines in 1930, but bond prices held firm with a slight dip at the close of the year. The great majority of railway dividend payments were maintained without change throughout the year.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5889. PASHKOV, A. ПАШКОВ, А. Структура капиталистического строительства промышленности СССР. [Structure of capital-building in the industries of the USSR.] Плановое Хозяйство. (*Planovoe Khoziaĭstvo.*) 6(1) Jan. 1930: 69–104.—(Contains statistical tables on outlays of capital, effectiveness of initial capital, building indexes, etc.)—*D. V. Varley.*

5890. ROSENSTIEL, FRITZ. Mittelfristige Emissionstypen. [Types of intermediate term bonds.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9(3) Oct. 1930: 308–317.

5891. RYAN, FRANKLIN W. Family finance in the United States. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 3(4) Oct. 1930: 402–423.—During the last 20 years the American home has plunged into debt to a remarkable degree. One outgrowth of this is the personal loan business, which today is 20% of all short-time current personal and family loans. In 1928 there were 2,000 loan offices with $100,000,000 of loans outstanding and annual business of $180,000,000. Today there are 3,500 offices with more than $275,000,000 of loans, with annual business of $500,000,000. Recently made studies show that 95% of loans are made to people already in debt, and that 85% of them are used to pay off all or part of other debts previously acquired. The average family debt is $250 for commodities, with a total of $10,700,000,000 as a minimum estimate of all current family debts, excluding those on real estate.—*M. J. Freeman.*

5892. STING, KURT. Zum volkswirtschaftlichen Unterschied von "Konsum-" und "Absatz-" Finanzierung. [On the economic difference between financing consumers and financing sales.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133(3) Sep. 1930: 355–376.—A distinction must be made between financing consumers and financing sales, although both are often treated under the title, "Instalment Selling." The financing of consumers has as its object an increase in consumption, while the financing of sales is primarily for the purpose of insuring continuity in the process of production. The latter form of financing is particulary significant in connection with consumption goods. Its greatest value is to be found in highly dynamic conditions, as for instance, during stabilization of the currency. It serves as an anticipation of that current income which is to be expended on goods, and thus aids the flow of goods to the consumer. As a policy it may be practised successfully where the new product is expensive, where a hand to mouth buying policy exists, where the new product is to reach lower levels in the population, or where the expansion of sales proceeds irregularly.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5893. TEUTENHAHN, R. Absatzfinanzierung der Elektrizitätswerke. [Sales financing of electric plants.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung.* 3(3) 1930: 298–306.—Electric installation on the installment plan seems to have many of the advantages of this type of

financing as well as fewer disadvantages than in the case of articles of doubtful necessity.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

5894. UNSIGNED. The British and American capital markets before and after the boom. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Sep.–Oct. 1930: 3–5.

5895. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Geld- und Kapitalmarktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des I. Halbjahrs 1930. [The development of the national and international money and capital markets during the first half of 1930.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* **133** (5) Nov. 1930: 712–752.

5896. UNSIGNED. New Zealand exchange rates. 1-Recent fluctuations. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (69) Oct. 1930: pp. 2.

5897. UNSIGNED. 19th Annual Convention Investment Bankers Association of America held in New Orleans, Louisiana, Oct. 12 to 15, 1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* **131** (3410) Nov. 1, 1930: 2753–2796.

5898. WILSON, ROLAND. Australian capital imports, 1871–1930. *Econ. Rec.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 281–285.—[Introductory article.]

PRICES

(See also Entries 5237, 5629, 5785, 5787, 5818)

5899. ARIAS, GINO. Il "prezze corporativo"—economia corporativa e scambi internazionali. ["Corporative price"—corporative economy and international trade.] *Economia.* **5** (1) Jan. 1930: 53–61.—The existence of a "corporative" price is shown, which differs from the individualistic price of a free economy as well as from the state price of a socialist state. There follows a criticism of the excessive application of the principle of comparative costs in international trade,—an error, because it attributes equal importance to all national products, disregards future development, isolates in a too simple manner the relative cost of products from other elements which constitute national advantage, and has a preconceived distrust of the state.—*Roberto Bachi.*

5900. COREY, HERBERT. Law fixed prices won't stay fixed. *Nation's Business.* **18** (10) Sep. 1930: 15–17, 91–92, 94.—An account of the failure of some recent attempts to fix prices by law with an explanation of why they failed. Rubber, coffee, sugar, and natural camphor are the principal commodities discussed. The monopoly in potash is said to be the "one really satisfactory governmental monopoly."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5901. G[IURGEA], E[UGÈNE]. Oscillations des prix des céréales en 1928–1930, per rapport à ceux d'avant-guerre. [Variations of the price of grains in 1928–1930 as compared with pre-war prices.] *Roumanie Écon.* **5** (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 195–199.

5902. LACY, MARY G. The futility of government price-fixing. *Nation's Business.* **18** (10) Sep. 1930: 15–17, 94, 96, 98.—Instances are given from the history of ancient China, Greece, and Rome, from Great Britain, the City of Antwerp, India, France, and the United States which show the failure of attempts at price-fixing in those countries.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

5903. MILLS, FREDERICK C. Some aspects of the price recession of 1929–1930. *News-Bull. (Natl. Bur. Econ. Research).* (40) Nov. 22, 1930: 1–8.—"The present recession, like that of 1920–21, has materially cheapened agricultural products, raw materials generally, and producers' goods intended for ultimate consumption." On the other hand it has increased the real value, in terms of other commodities, of processed consumers' goods, non-foods especially. This disparity between buying prices and selling prices of manufacturers is partly due to the time lag between the purchase of materials for production and the sale of the final product; and partly to the difficulty of reducing selling prices when the volume of sales is declining and important elements of cost resist liquidation. The relative position of prices of foods and non-foods is now nearer that of 1913 than it was in 1921; whereas producers' goods destined for human consumption, non-foods, have greatly declined in real value since 1921.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

5904. ROOS, C. F. A mathematical theory of price and production fluctuations and economic crises. *J. Pol. Econ.* **38** (5) Oct. 1930: 501–522.—This paper in economic dynamics attempts to connect the findings of business cycle study with economic theory. The problem of monopoly: the amount of a commodity produced (and consumed) is a function of the price p and its derivative p'. The cost of production is a function of production and price, and their derivatives, $Q(u, u', p, p', t)$. Cost functions previously used have been too restricted, and in this paper $Q = Au^2 + Bu + C + Du'u' + Fp'p' + Gp' + Hu'$. The monopolist knows the dynamic law of demand and his cost of production Q. He sets production and price so that his total net discounted profit over a period of time is a maximum. Several solutions for $p(t)$ are obtained, involving exponential and/or harmonic functions. In actual situations we cannot expect any one of these solutions to be followed for long, since any of the coefficients may change abruptly and cause the maximizing price function to take an entirely different form. The competition and cooperation problems likewise have their solutions in terms of exponentials and sines. The writer is thus in a position to describe economic phenomena, and account for steady prices, rise and fall of prices, slight and violent oscillations, and crises. Existing theories of business cycles (such as those of Mitchell, Fisher and Moore) dovetail into the theory.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

5905. UNSIGNED. Die Industriewarenpreise. [Prices of industrial products.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* **40** (48) Nov. 29, 1930: 759–761.—In the crisis of 1925–26 the prices of raw materials and partly furnished products fell 9% and the prices of finished products fell 11 1/2%. From Jan. 1929 to Oct. 1930 the prices of industrial raw materials and partly finished products fell more than 15% and the prices of finished products fell only 7 1/2%. The difference between the earlier and the later dates is attributable to the operation of cartels. —*Horace B. Davis.*

5906. UNSIGNED. Movement of prices in Poland. *Polish Economist* **5** (11) Nov. 1930: 305–308.

5907. VERGOTTINI, MARIO. Sull'andamento dei prezzi delle merci e dei titoli in Italia dall'inizio della rivalutazione della lira. [The course of prices of goods and securities in Italy from the time of the revaluation of the lira.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* **61** (7–9) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 119–127.—*Roberto Bachi.*

5908. WIELAND, RUDOLF. Die Dynamik der Pferdepreise. [The dynamics of the prices of horses.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* **72** (4) 1930: 507–542.—Study of prices of horses in Germany during the periods from 1892 to 1913 and from 1924 to 1928. In the pre-war period the author distinguishes certain well-defined price cycles of from 8 to 10 years, and studies their effect on the numbers of horses imported into Germany or bred and raised in the country, and on the price of fodder. During the inflation period many farmers turned to horse breeding. The year 1924 was a peak year not only in production but also in prices of horses. In 1925 an abrupt decline in prices followed the period of surplus production, and they remained on a low level until 1929.—*A. M. Hannay.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 5571, 5881, 5903–5904, 5962, 6550, 6564)

5909. CHASE, STUART. The enemy of prosperity. Over-production: What shall we do about it? *Harpers Mag.* **161** (66) Nov. 1930: 641–650.—The author suggests production control possibly in the hands of a national industrial planning board as an essential authority to advise business as well as government in the regulation of industrial production.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

5910. CHRISTODULOPULOS, PINDAR. Die Konjunkturschwankungen der Aktienkurse. [Cyclical fluctuations in the prices of stocks.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* **20** (2) 1930: 225–254.—Previous investigations of cyclical fluctuations in stock-prices have attempted chiefly to establish a connection between movements in the rate of interest and the prices of stocks. Such treatment is one-sided, since it leaves out of account the effect of dividends. The application of the technique of multiple correlation to series representing stock-prices, discount-rates, and dividends gives a multiple-regression equation which shows stock-prices to be positively correlated with dividends and negatively correlated with the rate of discount. Fluctuations in dividends are much more significant for the determination of stock-prices than are fluctuations in the rate of discount. The multiple correlation coefficient was .93, showing the close connection between the fluctuations in the price of stocks and those in the discount rate and in dividends. The use of the method of multiple correlation for purposes of forecasting movements in stock-prices would have foretold the turning-points much better than would either of the two methods used by the Berlin *Institut für Konjunkturforschung.*—*Arthur W. Marget.*

5911. COLE, ARTHUR H. Statistical background of the crisis of 1857. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **12** (4) Nov. 1930: 170–180.—New data on the volume of trade and on banking and finance are arrayed with material, previously presented, on commodity prices, common-stock values, and public-bond sales to disclose relationships in their movements in the years near the crisis of 1857. The volume of trade is studied through annual indexes of domestic trade, of foreign trade, and of the two combined for the years 1843–62, supplemented by monthly gross earnings of three groups of railroads for 1853–62. Evidence on banking and finance is afforded by annual data, 1854–61, on the condition of banks in eleven states combined; by monthly clearings, 1854–62, and loans and deposits for New York City banks; by Bigelow's monthly "American" discount rates, 1843–62; by values of exchange on London and on domestic centers, 1853–62; and by annual balances of international trade in merchandise and bullion, 1850–62. The sequence in movement of stock values, commodity prices and interest rates is traced.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

5912. HUBBARD, JOSEPH B. Business volumes during periods of decline and recovery. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **12** (4) Nov. 1930: 181–185.—Periods of business decline and recovery to normal during 1875–1914 may be studied by means of bank clearings in seven selected cities outside New York (corrected for seasonal movement and calendar irregularities and adjusted for trend), and in 1919–30, by debits for 133 selected cities outside New York (adjusted for seasonal variation and calendar irregularities, provisionally, but not for trend)—with supplementary data on pig iron. As defined by the contour of the curves and the length and severity of the movements, past declines in the dollar volume of business activity fall into the following groups: 1887–88, 1903–04, and 1890–91; 1899–1900 and 1910–11; 1895–97 and 1877–78; 1893 and 1907; 1883–84 and 1920–21. The current decline is comparable in duration and magnitude especially with the decline of 1883–84 and also with that of 1920–21; and in magnitude only with the declines of 1893 and 1907. The author infers that the current shrinkage will not go much further and will terminate before next June, as an unduly conservative date. Once the lowpoint of the depression is reached, recovery will be prompt, if past precedents are followed, without a double bottom; and normal will be attained in something over a year.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

5913. RHYN, A. A. van. Loonsverhooging en gebruik. [High wages and consumption.] *De Economist.* **79** (12) Dec. 1930: 829–852.—There are several grounds for questioning the validity of the doctrine holding that higher wages will result in a greater all around prosperity. According to this theory it is underconsumption and oversaving which lie at the root of an industrial crisis. This view is hard to reconcile with the generally known fact that in a crisis the raw material—and equipment producing industries react much earlier and more violently than those industries producing articles for immediate consumption. The theory of oversaving also conflicts with the phenomenon of high interest rates accompanying the turning point of every business cycle. And when stressing the maladjustment between saving and spending it overlooks the increased purchasing power which these savings create, invested as they usually are in employment giving industries. The supporters of this theory always point to America as an example of the beneficial effects of high wages, forgetting that most of the conditions which have made the successful application of their theory possible are not present in their own country. The theory does not consider the export industries; these are not compensated for the higher wages they have to pay by any increased demand or larger markets. Finally there is reason to believe that a general raising of wages, instead of effecting a just equilibrium between saving and spending, might throw the balance the other way and lead to an insufficient accumulation of capital.—*J. H. Huizinga.*

5914. SCHUMPETER, JOSEPH. Mitchell's "Business Cycles." *Quart. J. Econ.* **45** (1) Nov. 1930: 150–172.—Mitchell has written a systematic treatise, or at least has sketched the fundamental contours of one which may be compared with Marshall's *Principles.* Of the institutional element contained therein, since Mitchell avoids the generalizations of writers like Schmoller and Veblen, who impaired the usefulness of their own contributions by proposing the substitution of institutional investigations for economic theory, critical comment must confine itself to particular points. With respect to the statistical element in Mitchell's work, while one can only echo Mitchell's criticism of the current distinction between statistical and theoretical work, statistical method, as well as economic theory, will have to get over its static fetters. Schumpeter holds that the theory of the cycle is not the last but the first step on the road to the goal.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

5915. SNYDER, CARL. Abolishing business cycles and periodic disturbances. *Trust Companies.* **51** (2) Aug. 1930: 143–147, 248.—The almost invariable sequence of events in a business cycle is: "rising interest rates, declining trade, declining prices, crisis, and depression." This does not mean that the interest rate is a "cause" of the business cycle. The important thing is the "tightness" (scarcity at any price), rather than the "dearness" (expensiveness) of money. The remedy is the effective management of the credit supply.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

5916. SOUTER, R. W. Equilibrium economics and business cycle theory: a commentary. *Quart. J. Econ.* **45** (1) Nov 1930: 40–93.—In an earlier article (Entry 2: 16053) S. Kuznets expressed doubt whether, as a matter of methodology, it is advisable to attempt to

construct an adequate theory of the business cycle by starting with the concepts of equilibrium economics, and "introducing the necessary complications to secure a better fit to reality." Yet the equilibrium approach is likely to assume more importance in the economics of the future. Kuznets' discussion of the relationship between business cycles and the law of chance, which amounts to an argument that, because one can demonstrate a statistical probability of the "cyclical" occurrence of initiating stimuli adequate to produce economic "cycles," it somehow follows that the mechanism of the economic "cycles" themselves is identical with the "mechanism" of a moving average, is not acceptable. The method which really promises most in the field of dynamic economics consists essentially in selecting certain broad but fundamental categories of economic life and developing the quantitative aspects of these functional relationships through time, in such a way as to exhibit some of the essential conditions under which alone a moving general equilibrium of the whole system can be maintained; and the degrees and kinds of disequilibrium of the whole that will accompany various departures from these conditions.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 5120, 5530, 5640, 5671, 5755–5756, 5852, 5882, 5891, 6054–6055, 6059, 6061, 6076, 6105, 6255, 6308–6309, 6315, 6318, 6353, 6390, 6402, 6405, 6529)

5917. BURGESS, J. S. The guilds and trade associations of China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **152** Nov. 1930: 72–80.—The guilds which were an integral part of the social structure of old China are now rapidly disappearing. They are being superseded by new forms. Guild membership is practically, though not legally, compulsory for almost all gainfully occupied adults. Guilds are organized on a purely local basis. They are reminiscent of medieval guilds in many ways, particularly in their system of apprenticeship and religious functioning. They demonstrated their ability to act on a national scale in 1919 by threatening to strike as a protest against the intention of the government to assent to the alienation of Shantung. The present tendency is for guilds to break up into spearate groups for employers and employees. Still, the powerful guild background will bring a larger measure of cooperation between labor and capital than exists in Occidental nations.—*Harry Delson.*

5918. CHAVANNES, B. BERNE de. Le travail obligatoire. [Forced labor.] *Afrique Française.* **40** (8) Aug. 1930: 449–450.—Humanitarians have brought the matter of forced labor of African natives before the League of Nations. This has proved embarrassing to France and Great Britain in whose possessions it exists to carry on public works. The institution is not known in Italy's colonies which are, for the most part, stretches of desert waste.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5919. CHRISTIAENS, A. G. Vocational guidance and selection in Belgium. *Personnel J.* **9** (4) Dec. 1930: 322–326.

5920. GOLDSTERN, N., and PUTNOKY, F. Arbeitstechnische Untersuchungen über die Beleuchtung von Webstühlen. [Lighting of looms in the textile industries,—a study in labor efficiency.] *Indus. Psychotech.* **7** (11) Nov. 1930: 321–338.

5921. MARSH, L. C. New survey of London life and labor. *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31** (4) Oct. 1930: 35–41.

5922. SCHULZ, KIRT. Zur Berufsstatistik der deutschen Ingenieure. [Occupational statistics of German engineers.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* **23** (12) Dec. 1930: 314–316.

5923. SUTHERS, R. B. East London's sweated boot and shoe operatives. *Labour Mag.* **9** (3) Jul. 1930: 126–128.—In spite of the Trade Boards Acts sweating and the conditions usually attending it still persist in London's boot and shoe industry. There are a large number of small workshops averaging four workers apiece, which the factory inspectors seldom visit. The fundamental cause lies in the dominance of the distributive side of the business and the giving out of work to sub-contractors. The remedy is more adequate inspection with enlarged powers.—*W. B. Catlin.*

5924. TA CHEN. Labor situation in Korea. *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31** (5) Nov. 1930: 26–36.—Korea's labor situation is one of a transfer from rural labor to urban labor. In agriculture the problems are chiefly land ownership, tenancy, high rent and usury. In the cities the issues are higher wages, shorter hours and improvement of the employer-employee relations. The employers are mainly Japanese, the laborers Koreans. Machine industry began with the Japanese régime in 1910. During the period of Japanese occupancy the number of factories has increased 19.5 times; capital, 51.1 times; employees, 6.1 times; horsepower, 19.4 times; and value of industrial products, 18.8 times. Although only 40% of the factories are Japanese owned, the capital is over 85% Japanese. Wages are not uniform nor hours of labor standardized. Some modern plants have the 10-hour day with a rest period of one and one-half hours. The 2-shift and 3-shift systems are in use in some of the mines. Korean laborers receive less than Japanese and sometimes less than the Chinese. Industrial laws in force in Japan are not applicable in Korea. Welfare work is being introduced. Labor unions are slowly appearing although Koreans are indifferent to this development. The farmers have been more successful in organizing. The Federation of Farmers' Unions of Korea has spread to the cities and has taken in rural groups. It has in this way become the General Labor Union of Korea, claiming a membership of 65,000 and including factory workers, employees in civil engineering trades, farmers and independent workers.—*G. G. Groat.*

5925. TOCKER, A. H. The International Labour Conference, 1930. *Econ. Rec.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 285–288.

5926. UNSIGNED. Labor conditions of dock workers in the Port of Liverpool. *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31** (6) Dec. 1930: 43–49.

5927. UNSIGNED. Die Wirkung der Rationalisierung auf die Heimarbeit. Erhebungen des Gewerkvereins der Heimarbeiterinnen. [The effects of rationalization on home work. Investigation of the home workers' union.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* **10** (33) Nov. 25, 1930: 501–511; (34) Dec. 5, 1930: 531–535.—The report shows the changes in home work due to technical innovations, to further division of labor, etc. In the second publication the *Bureau für Sozialpolitik* (Social Policy Bureau) supplements the home-workers' report by dealing briefly with conditions in other countries and by a general brief discussion of the relation between home work and rationalization.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5928. VYER, F. J. de. Paternalism—North and South. *Amer. Federationist.* **37** (11) Nov. 1930: 1353–1358.—A comparison is made between a typical textile center of the north—Fall River, Massachusetts, and one in the South—Greenville, South Carolina. The worker in Fall River enjoys all the privileges of citizenship, such as the use of the schools, the city clinic, charity organizations, etc. The inhabitants of Southern mill villages are offered none of the various civic advantages of the neighboring city. Some of the mill officials have taken over the task of supplying these advantages for the workers. The author believes that in the very nature of the case such "paternalism" is necessary, but

will tend to lessen as southern industry becomes more diversified and political divisions take over the welfare work now carried on by the mills.—*E. E. Cummins.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 5917, 5976)

5929. BEARD, JOHN. New outlook for trade unionism. *Labour Mag.* 9 (5) Sep. 1930: 199–202.—*W. B. Catlin.*

5930. FRANKE, HANS. Der Wesenswandel der Gewerkschaften. [Fundamental changes in labor organization.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (4) Oct 1930: 555–567.—Concentration in labor organizations first expressed itself in a tendency towards monopoly in organization for the interests of those in it and took the form of more or less inclusive trade unions, later of industrial unions. The concentration which is characteristic of the latter, is furthered by the collective agreement, which has two tendencies: (1): the greatest possible inclusiveness of workers, (2) the greatest possible territorial extension. Where such concentration has progressed successfully, labor organizations cease to be mere centers of selfish interests and become integrated members of the national economy. The creation of such organizations through legislation with the obligation of concluding collective agreements is necessary, if labor is to occupy its proper position in the national economy. By these means selfish interests become secondary to class welfare, and labor organization is no longer merely economic, but also essentially political, ethical and religious in its nature.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5931. PAVLOV, A. ПАВЛОВ, А. Борьба за пятилетку и социалистическая организация труда. [The fight for the five-year plan and the socialistic organization of labor.] Большевик. (*Bol'shevik.*) (17) 1930: 44–62; (18) 1930: 56–70.—Collective interest must take the place of individual interest in organizing the labor force. Details are given of the various forms of the new "socialist competition."—*G. Méquet.*

5932. TA CHEN. Fundamentals of the Chinese labor movement. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 196–205.—Professors and other members of the intelligentsia planted the seeds of the modern labor movement in China, assisted by political agitators of the Kuomintang. The possibility and urgency of organization were intensified by the industrializing process. Existing labor groups may be classified as conservative and radical. Conservative unions have a sort of A.F. of L. policy toward politics. The radical groups are active workers for communism. Chinese radicals became strong enough to organize a Socialist party in 1911. In 1920 a Communist party was organized. The period of 1924 to 1927 was the heydey of radicalism. In the latter year, Chang Tso Lin adopted a repressive policy toward communists. Nanking now adheres to that policy but has protected labor by thoroughgoing legislation. The prime obstacle to enforcement is the opposition of foreign employers whose obstruction is buttressed by their governments through the principle of extraterritoriality.—*Harry Delson.*

5933. ZAMANSKY, JOSEPH. Nos orientations presentes vers l'organisation professionelle. [Our present attitude in regard to professional organizations.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38–3 (3–4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 188–199.—Address delivered at the Social Week of France. The professional organization of labor is confronted with the problem of making a substantial contribution towards the shaping of the new economic structure which the trends and methods of rationalization are setting up. The syndicates ought to bring the requirements of technique into agreement with the requirements of ethics, and, by disposing of the spirit of unrestrained competition and class hatred, they should bring the interests of employers and workers into harmony. Christian syndicalism, the standards of which are established according to the teachings of its tradition and principles, devotes the best of its efforts to the preparation of such élites as are indispensable for a real collaboration among classes.—*A. Martinenghi.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 6063, 6149, 6240, 6247)

5934. FRICKE, FRITZ. Gewerkschaften und soziale Betriebspolitik—Positive oder negative Haltung. [What the trade-unions' attitude to private industrial welfare work should be.] *Arbeit.* 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 608–618.—A discussion of employers' factory welfare systems and of the possibilities, for the unions, to accept such systems in whole or in part.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5935. PERKINS, FRANCES. Helping industry to help itself. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (965) Oct. 1930: 624–630. —The newer method of conference agreements instead of enforcement of regulations by officials is very successful and a long step toward bettering industrial conditions. After a conference in which all interests are properly represented a sympathetic understanding results which is invaluable; examples of this in the canning and the spray painting industry in New York state are cited. Government can aid industry by experiments and investigations to find satisfactory management methods. The study of safety habits and how they can be formed is one of the greatest present needs.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

5936. REICHEL, GEORG. Zum Schiedsspruch für Arbeit-Nordwest. [Arbitration for northwest labor.] *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 40 (25) Jun. 21, 1930: 388–390.—An official of the German Metalworkers' Federation complains of Labor Minister Stegerwald's binding decision in the iron and steelworkers' arbitration case of the northwest district which removed from the agreement a clause intended to protect the workers against cutting of piece-rates by employers. This clause, which was inserted in the Severing arbitration decision, is duplicated by similar clauses in most of the metalworkers' agreements the country over. Only through special circumstances did an arbitrator happen to insert it in the northwest district. An arbitrator ordinarily lacks the technical knowledge to interfere with the details of a collective agreement.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5937. SPATES, T. G. Industrial relations in the Zeiss works. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (2) Aug. 1930: 177–198.—More than 25 years ago an experiment in industrial relations was begun in the Zeiss Works, based on principles now generally accepted as good industrial relations. The Karl Zeiss Foundation, which since 1919 has had full ownership of the Optical and the Glass Works, was established in 1891 under a statute providing for organization and a set of industrial relations, ideals and policies. In 1930 the Zeiss Works employed 6,000 persons. Since 1897 collaboration through a system of workmen's committees has been developed into the effective Works Councils organization of today. The wage structure includes a guaranteed weekly minimum, piece earnings, a yearly supplement depending on profits, provisions for sickness benefits, for annual leaves with pay, for liberal pensions which are charged as general expenses, and a dismissal wage for those employed at least six months and discharged for other than personal reasons. This compensation, amounting to the fixed wage for six months, has resulted in a high stability of labor and low labor turnover.—*E. C. Brown.*

5938. WAELBROECK, P. Industrial relations in the French State Mines of the Saar Basin. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (1) Jul. 1930: 23–45.—(See Entry 3: 2873.) Technical education has been one factor in the success of rationalization in the Saar. Methods of wage

determination are laid down in the trade union agreement. Remuneration depends first upon classification by experience, for piece workers it is calculated by collective output. In addition, a fixed minimum lends stability and tends to reduce differences in earnings. These basic figures are adjusted periodically by a cost-of-living index number. The chief feature of industrial relationships has been the aim of the Mines Administration to work in contact with the trade unions so far as possible. This has made it possible to complete an important program of technical reconstruction under difficult psychological conditions.—*E. C. Brown.*

5939. **WILLIAMS, WHITING. Industrial relations. A 1930 survey of the problem.** *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15(3) Jun. 1930: 182–188.—Two gratifying results as starting points for a new decade for management are the belief that the workingman does not take unfair advantage of decent treatment and that the workers agree with the American public that we are lucky to be entering what might be called the "management" era. Management must realize that the same high type of skill is necessary for solving industrial relations problems as mechanical problems. To advance, it is necessary to collect and interpret all measurable problems and to establish the right kinds of contacts between the executive group and the rest of the personnel. The worker wants more than money out of his job; it is needful to give him a sense of ownership and prosperity, to make him feel the significance of his job to the whole and to find joy in his work.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 5919, 6186–6187)

5940. **DAVIDSON, WALTER V. Personnel problems of the chain store.** *Chain Store Age.* 6(11) Nov. 1930: 32–33.—*E. D. McGarry.*

5941. **HATHAWAY, KING. Methods study. The principles and technique of analyzing work methods.** *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15(5) Oct. 1930: 210–242.—The objects of this paper are to define the fundamental principles involved in the study and analysis of methods of doing work, to review and analyze the history of methods study technique, to emphasize the need for research and to suggest a technique to serve as a tentative standard. The purpose of time study has too generally been limited to the establishment of production standards and to the determination of a basis for an incentive wage system with little emphasis on its relation to planning and scheduling, cost estimation, and balancing labor forces. For its success definite qualifications are necessary both of men to undertake method study and of the operator selected for the study, and the observations are dependent on the right apparatus, classification and tabulation of data, and the selection of unit time. There is need for more research.—*E B. Dietrich.*

5942. **YOUNG, ARTHUR H. Technological factors in relation to personnel management.** *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 3(4) Oct. 1930: 424–431.—To meet the precariousness of the workers' livelihood, various plans have been devised, chief among which are schemes for making employees save. Stock purchase plans, savings and thrift plans, bonuses, extra dividends, have been used as inducements. Mutual benefit associations, unemployment benefits, dismissal wages, and pensions represent other and more specialized responses to workers' needs. At the end of 1929 there was $9,500,000,000 worth of group life insurance in effect, covering 5,749,000 individuals—approximately one-fifth of all industrial employees in the country. Pension plans are maintained by some 400 companies with 4,000,000 workers. It is estimated that of employees of companies with pension plans, from 15 to 30% may be expected to qualify for pensions.—*M. J. Freeman.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 6503, 6552)

5943. **BOYLE, D. L. Safety organization in a small mine.** *Mining Congr. J.* 16(11) Nov. 1930: 859–860.—An analysis of accidents over a period of eight years showed that a major portion of the accidents occurring could be attributed to failure and inability on the part of the workman. To eliminate these causes and materially reduce the ultimate cost of production, it was decided to include with the supervising safety methods, educational work giving the employee a training in fundamentals.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5944. **HUTTON, C. L. Protective clothing in accident prevention work.** *Mining Congr. J.* 16(11) Nov. 1930: 861–862.—The use of protective wearing apparel by underground coal workers has, within the past few years, met with success.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5945. **KRANTZ. Die Unfallgefärdung weiblicher Arbeiter. [The frequency of accidents among female employees.]** *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 10(23) Aug. 15, 1930: 153–157.—A survey of the number of accidents to and the accident rate among female employees based on the annual reports of factory inspectors and trade associations. Comparison is made between pre- and post-war conditions.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5946. **SAYERS, R. R. Connection between physical condition and liability to accidents of metal miners.** *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6367. Oct. 1930: pp 25.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 5945)

5947. **GORTVAY, GEORGES. La situation sociale et les conditions de travail de la femme active en Hongrie. [The social position and labor conditions of working women in Hungary.]** *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(1–2) 1930: 97–149.—The economic and social conditions of working women are presented, with extensive statistical data. In 1930, 27.5% of the female population of Hungary were employed, as compared with only 19.8% in 1910. Characteristics of woman labor include low pay, lower pay for women than for men, predominance of occupations without special skill (mass production), and frequent change of occupation. A decrease in employment begins as early as the 37th year of age. After a study of morbidity and the social conditions of working women the author concludes that women's work is not harmful but that unhygienic conditions of labor have a greater influence upon women because of their anatomical, biological, and psychological constitution. While the right of women to work cannot be limited either on the grounds of principle or of economics the only way out consists in the rationalization of household work and of a positive policy for the protection of the family.—*L. Bene.*

5948. **LÜDERS, ELSE. Frauenarbeit in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Women's work in the United States.]** *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 10(24) Aug. 25, 1930: 376–379.—A summary of the extensive study made by the U. S. Women's Bureau of the effects of labor legislation on employment opportunities for women.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5949. **UNSIGNED. Japon. Les carrières féminines. [Careers for women in Japan.]** *Asie Française.* 30(283) Oct. 1930: 340.—The opening of a technical school for girls in Tokio last April demonstrates the social change in Japan during the past generation. A quarter of a century ago a girl who entered employment brought shame to her family and was disowned. Today 2,000,000 women are engaged in industry and another million have entered the professions.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5950. **ZAHN, F. Statistique des occupations productives des femmes. [Statistics of productive occupa-**

tions for women.] *Bull de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* **24** (1) 1930: 107–114. (See Entry No. 3–2889.)

WAGES

(See also Entries 5854, 5913, 5937, 6235, 6447)

5951. DENUC, JULES. Les salaires. [Wages.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* **44** (3) May–Jun. 1930: 948–960.—Wage statistics in France are inadequate. The principal official sources, those of the *Statistique Générale de la France*, and the private sources, those of various employers' organizations, indicate that nominal salaries, after a decline in 1927, rose in 1928 and 1929. Real wages, calculated by dividing the index of nominal wages by the index of the cost of living, declined from 1924 to 1926 and then rose steadily, so that in Oct., 1929 they were 113% of their pre-war value. [Tables and a graph showing relative movements of indices of nominal wages, real wages, and cost of living.]—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

5952. ERNST, EDWARD G., and HARTL, EMIL M. Chains versus independents. 3—Chain management and labor. *Nation (N. Y.).* **131** (3412) Nov. 26, 1930: 574–576.—The average wage for men clerks working full time in grocery chain stores was found to be about $19 per week, or nearly 20% less than the average wage paid by independent grocers in the same towns. The chain grocery manager earns between $35 and $45 per week. In the limited price chains the average wage expectancy for a girl is about $11 per week. Managerial opportunities are fairly good, some managers receiving as high as $20,000 per year. The manager is usually directly responsible for the wages paid employees. Most chain stores have a bonus system and give vacations with pay.—*E. D. McGarry.*

5953. GOOD, E. T. Industrial Germany: hours and wages. *Engl. Rev.* **51** (3) Sep. 1930: 330–337.—German working men's hours and wages are both higher than is usually understood outside of Germany. Normal working hours are longer than in England, overtime more common, and women and children work much more. While some official figures show English labor as able to live better than German, family incomes are almost certainly higher in Germany, while in some respects the cost of living is lower.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5954. KOVÁCS, NORBERT. A mezőgazdasági és ipari munkabérek. [Agricultural and industrial wages.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* **8** (4) Apr. 1930: 259–290.—Of the population of Hungary 55.2% consists of primary producers of whom more than two million are occupied. Agricultural wages, exclusive of board and lodging, vary in different counties, the highest day's wage rate for male laborers amounting (in the summer of 1928) to 6.50 pengo. The lowest day's wage rate was 1.86 pengo for women in winter. Manufacturing industries paid out, in 1928, 364,000,000 pengo as wages to 238,000 workers. The average yearly earnings per worker were 1,529 pengo. Per working day daily earnings were 5.33 pengo. Daily earnings were highest in the art and reproducing industry (9.46 pengo), and lowest in the textile industry (4.19 pengo). Real wages showed a falling tendency in consequence of the increased cost of living in 1927–28, although nominal wages increased somewhat. The economic crisis in 1929 increased unemployment and reduced nominal wages slightly. In summary, wages which sank at the beginning of the decade following the war rose in the second half of the decade nearly to the pre-war level.—*D. D. Laky.*

5955. MARSCHAK, JAKOB. Löhne und Ersparnisse. [Wages and savings.] *Arbeit.* **7** (8) Aug. 1930: 506–522.—This analysis of the relation of wages to capital formation attempts to show that "the relatively small amount of the present savings by workers does rise quite steeply . . . if wages are increased." The author finds it unwarranted, as he shows with the help of statistical material, to overemphasize the argument that higher wages will lead to increased capital formation or even to substitute it for other factors of wage determination.—*Jürgen Kuczysnki.*

5956. SAWKINS, D. T. The effect of the living wage policy on wages for skill. *Econ. Rec.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 159–169.—Recently the Court of Industrial Arbitration of the Australian Commonwealth has returned to the theory that demand and supply should settle all wages above the lowest or living wage limit, a theory in conflict with the post-war decisions of the Industrial Court of New South Wales.—*Helen Herrmann.*

5957. SMITH, AUGUSTUS. Workers and "talent" share in profits. *Iron Age.* **126** (12) Sep. 18, 1930: 761–763.—The president of the Bergen Point Iron Works describes a bonus plan in which stockholders, talent and workers share in profits over and above a fixed return for capital.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5958. UNSIGNED. Die Schwerverdiener. [High salaried earners.] *Metallarbeiter Ztg.* **48** (46) Nov. 15, 1930: 362.—A compilation of the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Beamtenbund* shows that the number of salaried employees whose average salary is $4,600 may be estimated at 100,000. The salaries of numerous leading bankers, industrialists, and railroad officials are listed, several being in excess of $100,000.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5959. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours in New Zealand, 1928–29. *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31** (6) Dec. 1930: 165–168.

5960. UNSIGNED. Wages of agricultural labourers. Statistical returns for Saorstát Eireann. *Irish Trade J.* **5** (3) May 1930: 116–117.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 5848, 5851, 6236, 6262, 6318, 6405, 6541)

5961. ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W. The five day week in American manufacturing industries. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* **5** (58) Oct. 1930: 209–215.

5962. BERRIDGE, W. A. Employment and the buying power of consumers. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* **12** (4) Nov. 1930: 186–192.—For the measurement of employment changes among wage earners during the present recession and earlier, there exist data on both numbers of workers on payroll and their income for factories, Class I steam railroads, anthracite and bituminous mines, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, metal and non-metallic mines, etc. No valid indicator of fluctuations of employment and payrolls in building construction is available. Figures on supply and demand of farm labor are accessible. Changes in total volume of employment or income cannot be measured since evidence on many branches of activity is unavailable. More useful is a measurement of the change which has occurred in purchasing power for physical goods and services of the groups. This has been obtained for factory workers by deflating the adjusted index of money income by a cost of living index. For this group real purchasing power through 1929 had exceeded its 1920 peak much of the time since 1922, and in September, 1930 had shrunk by 24% of last year's peak figure,—not as much as generally assumed.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

5963. BROWN, A. J. The five-day week. *Labour Mag.* **9** (5) Sep. 1930: 210–211.—Two large groups of British workers have recently decided to press for the five-day week: the building trades operatives, as a partial remedy for unemployment, and the civil servants. —*W. B. Catlin.*

5964. DAVIES, RHYS J. Parliament looks over the shop counter. *Labour Mag.* **9** (2) Jun. 1930: 60–62. —Through the efforts of J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, a select committee has been set up to investigate the hours of labor and other conditons of shop assistants and the probable effect of a statutory 48-hour week.

Shop-keeping is Britain's largest industry, occupying some 500,000 shop-keepers and over 1,500,000 assistants. The latter are not an organized force since the number belonging to the two trade unions has never been more than 200,000 and these are largely in the cooperative stores. The cooperative societies in Durham and Northumberland have already demonstrated the practicability of a 46-hour week. Cooperatives employ less than 10% of all shop-assistants in Great Britain.—*W. B. Catlin.*

5965. **GILSON, MARY B., and RICHES, E. J. Employers' additional unemployment benefit scheme in Great Britain.** *Internat. Labour Rev.* **21** (3) Mar. 1930: 348–394.—Entirely on their own initiative, some employers who questioned the adequacy of the unemployment dole in England have instituted systems for additional unemployment insurance. They take the forms of employers' schemes, of joint trade union and employers' agreements, or employment guarantee systems. There is no uniformity among the various plans as to their financial organization, methods of administration, or types or rates of benefits. They are all intended to supplement the minimum protection which the state dole affords against the hazards of unemployment, and to meet the problem of paying the skilled and deserving worker enough without paying the unskilled too much. As yet, only about fifty or sixty thousand of the 12,000,000 workers covered by the national insurance plan are included in these additional benefit schemes. The provisions of several companies' schemes are summarized.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

5966. **IDEI, SEISHI. The unemployment problem in Japan.** *Internat. Labour Rev.* **22** (4) Oct. 1930: 503–523.—A survey of the extent, causes, and remedial measures as regards unemployment in Japan. Unemployment was unknown before the war but has now become an acute industrial problem, produced by the rapid change from agriculture to industry. The first government investigation of the amount of unemployment throughout the nation was undertaken in Oct., 1925. Unemployment was found to be concentrated in large towns and their vicinity. Lack of trade union development and the absence of any national system of unemployment insurance makes it difficult to obtain regular information. The problem in Japan concerns industrial, salaried, and casual workers and in each case the causes and possible remedies vary. Cyclical, seasonal and technological factors are considered as well as personal factors that enter into the problem. Public employment exchanges have become increasingly important since 1921, numbering 245 in August 1929. A system of broadcasting information relating to unemployment was adopted in Sep., 1929. Public works, especially the kind calling for a large amount of unskilled labor, have been undertaken. Financial aid has been given to important industrial towns for relief work and in 1929 central and local industrial boards were set up to investigate conditions. The need for a national scheme of unemployment insurance is pointed out and the decasualization of day laborers and finding of employment for educated workers are noted as the special problems.—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

5967. **LATHAN, GEORGE. The plight of the non-manual worker.** *Labour Mag.* **9** (4) Aug. 1930: 162–163.—The "Loss of Employment" Bill was introduced in the House of Commons at the request of the National Federation of Professional Workers. It provides that, with some exceptions, non-manual workers deprived of their employment through no fault of their own shall be entitled to compensation based on the length of their service, the minimum to be a month's salary for each year of service. Precedents for such a measure are found in the provision already made for civil service and local government officers and for the staffs of railway companies amalgamated under the Act of 1921. Manual workers are already partially protected by the unemployment insurance acts.—*W. B. Catlin.*

5968. **LEWISOHN, SAM A. Unemployment: A world-wide problem.** *Engin. & Mining J.* **130** (6) Sep. 25, 1930: 274–276.—The machinery for getting worker and job together is particularly inadequate and wasteful in the United States. Even the most efficient commercial agencies can do very little. Remedies are within the power of each employer to apply.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5969. **MEYER, WERNER. Umsiedlung arbeitsloser Bergarbeiter.** [**Transferring unemployed miners.**] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* **10** (27) Sep. 25, 1930: 416–417.—A description of the costs and results of transferring unemployed miners from the Ruhr and Saar regions (sections suffering from long-time unemployment) to the Aachen district which lacks skilled labor.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5970. **PAISLEY, A. D. Unemployment in New Zealand—new legislative measures.** *Econ. Rec.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 288–291.—The central feature of the new unemployment measure accepted by the Legislative Council of New Zealand is an unemployment levy, amounting to 30*s* per annum, payable by practically every adult, in quarterly installments, commencing Dec., 1930. An Unemployment Board representative of capital, labor, and the public has been organized to promote employment and the growth of industry, to make recommendations for the payment of sustenance allowances, and to collaborate in public works, vocational training, and relief work.—*Helen Herrmann.*

5971. **SCHNEIDER, GEORG. Zur Struktur der Arbeitslosigkeit.** [**The structure of unemployment.**] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* **10** (31) Nov. 5, 1930: 486–490.—An analysis of the official labor market statistics grouping the unemployment figures according to economic regions.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5972. **SCHWARZ, SALOMON. Die Arbeitslosigkeit in Russland.** [**Unemployment in Russia.**] *Gewerkschafts- Ztg.* **40** (47) Nov. 22, 1930: 746–748.—In 1929–30 the Russian unemployment figures showed for the first time in several years a sharp absolute and relative drop. The figures have never included the millions of of underemployed agricultural workers. The recent drop in the registered unemployed was caused by the sudden increase in the number of industrial employees, resulting from the development of the five-year plan and the reversal, for the time being, of the movement of labor from the country to the city. This was due partly to the reorganization of agriculture in connection with the collectivization program. The disappearance of unemployment in Russia was thus more apparent than real, especially as on October 6, just before unemployment benefits were abolished, 600,000 unemployed were registered at the labor exchanges.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5973. **SPLIEDT, FRANZ. Regierungsprogramm und Überwindung der Arbeitslosigkeit.** [**Will the government program overcome unemployment?**] *Arbeit.* **7** (10) Oct. 1930: 685–695.—The policies set forth in the financial program of the Brüning government (extent of unemployment relief and of state contributions to the unemployment relief fund) are examined and supplemented by the trade-union program for the balancing of the labor market.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

5974. **UNSIGNED. Longshore labor conditions in the United States.** *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31** (5) Nov. 1930: 11–25.—(See also Entry 3: 4434.) The article covers certain Gulf and Pacific coast ports, New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In New Orleans the situation is complicated by the presence of both union and nonunion men and widely differing rates of pay. The supply of labor is practically unlimited, and average earnings are low. In Houston and Galveston nearly all cargoes are handled by union men and the work is divided between white and colored laborers. The total membership of locals of the union is kept within limits

and a rationing system of distribution of work is applied. Portland and Los Angeles have decasualization plans which differ in their details. San Francisco is the only large Pacific coast port that has no decasualization plan. Tables of wages are included for each port mentioned. Decasualizing experiences suggest the advisability of extending the plan, but its extension involves differences between the employers and the locals of the Association. The labor employer relation is not an important factor, because of the refusal of employers to recoganize the officers of the unions. In European decasualizing experience, adjustment between employers and unions is not an insuperable obstacle. Education along the lines of agreement between the employer and the laborer as a union man is required.—*G. G. Groat.*

5975. **UNSIGNED. The provision of work for the unemployed in the USSR.** *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (1) Jul. 1930: 46–69.—A study of the employment exchanges in Russia in relation to the general economic policy of the Soviet Government. The history of exchanges from the period of a practically unorganized labor market prior to the revolution of 1917 is traced. Exchanges were set up by the Provisional Government in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Under the Soviet régime many changes were made to meet an overabundance of labor in some years, and to mobilize and recruit labor when there was a scarcity in some localities. The part played by trade unions, the difficulties of placing a laborer when his ability is not known, the financing of the plan, and suggestions for future changes are considered. Attention is also given to the problem of unemployment registration. Attempts made since 1925 to determine workers qualifications to facilitate proper placement are reviewed. The present effort to combat unemployment by substituting relief in the form of work instead of financial assistance is covered in a discussion of the formation of collective associations. These are assisted both as to organization and finances by the exchanges.—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

5976. **UNSIGNED. Städtetag zum Arbeitslosenproblem. [Conference of municipalities on the unemployment problem.]** *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 40 (40) Oct. 4, 1930: 625–627.—The support of the unemployed is a heavy burden upon the communes. The free trade unions (*freie Gewerkschaften*) favor a unification of emergency unemployed benefits with communal poor relief of the unemployed in a single system without distinction between trades, the central government contributing to relieve the communes financially. In the present crisis a maximum premium equal to 3% of wages does not meet the expenses of unemployment insurance benefits. The framers of the law provided for such an eventuality by permitting the central bureau for the administration of unemployment benefits to borrow from the national treasury. The government's obligation to lend to the system in case of need was regarded as a substitute for a regular formal contribution. The representatives of the public and of the employers have made common cause against the representatives of the unions on almost all committees.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5977. **WILLEKE, EDUARD. Die Dauerarbeitslosigkeit und ihre Überwindung durch organische Rationalisierung. [The reduction of permanent unemployment by means of organic rationalization.]** *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (3) Sep. 1930: 377–387.—Since the permanent unemployment characteristic of Germany since 1925 is not to be reduced by emigration, or restriction of population growth, the means for its improvement must be found, not in further mechanization of industry primarily, but in an organic adaptation of the whole national system of production to the changed economic conditions in the world since the war. The importation of cheap foreign grain must be furthered, domestic agriculture must turn to animal husbandry, and the importation of such products must be hindered by suitable commercial policies. Cheaper bread means a larger real income for labor, or lower costs for industry, and the increased purchasing power of agriculture would enlarge the markets of other industries. The present seasonal variations in agricultural production would be reduced, and wages in agriculture and other industries would be equalized to a greater extent.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5978. **WOYTINSKY, WL. Die Vierzigstundenwoche. [The 40-hour week.]** *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 40 (45) Nov. 8, 1930: 705–708.—Statistics of the free trade union center (*ADGB*) indicate that in six branches of industry (printing, chemicals, woodworking, metal, shoe and textile) the number of unionists working more than 48 hours is 18% of all unionists in those industries, or 25% of all unionists working full time. The demand of the *ADGB* for curtailing overtime and forcing employers to pay for every hour of overtime a special contribution of one hour's wages to the unemployment insurance fund, is thus justified. Comparison of union figures show that short-time was more prevalent in industry in 1926 than in 1930. By short-time operation 900,000 extra persons were furnished an opportunity to do some work in 1926, against 500,000 in 1930. The conclusion is that the demand of the *ADGB* for a legal maximum 40-hour week during the depression is justified.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5979. **ZAGRODZKI, JÓZEF. Czas pracy pracowników umysłowych. [The hours of work of salaried employees.]** *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 247–249.—The convention adopted by the International Labor Conference in its 14th session (1930) on the regulation of the working hours of salaried employees is less favorable than that voted in Washington in 1919 concerning the 8-hour day. Too many exceptions to the principle of an 8 hour-day or of a 48-hour week for the employees, laid down in the third article of this convention are admitted. These exceptions deprive the convention of its real value. In many countries, including Poland, the salaried employees have far more favorable hours of work, by legislation or collective agreements, than those granted by the present convention.—*O. Eisenberg.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 6427, 6429)

5980. **FERNANDES, GRACE. The relation between the economic status of the Oklahoma farm family and the farm woman's standards of management with respect to clothing.** *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #197. Jan. 1930: pp. 15.—This investigation covered approximately 500 farm families in five selected districts of the state. Economic status was appraised on the basis of evidence as to well being of the families. The first inquiry was as to farm tenure; 49.8% were owners. The other findings included state of repair of the homes, home equipment and furnishings, and equipment for leisure time activities, such as musical instruments, periodical readings, and motor cars. As for standards of clothing management, nearly nine-tenths of the women who sewed for the family specified "lower costs" as the reason; while the purchase of ready-made clothing was "to save time and energy." It was found that 140 women carefully estimated the relative costs of ready-made and home-made forms of clothing; three-fourths of the women with children made over clothing for them.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

5981. **GAMBLE, SIDNEY D. Peiping family budgets.** *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 81–88.—The expenditures of 113 Peiping families, representative of a very large part of Peiping's working class, whose monthly incomes ranged from $10 to $24.99 (Peiping silver—gold equivalents less than half this amount) were studied for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1926.

The average number of persons per family was found to be 4.1, of whom 1.7 were wage earners, and the average income was $17.58 per month. Expenditures for food made up 58% of the average budget; for clothing, less than 5%; for rent, 9%; for heat, light and water, 12%; and for other items, 16%. With this outlay, the average family could secure only 1.2 rooms, with 3.4 persons to the room; and the food purchased included only nine pounds of meat a year "per adult male equivalent," although the proportion of the total budget allotted to food is much higher than in the lowest American subsistence budgets.—*Carter Goodrich.*

5982. OYLER, MERTON. Cost of living and population trends in Laural County, Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #301. 1930: 65–90.—The area in which this study was made is representative of a large region or marginal or near marginal farm land in the Appalachian Plateau. In the year, 1927–28, the average value of all goods used in the family living was $689 for the 203 families interviewed. This is the lowest average yet recorded for a group of American farm families. There were practically no modern improvements found in the homes studied. Within the last decade, though, there has been a slight increase in the county population.—*Oris V. Wells.*

5983. RANKIN, J. O. The cost of clothing the Nebraska farm family. *Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #248. 1930: pp. 22.—A record of the part of family living spent for clothing in 1924 by 328 Nebraska farm familes. Family living averaged $1,680 and clothing costs covering all ages averaged $197 per home or 11.8% of family expenditures. Variations for age, sex, locality, and income groups are given, together with the percentage spent for different types of clothing. Comparisons are made with similar studies in 14 other states. —*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh.*

5984. SPECTATOR, M. I. СПЕКТАТОР, М. И. Монополистический капитализм и жизненный уровень рабочого класса. [**Monopolistic capitalism and standard of living of the working class.**] Плановое Хозяйство. (*Planovoe Khoziaĭstvo.*) **6**(1) Jan. 1930: 141–145.—Productivity of labor is increasing more rapidly than wages in the U. S., Germany and the other capitalistic countries. There are no reasons for believing that the standard of living of the working class improved after the Great War. (Statistical tables for U. S., Germany and England.)—*D. V. Varley.*

5985. UNSIGNED. The German family budget enquiry of 1927–28. *Internat. Labour Rev.* **22** (4) Oct. 1930: 524–532.—The principal occupation of the head of the family is the chief source of income among employees, workers, and officials (79% to 86%). In workers' families mother and children add 9% to the income. In non-workers' families mother and children seldom work; the children get a more thorough education and begin to earn money later. The insurance income of a workers' family (2.5%) consists chiefly of unemployment, sickness, and invalidity insurance; of employees' and officials' families (0.3% to 0.8%) chiefly of life insurance and property insurance. Expenditure on food constitutes the highest percentage of the total. The most important other expenditures are for clothing, linen, and rent. Clothing and linen increase with increasing income while rent diminishes. The high expenditure on insurance is due to compulsory social insurance; this diminishes as the family income increases.—*Esther S. Corey.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 4224, 4465, 4510, 5596, 5828, 5868, 6052, 6064, 6260–6261, 6564)

5986. CLARK, RALPH E. Receivers at the instance of judgment creditors and priorities incident thereto. *Virginia Law Rev.* **17** (1) Nov. 1930: 45–57.

5987. FISHER, ALLAN G. B. Distribution of income in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 221–234.—In the New Zealand census of Apr. 1926 there was included for the first time an inquiry relating to income. Each person was asked to classify himself in one of seven groups, the highest of which groups had a lower limit of £364. The returns necessarily are approximate especially in regard to this group. However, the census data can be supplemented by the income tax statistics for that year. Although the accuracy of the individual answers to the census questionnaire should be discounted, the report, when checked by information from other sources, gives reasonable results. A table shows the classification of the population of New Zealand according to sex, income, industrial status, and age. On the basis of the census report an estimate of total private income was calculated, which checks with another estimate based on a different plan. The degree of inequality in the distribution of income is not so great as in older countries.—*Lillian Epstein.*

5988. LORENZ, OTTO C. Distribution of income in instalment finance. *Technol. Rev.* **33** (2) Nov. 1930: 74–75.—A mathematician solves a problem for Wall Street.

5989. SIMONTON, JAMES W. Abandonment of interests in land. *Illinois Law Rev.* **25** (3) Nov. 1930: 261–275.—"Abandonment" as a method of termination of interests in land ought to be limited to cases where the termination is brought about solely by reason of the conduct of the owner of the interest. There is much inaccurate use of the term. Many unsubstantial interests in land, existing by statute, are possibly terminable by abandonment. Despite contrary statements by courts and writers, there is as yet no definite doctrine of abandonment applicable to easements and profits. Such a doctrine however, would be a valuable addition to the law in these cases.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

5990. TYSZKA, DR. Einkommen, Verbrauch und Spartätigkeit. [**Income, consumption and thrift.**] *Sparkasse.* **50** (17) Sep. 1, 1930: 353–357; (18) Sep. 15, 1930: 373–376.

5991. UNSIGNED. Revised estimates of per capita wealth, (U. S.) 1928. *Conf. Board Bull.* (46) Oct. 1930: 270–271.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 5816, 5821, 5826, 5964)

5992. GJÖRES, AXES. The structure and organization of the co-operative movement. 19—Sweden. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* **23** (12) Dec. 1930: 479–486.

5993. HOBSON, ASHER. Cooperatives in the foreign markets. *Cooperative Marketing J.* **4** (6) Nov. 1930: 173–176.—A brief and somewhat incomplete summary of the export business done by cooperative agricultural associations substantiates the belief that, while the volume of foreign business handled by these associations is not spectacular, a real beginning has been made. The steadily increasing volume of overseas trade handled by the cooperative organizations is a hopeful indication of further developments.—*Asher Hobson.*

5994. KREBS, WILLY. Das Genossenschaftswesen im Jahre 1929. [**German cooperatives in 1929.**] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* **133** (3) Sep. 1930: 419–436.—This article is a summary, largely statistical, of

changes in the credit, agricultural, industrial, and consumers' cooperatives in Germany during 1929. In spite of the depression cooperatives have continued to develop. New associations numbered 1,679 and 1,273 were discontinued, a net growth of 406 in 1929, as compared with a net growth of 136 in 1928. A considerable number of disolutions represent a fusion of formerly separate associations, particularly in the field of consumers' cooperatives. The total number of cooperative associations of all kinds numbered, 52,559 on December 31, 1929, together with 175 central cooperatives. The greatest growth is registered in the agricultural cooperatives with an increase of 578. In agriculture simplification of structure is the most noteworthy feature, as shown by the final organization of the National Union of German Agricultural Cooperatives Raiffeisen in Berlin.—*C. W. Hasek.*

5995. NHU-MAY, D'ANNAM, PRINCESSE. La mutualité et la coopération agricole en Algérie. [Mutual societies and agricultural cooperation in Algeria.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 279–288.

5996. UNSIGNED. Consumers' cooperative societies in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 21–34.—(See Entry 3-5997.) The article covers 604 consumers' service or distributive associations and the store departments of 52 cooperative marketing associations. The combined total operates 845 establishments of various kinds, employs 4,046 full-time workers, and had at the end of 1929 a membership of 204,368, 60% of whom belonged to store societies and 20% to cooperative oil associations. On the aggregate business done in 1929, net earnings of about 41% were realized. Net earings were highest in the case of gasoline filling stations, 12%, and lowest in that of boarding houses, 0.6%. Retail store societies made net earnings of 3.8%. At the end of 1929 two consumers' associations had each a credit union with membership drawn from the members and employees of the cooperative society. Since the beginning of 1930 a credit union has been formed in a third association.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

5997. UNSIGNED. Progress of cooperative wholesaling in the United States in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (5) May 1930: 108–110.

5998. ZAWADA, JOHANN. The present position of the co-operative movement in Poland. The Polish consumers' movement. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (11) Nov. 1930: 442–446.—The Polish movement receives its strength primarily from the country places and small towns, representing about 20 or 30% of the poorer smallholders. Out of a total list of 3,211 societies only 1,211 are geniune consumers' cooperatives affiliated with the Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies. The number of societies has been increasing steadily (except for a decline between 1920 and 1922) but the total membership has decreased since 1925. The Central Union maintains foreign purchasing centers and operates three factories. Its insurance department deals primarily with theft and fire insurance for cooperatives. A banking department, organized very recently, serves cooperative societies and trade unions. Its auditing department, in addition to work for members, audits for producers' societies. The publishing and propaganda department has issued a fornightly review for 22 years and a cooperative weekly journal for 10 years. It now conducts a cooperative news service, cooperative correspondence courses, oral cooperative classes, propaganda lectures, a school for cooperative workers, reading rooms and libraries. Of the total membership, 62% belong to the working class and the civil service; 28% to agricultural classes.—*Edna Cers Macmahon.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 5625, 5892, 5913, 5996)

5999. ROBBA, TEODORO. Indagini sul consume della carne a Trieste. [A study of the consumption of meat in Trieste.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6 (1–3) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 1–14.—After an introduction of meat prices in relation to their food value, written by Giulio Morpurgo, a study is made of the operations of the slaughtering of cattle in the stockyards at Trieste. There has been a noteworthy diminution in the consumption of meat per capita population in Trieste from 1913 to 1929.—*Roberto Bachi.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 5096, 5371, 5579, 6045, 6089, 6188, 6190, 6194, 6197, 6199)

6000. CSIZIK, BÉLA. Államháztartás és közteher. [Public finance and public expenditures.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 569–616.—In nearly every country indirect taxes form the greatest part of the state income. Among expenses everywhere military expenses and national debts are especially large. The proportion of the revenue of the state, and local government bodies, municipalities, etc., to the whole national income is in every country about 1 to 5 Exceptions are found only in countries where public welfare is proportionally greater, e.g. U. S., or the organization of the state is on a low level of development, e.g. India: Thus it appears that the rule, that in state budgets incomes are determined by expenses and not expenses by incomes, is incorrect, because state expenses are themselves restricted or extended in proportion to the national income. The average amount of taxes paid per capita is not alone sufficient to show the real size of the public burdens in a country, but must be supplemented by the proportion of state expenditures to the national income, average per capita income, and other data. Post war expenses of states are considerably higher than before the war.—*Stephen Viczián.*

6001. GANGEMI, L. La finanza nello stato corporativo. [Finance in the corporative state.] *Commercio.* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 29–35; (2) Feb. 1930: 20–26.—After a detailed examination of the principles that form the basis of the Fascist conception of the state, the author examines certain problems of financial administration, method of taxation, saving, social provisions, and valorization of the patrimony of the state.—*Roberto Bachi.*

6002. GRIZIOTTI, BENVENUTO. Il compito dello stato e la politica finanziaria argentina per commercio estero. [The task of the state and the financial policy of Argentina in regard to foreign trade.] *Commercio.* 3 (2) Feb. 1930: 9–14.—An important example of state intervention in economic activity is offered by Argentina. The policy of "buying from those countries that buy from Argentina" is being put into effect by placing foreign loans in such a way as to favor the export of Argentinian products. The agreement between England and Argentina has as its purpose the sending of Argentine products to the United Kingdom to a value of one hundred million pesos, which England otherwise would have procured elsewhere, and having Argentina buy materials in Great Britain which she would otherwise have purchased outside of England.—*Roberto Bachi.*

6003. LYSHOEL, J. H. Den finansielle misère. [Financial distress.] *Vor Verden.* (11) Nov. 1930: 485–496.—The government must not defer longer the task of working out a solution for Norway's post-war financial muddle. A greater share of the tax load should be

shifted to semi-luxuries, such as alcohol, wine, tobacco, coffee, and possibly sugar.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

6004. UNSIGNED. Le budget du Liban pour 1931. [**The Lebanon budget for 1931.**] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 330.—This has been set at £4,852,000.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 5648, 5761, 5790, 6023, 6053, 6069, 6083, 6121, 6189, 6191–6193, 6281)

6005, BURTON, HERBERT. The sales tax. *Econ. Rec.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 244–248.—This is a brief account of the general nature and historical evolution of the sales tax, particularly in Canada and Australia. His conclusion is that the place of the sales tax should be taken by increases in income and other direct taxes.—*A. F. Lucas.*

6006. EVANS, MERCER G. The burden of property taxation. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* **20** (4) Dec. 1930: 685–686.

6007. FÜRTH, FRANZ. Hauszinssteuer und Wohnungsbau. [**House rent tax and housing construction.**] *Wirtschaftskurve.* **9** (3) Oct. 1930: 290–302.

6008. GARDNER, ALLEN H. The statutory period for bringing suits to recover federal taxes. *Natl. Tax. Mag.* **8** (10) Oct. 1930: 361–364; 386–387.—The statute of limitations in tax litigation has had its chief importance until recently in questions regarding the collection and assessment of taxes by the federal government. In pending and adjudicated cases, greater emphasis is being placed on the statutory period within which claimants may bring suits for recovery of federal taxes hitherto paid. The conclusion is reached that where an overpayment for one year has been improperly credited to an outstanding assessment of another, the claimant may very likely have an election in determining in which year he will seek recovery, with the important consequent effect on the time for suit.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6009. GASKILL, D. A. Accounting methods and the income tax. *Natl. Tax Mag.* **8** (10) Oct. 1930: 365–369, 385.—In the Act of 1918 Congress required that the net income should be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the taxpayer, provided that if this did not clearly reflect income the return should be made in such manner as the commissioner thought best. Much trouble has arisen over the accrual and cash methods and many cases have appeared. After examining these, the conclusion is that the treatment of ordinary items of income and expense should be determined by reference to general rules requiring the consistent treatment of related items, and that large and unusual items which are not directly related to other items should be considered primarily from the standpoint of the income tax law and not from the standpoint of accounting.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6010. HAIG, ROBERT MURRAY. Business taxation—its uses and abuses. *Chain Store Age.* **6** (11) Nov. 1930: 34–35.—Professional opinion among students of taxation has aligned itself in support of the position that it is desirable to develop in our American states a business tax; that it is desirable that this business tax be as broad as business itself and that the base of this tax shall be net income. A tax on net income tends not to be shifted but to rest upon the business itself while a tax on sales or gross income tends to be shifted and to be ultimately paid by the consumer. Whatever the form of business tax adopted, it should not work a positive competitive disadvantage to any industry.—*Edmund D. McGarry.*

6011. HEWES, AMY, et al. Municipal revenue in Massachusetts. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* **16** (2) Nov. 1930: 45–50.—There has been no absolute or relative decline of the property tax during the past decade. The small, though decreasing, dependence upon income and corporation taxes is not yet sufficient to give relief to the ordinary taxpayer. The minor taxes and the non-tax revenue have declined in importance. No assistance in the form of substantial net income from public services is to be expected if the policy of the last decade is an indication for the immediate future. Recent history points to the desirability of giving consideration to a revision of tax policy. The alternatives presented involve the wisdom of continuing to utilize the source traditionally reserved for local taxation under the American system or of renouncing this and proceeding with a program of general reform under which the state would collect and distribute larger sums through those modern taxes which are free from the objections raised to the general property tax.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6012. KNOLLENBERG, BERNHARD. The New York income tax. *Natl. Tax Mag.* **8** (10) Oct. 1930: 370–372, 388–389.—New York has two statutes based on income; one, an ordinary income tax law applying to individuals, and the other a franchise tax based primarily on net income applying to corporations. Both New York and foreign business corporations, with some exceptions, are subject to a franchise tax of 4½% of their annual net incomes allocable to New York. The personal income tax was substituted for the old personal property tax. It is on the entire net income, wherever derived, of residents of New York, and in some cases income originating in New York is taxed to non-residents. An exemption of $4,000 is allowed to a head of a family and one of $2,500 to a single person. Procedure in administering both taxes is much the same.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6013. LUTZ, HARLEY L. Special tax investigation commissions. *Tax Digest.* **8** (10) Oct. 1930: 345–349.

6014. MORELOCK, PHIL D. Net losses. *Natl. Tax Mag.* **8** (10) Oct. 1930: 374–376, 389.—Assessment of income taxes on the basis of an average of earnings over a period of years, a method which has been fol lowed in Great Britain, has many advocates in this country. It has been argued that this would result in a more even and dependable flow of revenue and would to a considerable extent eliminate temptations to tax evasion. This plan, also, it is said, would operate with more uniform equity to taxpayers than taxation on the basis of a single year's income. Such a change has not been seriously considered by Congress. The question of net losses has arisen in many cases, yet none has reached the Supreme Court. To the extent that realized losses are not allowed as a deduction in computation of taxable income, the tax operates as a tax on capital; therefore the rule laid down by the courts that in construing statutes doubt should be resolved in favor of the taxpayer seems to be especially fitting as a matter of equity in cases involving net losses.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6015. POLAK, H. Voorraadwaardeering bij de verponding. [**Estimating production for the land tax.**] *Maandblad d. Vereeniging v. Inspecteurs v. Financien.* **5** (5) May 1930: 126–131.—In the Dutch East Indies a land tax (*verponding*), calculated according to production, is levied. The value of products not yet sold at the time of the declaration is included.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6016. ROGERS, RUSSELL G. Allocation of expenses between taxable and nontaxable income. *Natl. Tax. Mag.* **8** (10) Oct. 1930: 373, 387–388 —An interesting and important question arises as the result of recent practices of revenue agents in disallowing a portion of certain expense deductions where the taxpayer has both taxable and nontaxable income. After examining many cases the conclusion is reached that whatever difficulties, whether practical or constitutional, result from the present statute, the law is clear that a taxpayer is entitled to deduct all ordinary and necessary

expenses in carrying on a trade or business.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6017. SHOUP, CARL. The sales tax in France—simplicity? *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (2) Nov. 1930: 40–45.—(See also Entry 3-4467.) The lesson to be learned from France's trial of the turnover tax seems to be that although on the surface the turnover tax appears simple and easy of collection, it, no less than the income tax, necessitates an elaborate list both of general rules and of decisions for specific cases if the tax is to be administered fairly and uniformly.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6018. UNSIGNED. The taxation reform. *State Bank. U.S.S.R. Monthly Rev.* 5 (16–17) Sep. 1930: 6–10.—During the early years of the New Economic Policy a considerable amount of private enterprise gave occasion for the imposition of a wide range of taxes. As the activities of state and cooperative enterprises have come to dominate the trade of the USSR and with the resultant diminution of private capital, it has been found desirable to reduce the number of different taxes. Taxes from private enterprise under the former system dwindled to relative unimportance with the development of the socialistic mechanism. With the direct systematic regulation of prices, the earlier method of price regulation through taxation has lost its significance. The new reform imposes two principal classes of taxes: the turnover tax and the profits tax. The turnover tax in general is applied only once and replaces 53 kinds of taxes and duties which under the earlier system had found their way into the final prices of goods. A comparatively simple device for the payment of this tax is provided through the State Bank, which serves as the administration liason between the producer and the state. Cooperative enterprises will continue to pay income taxes but much more simplified in form. In the case of private enterprises the taxes have been greatly reduced in number. The keynote of the form is "rationalization both as regards the determination of rate . . . to be imposed and the actual collections of the taxes."—*William H. Stauffer.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 1316, 1359, 1482, 3117–3118, 3120, 6195–6196, 6198)

6019. MATTON, H. L'évolution du régime budgétaire belge. [The evolution of the Belgian budget.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22–4 (2) Nov. 1930: 319–362.—The character of the Belgian budget is gradually changing through the creation of special budgets for public works, postal services, and telegraphs, etc., which report only the net surplus or deficit of that particular branch of the government service rather than gross receipts and expenditures. This evolution is a violation of the budgetary principles of unity and universality and an infringement upon the authority of parliament.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

6020. RITSCHL, HANS. Reparationen und Auslandskredite. [Reparations and foreign credit.] *Sparkasse.* 50 (21) Nov. 1, 1930: 435–439.

6021. UNSIGNED. The foreign debt of Bolivia. *South Amer. J.* 108 (22) Nov. 29, 1930: 540.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 4160, 4239, 4656–4660, 5670, 6269–6273)

6022. CALDER, H. G. Water works financing and accounting. *Canad. Engin.* 59 (11) Sep. 1930: 307–308.

6023. LUDEWIG, HANS. Die Unternehmungsformen, ihre steuerliche Stellung und die Auswirkung des Steuerprivilege der öffentlichen Hand in der deutschen Elektrowirtschaft. [Forms of corporate enterprise, their tax position, and the operation of tax exemptions in publicly controlled electrical utilities.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung.* 3 (3) 1930: 324–342.—Private electrical enterprises are at a great disadvantage in Germany, not only because of the heavy tax burden they must bear but also because they are in competition with publicly controlled, tax-free companies that are not nearly as restricted in their charges as the private companies. Further, the tax exemption of public companies does not always work to the advantage of the community because the necessary capital must be obtained by the issuance of short term notes.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

6024. MICKLER, G. J. Growth of hydro service up to the end of 1929. *Bull. Hydro-Electric Power Comm. (Ontario).* 17 (12) Dec. 1930: 441–449.

6025. RITTER, HEINZ. Das Verhältnis der Elektrizitätswerke zur Öffentlichkeit in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [The relation of electric power plants to public ownership in the United States.] *Ann. der Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (3) 1930: 275–292.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

6026. SIEGEL, G. Über die Finanzpolitik der Elektrizitätsunternehmungen. [On the financing of electric utilities.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (3) 1930: 217–228.—The present tendency seems to be the association of electrical enterprises with large financing organizations, because capital in sufficient quantities without restrictive provisions cannot be secured.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 5379, 5467, 5532–5533, 5538, 5706, 5931, 6157, 6244)

6027. HOOVER, CALVIN. Some economic and social consequences of Russian communism. *Econ. J.* (159) Sep. 1930: 422–441.—The Soviet state has not only demonstrated its ability to operate the capital equipment inherited from Capitalism but is rapidly constructing new capital equipment. All industry increased its productivity in 1928–29 by about 16%, according to Soviet statistics. This estimate should be heavily discounted, but compares favorably with a rate of about 4% in the United States. Nevertheless the Soviet Union still remains far behind capitalistic countries in industrial efficiency. The average standard of living is much lower than before the war. This is true on account of the agricultural difficulties of recent years, and on account of the enforced social saving in connection with the five year plan.—*Calvin B. Hoover.*

6028. LEWALTER, ERNST. Wissenssoziologie und Marxismus. Eine Auseinandersetzung mit Karl Mannheim "Ideologie und Utopie" von marxistischer Position aus. [Sociology of knowledge and Marxism. A discussion of Karl Mannheim's "Ideology and Utopia" from a Marxian point of view.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissench. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (1) Aug. 1930: 63–121.—Mannheim attacks Marx's theory of historical materialism by using the Marxian method of analysis (linking ideology with membership in a social class) upon Marxism itself. But what Mannheim attacks is not Marx but the Marxism of the followers of Marx who have always misinterpreted Marx's "historical materialism." According to the correct in-

terpretation of Marx, his moving "productive force" is "the general will to live, in its special human form." This human "will to live" differs from the "general will to live" in that it is "purposeful." Thus Marx's moving force is material only as compared with Hegel's more abstract moving force. Compared with nature, it is immaterial, being human, therefore, partly spiritual. The human "will to live" is a primitive phenomenon which Marx considers it scholastic to try to explain. In his attack upon "Marxism," Mannheim reaches the same conclusions as he would be led to by a correct interpretation of the ideological elements of Marx's theory—though he is ignorant of the agreement.—*John D. Lewis.*

6029. SUMIYA, EIJI. Regarding the earliest use of the term "Socialism" in Japan. *Keizai Orai.* Sep. 1930: 94–97.—The earliest use of the term was in 1870 in Hiroyuki Kato's work *Shinkai Taii.* The Japanese word *"shakaishugi"* is found for the first time in *Obei Seito Enkakushi Soron* (History of the Development of Political Parties in Europe and America) written by Shiro Fujita in 1882. (Article in Japanese.)—*Koizumi.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 6363)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 5116, 5183, 5192, 5303, 5305, 5426, 5448, 5463, 6028)

6030. SIEGEL, OTTO. Adam Heinrich Müller und die romantische Staatswissenschaft. Zu seinem 150. Geburtstag und 100. Todestag. [Adam Heinrich Müller and the political theory of romanticism. Commemorative of his 150th birthday and 100th anniversary of death.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (2) Jan. 1930: 175–178.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 5730, 6065, 6361)

6031. HEYDE, JOHS. ERICH. Universalismus und Individualismus. Eine philosophische und staatstheoretische Klarstellung. [Universalism and individualism. A philosophical and political clarification.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (2) Jan. 1930: 141–149.—In a study based upon the opposition of universalism and individualism, Heyde is forced to identify the "particular" in relation to its parts, and notes four forms of particularity, namely, differentiation (*Unterschiedenheit*), diversity (*Verschiedenheit*), discrimination (*Geschiedenheit*), and distinction (*Ausgeschiedenheit*). He then applies these four to the problem: Is a state something particular when compared to its parts? The affirmative is true for differentiation, but as for the last, the state in a universalistic sense is not formed of the parts, but exists over and above them. The state is "super" individual, a "trans" personal single being. This must lead to the fact that universalism itself arose out of the confusion of particularity-differentiation and particularity-distinction. On the other hand, to the individualist the state does not signify anything more than particular as regards its parts; he stresses the first sense of particular. The answer to the problem lies in the middle ground. That universalism and individualism have lead not only to two schools of thought but also have exhibited homogeneous philosophical historical phenomena is to be explained as a direct confirmation of this obscure handling of their common idea, the particular.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6032. LOWRIE, S. GALE. Nationalism. *Internat. J. Ethics.* **41** (1) Oct. 1930: 35–49.—Nationalism is the most important issue in world politics today. The division of the world into some 70 distinct states impedes travel and restrains international trade. The nationalism which evidences itself in artificial economic barriers imposes an extra burden on the cost of production. However, the maintenance of national states may be justified for reasons which have at their root religious, political, or cultural needs. Individualism is applicable only within very narrow limits. So "long as men differ in their political aspirations and purposes, they will find separate political organization with different laws and policies best suited to their wants."—*John M. Pfiffner.*

6033. OAKESHOTT, MIDRAEL. The authority of the state. *Modern Churchman (Oxford).* **19** (6–7–8) Sep.–Oct.–Nov. 1929: 313–327.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 6131, 6342)

6034. FISCHER, HUGO. Zur neueren realistisch-metaphysischen Staatstheorie. [Newer realistic-metaphysical political theory.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (2) Jan. 1930: 196–199.—A study of Carl Schmitt's theories on constitutions, particularly the Weimar constitution.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entry 6258)

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 6088, 6211, 6576)

6035. JIMÉNEZ DE ASÚA, LUIS. La téoria juridica del delito. [The legal theory of delict.] *Rev. de Derecho Penal.* **2** (2) Sep. 30, 1930: 136–166.

6036. KIERSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Bilans prac komisji kodyfikacyjnej. [The results of the works undertaken by the codification commission in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* **10** (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 520–526.—The work of the codification commission will continue at least another 10 years before uniform legislation will be achieved in Poland. The tempo of this preparatory legislative work should be accelerated. After 11 years of independence there still exist four different legislations in Poland. The commission during its eleven years of existence has succeeded in elaborating drafts on bills of exchange, checks, patents, corporations, unfair competition, copyrights, private international law, the administration of justice, and penal procedure. The slowness of the commission is due to its composition of professors, high officials, lawyers, qualified persons, who are, however, very much occupied in their own professions. The predominating element in

the commission is professors who often fail to deal with subjects from a practical standpoint. A small group of specialists would be able to carry out the work in short time. Within the codification commission of today there exist two camps of opinion: one represents the jurisprudence of the Warsaw school based on the conceptions prevailing in the old kingdom of Poland with its Napoleonic legislation, the other represents the Austrian and German school. They oppose one another not only in basic juridical problems but also in matters of pure terminology.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6037. OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. Die beiden Wurzeln des Rechts. [The two roots of law.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (2) Jan. 1930: 178–196.—From the point of view of the sociologist, by a study based mainly on the family and herd relationships, the first root of law is shown to be developed out of association and equality, even though it be equality of servitude and its exploitation. The second root of law is the force exerted by power, developing out of inequality. The law is a carpet whose design presents the right of equality, whose warp is the right of inequality, and every legal institution is a combination of the two.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6038. PERTICONE, GIACOMO. Die italienische Rechtsphilosophie im letzten Vierteljahrhundert. [Italian legal philosophy in the last quarter century.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (3) Apr. 1930: 275–320.—After an introduction dealing with the historical development of legal philosophy in the 19th century, noting the metaphysicians and antimetaphysicians, the rise of juridical positivism and sociology, Perticone treats of modern positivists, particularly Fragapane and Vanni, and their theories, and the more historical-critical scholars (Maceli, Donati, Scialoja, Lumbroso). Fiorentino first criticized the positivistic school, which criticism finally resulted in the neo-Kantian scholiasts (Masci, Spaventa). Idealism appears in the theories of Petrone and Filomusi-Guelfi, and related, the limited legal philosophy in the economic philosophy of Croce. Italy has also seen a neo-Hegelian philosophy in the person of Barillari and the resultant actualism of Gentile. Pure logic as exemplified by Bartolomei, the realism of Romano lead to the teleological theories of Rava. Del Vecchio, most significant Italian philosopher in foreign eyes, utilizes positivism and idealism, logic and ethics in arriving at the view that the concept of personality is the only way of overcoming formalism.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6039. POUND, ROSCOE. The new feudalism. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* **16** (9) Sep. 1930: 553–558.—History does not repeat itself in any sense. We shall never return exactly to a feudal society, yet we seem to be developing a relationally organized society of economically interdependent units. This does not mean that we must give up everything which has been gained for individual initiative by the Reformation, the Puritan Revolution, the contests of courts with crown, and the democratic movement of the last century. But it does mean that the orthodox picture has become a cause of uncertainty in law and its administration and a cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the business world with a state of things in which no one can speak with assurance as to what is the law at a time when the law is actually or potentially regulating everything.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6040. RAUCHHAUPT, Fr. W. von. Die wissenschaftliche Pflege der Rechtsvergleichung. [The scientific cultivation of comparative law.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (2) Jan. 1930: 149–174.—Comparative law may concern itself with the comparison of legal concepts within one state or among different states. It is a method of legal science which may serve as an aim of itself or as an aid to legal thinking, as in legal philosophy and legal politics. The types of comparative law are: (1) codified substantive law (dogmatic comparative law) and its counterpoint, ethnological comparative law; (2) the sphere of legal genetics (development of systems of law) and as a counterpart legal historical comparison; (3) comparison of particular fields of law; and (4) the combination of the first three in the development of substantive law comparison with a consideration of systems of law and fields thereof. Among legal comparable systems are those (1) naturally related, (2) artificially related by reason of grant, either willing (colonial law) or forceful (law of conquered state), by reason of reception, either mechanical (adoption of a European code by oriental state) or legal philosophical (Roman Law in Germany, or a particular statute in a foreign country), and (3), accidentally related (Roman *praetor* and English chancellor). Interesting also are examinations of non-comparable legal systems such as (1) the Romanic and Germanic, (2) the Napoleonic codification and other codifications, and (3) recently, the adaptations of foreign law (e.g. North American in Germany). In the comparison of fields of law there must be considered abstract and specific nationalistic characteristics. The above considerations show the value of combining legal genetic and substantive comparative law.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6041. RIEZLER, ERWIN. Die Idee der Vereinfachung im Recht. [The principle of simplification in the law.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* **23** (4) Jul. 1930: 442–459.—Several tendencies in simplification of the law are to be noted. There has been some advocacy of simplification of legislative processes. The inordinate mass of legislation might be curtailed, especially in the U. S. (not advocated to such an extent in Germany). Legislation could be enacted more succinctly and clearly, as may be seen by comparing the Swiss code (plus the law of obligations) with the German civil code. Important is simplification in the law of civil procedure, for there the situation in Germany is exceedingly confused. The whole idea of simplification is based (1) upon the language, (2) upon the abstractions to be employed, but the danger of uncertainty must not be overlooked. Simplification is necessary in the law, but the higher aims of clarity and certainty must not be sacrificed in its execution.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 6034, 6181, 6201, 6214, 6240, 6248–6249, 6251, 6258, 6260, 6284, 6292)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

6042. FIFOOT, C. H. S. What is dominion status? *Fortnightly Rev.* **128** (765) Sep. 1930: 299–306.—The British Empire is considered as one indivisible whole in the framework of international law, despite the definition of dominion status by the Imperial Conference of 1926. The legislative power of the dominions is restricted by territorial limitation, the colonial laws validity act, 1865, and the overriding power of the English cabinet. At the conference of 1926, a committee was appointed to consider the restrictions on dominion legislation. According to the report of a committee appointed by the 1926 conference issued Feb. 3, 1930, the above restrictions are to be replaced by a mere exhortation to use due reflection before taking action. If the colonial laws validity act should be repealed, the question of the right of secession within the empire would need consideration.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

6043. FREEMANTLE, H. E. S. South Africa and the Commonwealth. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (778) Oct. 1930: 486–493.—The question of secession was first raised by Roos in 1917. It developed again after the imperial conference of 1926. When Smuts was interpreting the clause which stated that the succession to the crown could not be changed except with the consent of the dominions, he expressed the view that it meant that no dominion could secede. Recently the matter has arisen again. The issue is really not one of law but of sentiment, for the British Commonwealth depends only on psychological factors and there is no question but that if secession were desired in fact, no legal limitations could prevent it. To satisfy the Dutch in South Africa there must be assurance of national freedom and of the principle that empire policy is not to be sacrificed to British interests.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6044. SCHRANIL, RUDOLF. Das Sprachenrecht der Gemeinden. [The rights of communities in the matter of languages (in Czechoslovakia).] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* **4** (7) Jul. 1930: 681–691.—Recent decisions of the supreme administrative court favor the restriction of the use of German, Magyar, Polish, and Ruthenian as official languages of the minorities communities in question. The decisions stress the right of the central administration, based upon the language law of 1920 and the language ordinance of 1926, to require the use of the Czechoslovak language or at least the bilingual standard in official correspondence, and in the choice of names and titles for official buildings and offices by the foreign language communities. The Czechoslovak consitution does not establish a unitary national Czechoslovak state, and it definitely recognizes the minority groups as autonomous bodies. Hence the decisions of the administrative court constitute an infringement of the fundamental rights of the communities to converse and communicate in their native tongues.—*Johannes Mattern.*

FRANCE

6045. JÈZE, GASTON. Théorie générale des contrats de l'administration. [General theory of contracts made by the administration.] *Rev. du Droit Pub. et de la Sci. Pol.* **47** (3) Jul.–Aug.–Sep. 1930: 426–468.—Although in principle an agreement between the parties in France is sufficient to establish obligations and rights, in practice most contracts with the administration are written. The question is sometimes raised whether the juridical nature of the documents or acts forming the contract is changed when one of such acts is approved by parliament, as for example, when a list of expenditures which must be favorably voted upon is attached to a contractual agreement. The council of state has established the principle that the vote of parliament has no influence whatever upon the juridical nature of these acts. In case some clauses in a final contract are illegal in nature, either of the contracting parties has the right to plead illegality. This does not mean that illegal clauses have no effect whatever.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

POLAND

6046. PERETIATKOWICZ, A. Cezarysm demokratyczny a konstytucja polska. [Democratic Caesarism and the Polish constitution.] *Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjol.* **9** (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 367–376.—Democratic Caesarism which is now prevailing in Poland as a governmental system has many historical precedents. Since the war this system has developed in a number of states as a reaction against extreme parliamentary government. It is an intermediary system between monarchy and republic. Power is exercised by one person with the formal consent of the nation expressed in a plebiscite. This form of government reinforces the weakened authority of the public which generally results from a too far developed parliamentary government. It is not lasting, however, and its existence is closely connected with one person. For duration it needs continuous success in political and economic spheres. In Poland many reforms have been undertaken by Pilsudski, of which the most important is the projected reform of the constitution to limit the unrestricted power of parliament and its possibility of defeating any government by a simple majority. Power should be concentrated in the president. Polish individualism which gives rise to numerous political parties, the national minorities, and the lack of political maturity of the large masses are serious handicaps to a solid parliamentary government.—*O. Eisenberg.*

USSR

6047. DURDENEVSKIĬ, W. Der Vorrang des völkerrechtlichen Vertrages oder des inneren Gesetzes im Räterecht. [The question of the precedence of international treaty or internal legislation in the law of the USSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* **4** (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 793–799.—So far this question has remained undecided in the USSR. The so called German doctrine, as stated by Triepel and Strupp, in agreement with American constitutional and judicial practice, favors the supremacy of the internal law over the international treaty. The French theory, supported by Pillet and Noël, and by Kelsen, Verdross, etc. of the Austrian school, holds to the superiority of the international treaty over the law of the land. The French jurist Réglade has developed a third theory, that of the successive priority of either the international treaty or the internal law. The solution of the question under the USSR constitutional system promises to be essentially of the last kind.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6048. DURDENEVSKIĬ, W. Die völkerrechtlich bedingten Gesetze in der UdSSR. [The enforcibility of laws of the USSR enacted in consequence of international conventions.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* **4** (6) Jun. 1930: 582–596.—As in all federated state systems the enactment and enforcement of legislation of this kind meets with difficulty in the USSR because of the existence of a hierarchy of legislative bodies and the fact that many of the conventions entered into cover subjects over which the member states retain the right of legislation. The article enumerates the conventions adhered to by the USSR and describes the delays in and the precedure for the final enactment and enforcement of the legislation required to meet the obligations assumed under these conventions.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6049. KARADŽE-ISKROV, N. Das gegenseitige Verhältnis der Gesetze verschiedener Stufen in der UdSSR. [The hierarchical relation of the laws of the USSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* **4** (5) May 1930: 472–487.—In the USSR laws may emanate in the descending order from: (1) the Union Congress, (2) the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, (3) the Praesidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, (4) the Council of People's Commissars, (5) the Council for Labor and Defense. In each of the constituent republics they may emanate from: (1) the Congress of Soviets, (2) the Central Executive Committee, (3) the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee, (4) the Council of People's Commissars, (5) the Supreme Economic Council. The author discusses the relative validity or enforcibility of the laws, decrees, ordinances, and proclamations of the many legislative agencies with regard to the right of appeal from the lower to the higher, the right of repeal of the commands of the lower by the higher agencies, and the inevitable conflicts resulting from such a situation.—*Johannes Mattern.*

UNITED STATES

6050. ABBOTT, PEYTON B., Jr. Injunction to restrain enforcement of municipal ordinance. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 73–77.—Courts should liberalize the use of the injunction to test the validity and construction of town ordinances. The use of this method would spare the plaintiff whom the ordinance affects the necessity of choosing between a curtailment of operations to conform to the ordinance or the stigma of defending a criminal prosecution and risking an adverse result, with consequent fine or sentence.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6051. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. The federal supreme court and the superstructure of the constitution. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 16(9) Sep. 1930: 564–571, 594.—The written constitution is a great blue print; in the 300 volumes of officially reported judicial decisions will be found mirrored the real constitution.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6052. BALL, STUART S. Division into horizontal strata of the landspace above the surface. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 616–658.—Can the superjacent landspace be divided by horizontal planes into strata capable of several ownership? Reference to the merchandise mart of Marshall Field and Co. built over the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago Daily News building erected over land of the Chicago Union Station Co. demonstrates that this inquiry is not a purely academic one, but rather is anticipatory of problems which must some day be settled by the courts. In the cases that have a bearing on this question, no reason has been found why such conveyances cannot be made and no established policy appears to stand in the way. We are still entitled to believe that some day the stratification of landspace will be commonly accepted.—*E. A. Helms.*

6053. BRYSON, MOORE. Chain store tax. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 64–66.—In sustaining a tax of $50 on each chain store operated in the state, the North Carolina supreme court has recognized as a proper basis for classification the protection of the independent merchant class.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6054. FREIDEN, JOHN B. Liability of a municipal corporation for acts of its agents in the performance of governmental and private functions. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(4) Nov. 1930: 491–494.—An Alabama decision holding a municipality liable for the act of its agent (guard), who caused the death of a convict at work on street materials, on the ground that street maintenance is a private function is criticized because it disregards the governmental purpose (punishment) of the labor.—*H. S. Foster.*

6055. GRAY, R. M., Jr. Workmen's compensation—recovery for injuries resulting from horseplay. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 105–108.—A very satisfactory rule laid down by the Oklahoma court denies compensation to the workman who is injured while indulging in horseplay, but grants it to the workman who is injured by the sportive acts of fellow-workmen to which he is not a party. The North Carolina court, in awarding damages according to this rule, stated that to hold otherwise would be to revive the old "fellow-servant" rule "in a brand-new suit of legal clothes."—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6056. HARTOGENSIS, B. H. Denial of equal rights to religious minorities and non-believers in the United States. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 659–681.—Equality of all men before the law is far from being attained in the U. S. The Revolutionary War succeeded merely in giving all Christian sects equal rights before the law. Rights have consistently been denied other religious minorities. Typical of this inequality was the disallowing and discrediting of testimony of unbelievers in the recent Gastonia trials in North Carolina. Religious beliefs of the dominant Christians in the U. S. are allowed effectually to control every day affairs through laws that are actually in force or if not enforced, still dangerous to civil rights of citizens because enforceable at will. Among these are laws or constitutional provisions which (1) make Christianity part of the law, (2) make the oaths of believers alone believable, (3) found official oaths on Christian belief, (4) compel church marriages, (5) require the observance of the Sabbath, (6) punish blasphemy, and (7) require Bible reading in the schools. The people in every state must be fully enlightened as to these religious proscriptions, by the fullest public discussion, so that a body of interpretative law may be produced. Then constitutional amendments will follow apace until non-conformists, disbelievers, and religious minorities generally will have succeeded in procuring recognition of their rightful demands for equal rights before the law.—*E. A. Helms.*

6057. HEYTING, W. J. Automobile and compulsory liability insurance. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 16(6) Jun. 1930: 362–366.—At least 40 states make insurance for the satisfaction of damage done by common carriers compulsory in one form or another. The constitutionality of imposing such a duty on taxicab operators was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Packard v. Banton* (264 U. S. 140). Fourteen states have imposed similar duties on owners and drivers of private cars. New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, North Dakota, California, and Iowa passed their acts on the subject in 1929. Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia, and New Hampshire statutes do no more than to enforce payments for damages already done, by bringing pressure to bear on the person liable. The statutes of North Dakota, Minnesota, Maine, California, New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Massachusetts give more adequate protection to the injured person; they are not intended to be merely remedial, but are preventive.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6058. J., F. Power of a state to prefer local creditors of an insolvent as to property within the state. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77(8) Jun. 1929: 1001–1010.

6059. LANGSTON, ALLEN. Workmen's compensation—measure of compensation for loss of member. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 103–105.—The North Carolina supreme court, in construing an ambiguous statute which merely sets up one scale of compensation for total disability in one section and another scale for specific injuries in another section, has adopted the rule that the provisions of these sections are not mutually exclusive, and that recovery may be had consecutively under each of them.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6060. MALONE, WEX S. Power of administrative officer to revoke driver's permit—personal fitness as test. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 63–64.—An ordinance authorizing the chief of police to revoke the permit of any driver who "in his opinion" becomes unfit to drive was held void by a Virginia court, since it delegated a power of arbitrary discrimination to the officer. Although the tendency of the courts is to become more liberal in the construction of this type of ordinance, the case was rightly decided because "the individual has something in the nature of a vested right to drive his private car."—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6061. PARKER, H. B. Injunction to prevent garnishment of wages—effect of usury. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 71–73.—The characteristic failure of the courts to investigate the actualities of economic duress and of the effects of garnishment proceedings in connection with the small loan business is exemplified by *Lawrence v. Patterson*, 153 S. E. 29 (Ga. 1930).—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6062. PASKUS, RICHARD MARTIN. The "illegal" creation of shares in return for notes. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 706–719.—Many state constitutions contain the following clause: "No corporation

shall issue stock or bonds except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void." When a corporation, in return for a note, attempts to create as to an individual, some or all of the interests constituting that amorphous status, share-holdership, the interpretation of such a provision presents a different problem. A survey of the cases shows that unless the provision is made both more detailed and flexible by further legislation it is quite unworkable. All corporations should not be treated alike. Moreover, legislatures in framing provisions limiting the creation of shares should be careful to specify the legal consequences of attempts to violate such provisions and not leave courts to struggle with a large and complex problem on the facts of a single case.—*E. A. Helms.*

6063. SAYRE, FRANCIS BOWES. Labor and the courts. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 682–705.—It is a serious question whether the importance of the injunction in the field of labor law is not being unduly magnified to the neglect of other sources of legal injustice. Because of its vague and elastic limits the crime of conspiracy has often been seized upon by reactionary courts. The common law doctrine of restraint of trade is even more ill-defined, and the doctrine of inducing a breach of contract is being utilized today perhaps more extensively than any other as a weapon of attack upon labor groups. If social injustice is to be avoided the legality of certain forms of collective bargaining must be assured. The law of boycotts, now in a chaotic condition, and the problem of picketing, call for legislative action and classification. Finally, if the blacklist, the weapon of employers, is held legal, the "unfair list," the analogous weapon of employees, should similarly be made legal. Intensive study is necessary of the substantive law, as well as abuses in procedure, by legal groups in every state, and as a result, carefully drafted bills framed to meet needs. Legislation should be sought in congress as well.—*E. A. Helms.*

6064. SMITH, T. C., Jr. Measure of recovery on dissolution of injunction restraining foreclosure sale. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 68–71.—In North Carolina, an undertaking is required as a condition precedent to obtaining an injunction "to the effect that the plaintiff will pay to the party enjoined such damages . . . as he sustains by reason of the injunction, if the court finally decides that the plaintiff was not entitled to it." This procedure raises difficult problems where a foreclosure sale is restrained, since it is necessary to assess damages before there can be a sale. It must be shown that the debt, interest, and costs will not be realized on a sale and that the value of the security has been impaired. Since an actual sale is the most reliable way to establish this, a separate action on the bond after the sale has taken place should be provided. —*J. A. C. Grant.*

6065. STEBBINS, ALBERT K. Limitations of the powers of congressional investigating committees. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 16(7) Jul. 1930: 425–430.—Although most questions incident to the reciprocal rights of the citizen and the government have been answered in one way or another, a few still require determination. One relates to the rights of a citizen called before a congressional or legislative committee. An examination of the four principal cases on this subject that have reached the U. S. Supreme Court would seem to indicate that an extra-constitutional procedure is being created which may have a wide effect on our general relationship to the government.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6066. UNSIGNED. Exterritorial recognition of injunctions against suit. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 719–727.—It is well settled that a court of equity may issue an injunction forbidding a plaintiff to sue in a foreign state and punish disobedience through contempt proceedings. But in the absence of a specific constitutional or statutory designation and of any direct ruling by the supreme court on the point automatic exterritorial recognition under the "full faith and credit" clause has not been accorded injunctions against suit, as a matter of course. Hence, the question resolves itself to one of a discretionary nature. Should a state close its courts to a plaintiff who has been forbidden to sue by the judicial edict of another state? A majority of the rulings on the point have allowed the disobedient plaintiff to sue. But a critical analysis of the holdings shows the numerical answer to be an illusory one. And the American Bar Association has introduced into congress a bill which would definitely extend the "full faith and credit" clause to all equitable decrees. In the meantime, the wisest policy seems to lie in voluntary recognition of the decree as controlling.—*E. A. Helms.*

6067. UNSIGNED. Governmental responsibility for injuries due to defective highways. *Yale Law J.* 39 (4) Feb. 1930: 550–559.—While the accepted principle of American law is that, except by consent of the legislature, a state or local government acting for the state is not responsible at the suit of an individual for the torts of its officers or agents committed in performance of their duties, inroads are being made upon this rule in the field of governmental liability for injuries due to defective highways. The majority rule is that cities are responsible for negligence in the care of their streets; towns, counties, and other quasi-municipal corporations, however, are similarly liable in only 17 states and even in these instances the liability is less comprehensive. Modern state highway maintenance programs have broadened the possible state responsibility, but this has materialized in the form of the requisite statutes in only a few instances.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

6068. UNSIGNED. Judicial interpretation of section 7 of the Clayton Act. *Yale Law J.* 39(7) May 1930: 1042–1050.—This section because of its inherently limited scope and cautious judicial application, has contributed little to pre-existing legislation. The scope of remedial power has been made by the supreme court to turn on whether acquisitions of property following illegal intercorporate stockholding were consumated before or after the institution of remedial action. The section is further weakened by the action of the court in the recent International Shoe case in applying the "public interest" test to the word "substantial," in lieu of the exact and scientific quantitative test worked out by the Federal Trade Commission. The court's action may be explained as being somewhere between judicial usurpation of legislative function and emasculation of a beneficial law, on the one hand, and a progressive and courageous stand for principles in keeping with our modern industrial age, on the other.—*Ben. W. Lewis.*

6069. UNSIGNED. Jurisdiction to tax intangibles. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(7) Jun. 1930: 799–803.

6070. UNSIGNED. Proof of damage under the anti-trust acts. *Yale Law J.* 39(7) May 1930: 1035–1042.—The author criticizes the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the first district in the recent Parchment Paper case, in which a jury judgment for treble damages was set aside on the ground that a verdict should have been directed for the defendants because (1) the claimed loss of profits was speculative and conjectural, and (2) the factory depreciation was not shown to have been caused by the defendants' monopoly. Courts must take care lest a conspiracy in restraint of trade be always followed by a series of fictitious damage suits, yet an award of damages should be made if an injury has in fact occurred. The present case tends toward a further emasculation of the anti-trust acts.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6036, 6049, 6065, 6162, 6184–6186, 6193, 6227, 6244, 6256)

GERMANY

6071. MAXWELL, BERTRAM W. The German cabinet in theory and in practice. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* **11** (2) Sep. 1930: 148–155.—The framers of the Weimar constitution attempted to find a golden mean between the weak French president and the powerful chief executive of the U. S., but could not agree as to what constitutes a "true" parliamentary government. Unfortunately the Weimar constitution nowhere indicates when the *Reichstag* may override the president, leaving the entire question open for violent dispute. The history of the formation of cabinets during a decade offers no solution. The *Reichstag's* claim to the formation of a cabinet out of its majority depends on whether or not the parliamentary majority is willing and able to represent the entire people in such a way as not to force the elements represented by the minority to violent action. The president decides what combination is to serve as a composing element of the cabinet. The President may retain the cabinet after a vote of non-confidence until such time as it is certain that the formation of a new cabinet has become a practical possibility.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

GREAT BRITAIN

6072. LASKI, H. J. The Labour party and the House of Lords. *Labour Mag.* **9** (4) Aug. 1930: 151–152.—The obstructionist attitude of the House of Lords toward the coal bill is but a symptom or prophecy of the battle between Labor and the Lords which must come sooner or later. The Lords can be counted upon to resist any measure that affects a vested interest or property right. The level of the debates in the Lords is often high, but not one-twentieth of the members gives any attention to affairs of state. The Labor party has wisely stood for a single-chamber government. No state in the modern world has a satisfactory second chamber and whatever position the U. S. Senate has won has been at the loss of the lower house. The Labor government, if it designs to attempt effective socialist measures, must reform the House of Commons and abolish the Lords. There is danger that a Conservative party government will spike Labor's guns by attempting "reform" of the Lords along Tory lines.—*W. B. Catlin.*

ITALY

6073. AILLAUD, ULRICO. The act on the national council of corporations in Italy. *Internat. Labor Rev.* **22** (1) Jul. 1930: 1–22.—This act, adopted Mar. 20, 1930, has considerably modified the original conception of the corporative system. The associations have assumed the character of public institutions, thus acquiring the right to establish relations with one another without the intervention of any intermediary but the state. With the increasing incorporation in the state of all aspects of the national life, the means of coordinating the activities and resources of the trade associations have come to be sought at the very center of the economic and social life of the country. The instrument of this coordination will be the new national council of corporations.—*Esther S. Corey.*

6074. MUSSOLINI, BENITO. Il consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni. [The national council of corporations.] *Riv. Bancaria.* **11** (5) May 1930: 305–311.—A lecture delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the national council of corporations, Apr. 22, 1930. Topics discussed include the composition and objects of the council, the necessity of syndicalism as a mouthpiece of the corporative system, the means of correcting the economic hardships which are felt in Italy as well as abroad, the elimination of all vestiges of war economy, the end of restrictions on rents, the resumption of freedom of exchange, and the elimination of tariff barriers. —*Roberto Bachi.*

6075. SCHANZER, CARLO. Italy's solution of the labor problem. *Current Hist.* **33** (1) Oct. 1930: 37–41. —Italy's laws to secure a juridical solution of labor disputes have been supplemented by provisions for corporations or joint bodies representing capital and labor in each industry, designed to foster technical-economic cooperation between employer and employee and to offer labor a share in the management of industry. Since few of these local bodies have as yet been created, their functions have been temporarily assumed by the national council of corporations, created by the law of March, 1930. This body is divided into seven sections, corresponding to the major fields of production, each section being constituted of an equal number of representatives of the employer and employee syndicates and some representatives of the government. The council as a whole also has important consultative functions in the government and a limited ordinance power in industry. Schanzer is a member of the Italian senate.—*A. J. Zurcher.*

POLAND

6076. PIETKIEWICZ, ZENON. Samorząd gospodarczy w Polsce. [The autonomous economic bodies in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* **10** (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 535–553.—Only the Russian part of Poland lacked any autonomous economic organization. The Austrian and German sections possessed well developed chambers of commerce and industry, chambers of handicrafts, and similar organizations. Chambers of agriculture existed only in the former Prussian department. These bodies are now organized in Poland by uniform laws. A chamber of labor is also provided. With the development of these different bodies it will be necessary for them to meet in conferences for discussion of common economic affairs. This may give rise to a permanent union of the chambers which may be considered as a transitory form of the general economic chamber provided for in Art. 68 of the constitution. There is no doubt that its establishment will take place in the near future.—*O. Eisenberg.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5432, 6053, 6055, 6059, 6064, 6173, 6203, 6209–6210, 6251, 6258, 6269, 6272–6273, 6277)

UNITED STATES

6077. HATTON, A. R. The future of the American state. *Bull. Univ. Georgia. Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* **30** (2) Nov. 1929: 85–93.

6078. PARK, ORVILLE A. The state government of Georgia. *Bull. Univ. Georgia Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* **30** (2) Nov. 1929: 152–173.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4542, 4590, 4638, 6271)

UNITED STATES

6079. COLE, TAYLOR. The police jury of Louisiana. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* **11** (1) Jun. 1930: 55–67.—The police jury of Louisiana performs the usual

functions of county boards and commissions in other states. It is of American origin, and was first used in 1806. Each of the 64 parishes, except that of New Orleans, has a police jury. Its members are elected from wards for four-year terms. The jury chooses one of its members as president, for a one-year term. The appointing power of the jury is large. It constructs and maintains local highways and levies taxes to support local educational institutions. Proposed reforms would include a decrease in jury membership, extension of civil service to many offices now filled by the jury, improvement in the methods of local fiscal administration, relief from the excessive bonded indebtedness of local governmental jurisdictions, modification of purchasing methods, improvement in the procedure of the juries, increase in social welfare supervision, and reorganization of special districts, and relief from the confused local governmental organizations.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

6080. GREENLUND, W. A. County reform and metropolitan government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* **19**(10) Oct. 1930: 694–696.—An account of the movement for the reform of county government in Ohio. Metropolitan government for Cleveland is now linked with proposals for remedial county government throughout the state by a grant of home rule to counties.—*Harvey Walker.*

6081. MANNING, J. W. Governance in Tennessee counties. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* **11**(2) Sep. 1930: 173–181.—The elected county court in Tennessee is the governing body of the county, performing both administrative and judicial functions. A survey was made of the justices of the peace who compose its membership through a questionnaire sent each county judge asking for the number of justices in his county, together with the name, age, church membership, years of service on the court, previous public office held, private business, and education. Reports were received on 716 justices in 30 counties. The size of the courts varied from 52 to 10, with an average of 24 magistrates per county. The average age of the justices was found to be 52 years, with a range of 24 to 93 years. The average years of service on the court is 8.62 with terms ranging from 6 months to 40 years. A majority of justices are members of the Baptist and Methodist churches, and 64% of those reported are farmers. The county court is a body of conservative, rural, Protestant dwellers of average ability and training. It is the county political machine, the members of which control both county and state affairs. Reforms in county highway financing and in county consolidation seem to be at a standstill.—*J. W. Manning.*

6082. WAGER, PAUL W. Problems of county government. *Bull. Univ. Georgia. Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* **30**(2) Nov. 1929: 94–133.

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 5918, 6180, 6183, 6187, 6191, 6196, 6198, 6212, 6228, 6232–6233, 6252–6253, 6309, 6316–6317, 6326, 6346, 6386, 6390)

GENERAL

6083. HUXLEY, JULIAN. East Africa: politics and native questions. *Contemp. Rev.* **138**(778) Oct. 1930: 459–468.—Development of a stable and prosperous native social system is the first duty of a colonial power; the needs of white immigrants or of European capital should not be allowed to disturb this native social life. There should be encouragement of native agricultural production. Native taxes should be devoted largely to native advancement and education, liberal as well as technical. Native interests should never be left at the mercy of a white electorate, so responsible government should not be the aim, though native bodies should get such responsibility as they can handle. Where white settlers get some of the land, definite areas should be set aside for the natives; perhaps segregation in two colonies would be the easier solution. Land tenure should follow native custom; it should not permit white speculators or unrestricted landlordism. If there is to be a cash tax requirement, there should be means provided for natives to earn the money on their own farms.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6084. HUXLEY, JULIAN S. Land, population, and General Smuts. *Nineteenth Cent.* **108**(642) Aug. 1930: 226–235.—Smuts, in his solution of the African problem, lays down two principles: (1) that any enduring or desirable African civilization can only be based on rather intensive permanent white settlement wherever possible; and (2) that there should be territorial segregation of white and black. He fails to take into account the radical climatic differences characteristic of the country and grossly underrates the efficiency of native production. His white and black policy would separate a large proportion of the married native men from their wives and homes for periods ranging from three to six months in the year. It would clearly be impossible to erect a stable African civilization upon such a shifting basis. The prime aim of the white settlement should be the social and economic development of the native population.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6085. LEBRUN, ALBERT. Le voyage de M. Pasquier à Java. [Governor General Pasquier's visit to Java.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 279–281.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6086. ZAŁĘCKI, G. Doktryny kolonjalne wielkich i małych państw powojennych. [The colonial doctrines of the small and great powers after the war.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* **5**(1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 504–522.—British policy is defined as national imperialism, that of the U. S. as a capitalistic expansion towards Eastern Asia and Australia. The U. S. refrains from territorial conquests and from propagating civilization. The French endeavor to assimilate. The colonial systems of Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Japan and South-Africa are briefly outlined.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6087. ZAŁĘCKI, GUSTAW. Korzyści posiadania własnych kolonji politycznych. [The advantages resulting from the possession of colonies.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* **5**(1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 523–535.—The author emphasizes the importance of colonies to the colonial power from the political, economic, and population standpoints. At some future date it may be possible to place colonies as sovereign countries under the protection of the League of Nations, but not until the great powers have dominated the economic life of the colonies by means of trusts and cartels to such a degree that abandonment of political sovereignty will present no risk whatever.—*O. Eisenberg.*

FRANCE

6088. LE GLAY, MAURICE. L'organisation de la justice dans les tribus de coutumes Berbères au Maroc. [The organization of justice among the Berber tribes of Morocco.] *Afrique Française.* **40**(9) Sep. 1930: 500–502.—Young Moroccans are showing themselves much opposed to the recently issued *dahir* under which the sultan guaranteed to the Berber tribesmen their peculiar legal institutions. Such opposition is short sighted as the policy was the only one through which conciliation could be gained. It is the one which France has pursued in Morocco itself and, far from weakening the sultan, as alleged, it will greatly strengthen his position. —*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6089. P., E. L'emprunt de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The New Caledonian loan.] *Océanie Française.* **26**(116) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 102–106.—A bill authorizing New Caledonia to contract a loan of 95,000,000 francs

for the purpose of modernizing the port of Nouméa and constructing new roads essential to its development was laid before the French chamber of deputies early last summer and was on the point of being passed with little opposition when that body was unexpectedly dissolved in July. Because of the ruinous condition of the docks and the poor state of the roads following the recent hurricane, a presidential decree of Sep. 22 authorized the colony to borrow 5,000,000 francs from the Bank of Indo-China to rush repairs until the bill can again be acted upon.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6090. UNSIGNED. Annam. Agitation dans les provinces du nord. [Revolutionary agitation in the northern provinces of Annam.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 285–286.—Dangerous manifestations of insubordination are continuing to appear in the provinces of Vinh and Hatinh which were the scene of considerable disturbance and bloodshed last March. Officials are on the alert and revolutionary outbursts will be nipped in the bud.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6091. UNSIGNED. Cochinchine. Agitation révolutionnaire. [Revolutionary agitation in Cochin China.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 285.—Much unrest, occasioned by bad economic conditions and communist agitation, is evident in Cochin China.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6092. UNSIGNED. Le contact avec l'indigène. [Contact with the natives in Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 283.—The best way to rule any native people is to gain their confidence through close association. With the growth of bureaucracy, intimate contact between rulers and ruled in Indo-China has threatened to disappear. A circular letter of the governor-general, dated last July, warns against that danger.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6093. UNSIGNED. Les interpellations sur l'Indochine à la chambre. [The interpellations on Indo-China in the French chamber of deputies.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 272–277.—The recent uprisings in this jewel of empire occasioned interpellations of the minister of colonies on four days last June, chiefly by Socialist deputies. The questioning exposed the dense ignorance of members with respect to geographic and social conditions there rather than throwing light on alleged administrative abuses.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6094. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Le rapport du haut commissaire à la commission des mandats. [Report of the French high commissioner of the mandated territories in the Levant to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 328–329.—Henri Ponsot laid the customary annual report before the commission in September. It shows notable progress and stands in sharp contrast to the British report on Palestine which reveals a melancholy state of affairs there.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6095. UNSIGNED. Le Liban et l'unité syrienne. [Lebanon and Syrian unity.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 330–331.—Minister Daladier has proposed a federation between Lebanon and Syria in the interests of administrative economy and economic cooperation. Abdallah Sfer Pasha, a prominent inhabitant of the former, opposes such action on geographic, social, economic, and historical grounds.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6096. UNSIGNED. Le nouveau gouverneur des établissements français de l'Océanie. [The new governor of French Oceania.] *Océanie Française.* **26**(116) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 116.—Jore, recently appointed governor of French Oceania, has given immediate attention to the development of the health service and to the matter of improving inter-island communication.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6097. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Les ventes de boissons alcooliques. [The sale of alcoholic drinks in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française.* **26**(116 Sep.–Oct. 1930: 114.—The consumption of alcoholic beverages had so decimated the native population of New Caledonia by 1913 that a decree of that year sought to prohibit their sale to the indigenes. It was strengthened by others of 1917 and 1928 and finally, in 1930, a consolidated measure was issued. It is now virtually impossible for the Polynesians to secure any alcoholic beverage, while its free use by the French residents of the colony has not been interfered with.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6098. UNSIGNED. Une nouvelle île française. [A new French island.] *Océanie Française.* **26**(116) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 123.—Spraltey Island (also known as Tempête), between British Borneo and Indo-China, has just been taken possession of in the name of France. It is 600 meters long and half as wide and the chief product is cocoanuts.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6099. UNSIGNED. Les partis révolutionnaires annamites. [Annamite revolutionary parties.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 281.—There are five distinct organizations, differing from one another in degree of radicalism and in extent of foreign influence.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6100. UNSIGNED. La politique indochinoise du gouvernement. [The Indo-Chinese policy of the French government.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 306–307.—Piétri, the minister of colonies, set forth the colonial policy of the Tardieu government in a notable address delivered at the Marseilles Mediterranean and Colonial Fair on Sep. 21. With respect to Indo-China, he frankly recognized the existence of abuses largely responsible for the unrest of the past several years and announced his intention of summoning a conference at Paris to consider reform measures which would meet native aspirations while maintaining the existence of the several states within the structure of a French federation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6101. UNSIGNED. La situation dans les provinces du Nord d'Annam. [The situation in the northern provinces of Annam.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 327.—Revolutionary agitation, carried on in the provinces of Vinh and Hatinh in recent months, has been checked for the moment, but is still obviously seething beneath the surface. Communistic literature is seized wherever found and agitators are jailed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6102. UNSIGNED. Tonkin. La chambre des représentants du peuple. [The chamber of representatives in Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 328.—One-fourth of the members of this body are now appointed from among the élite in the protectorate, its life has been extended from three to four years, and officers are to be chosen annually. The first meeting under the new system opened on Sep. 25.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6103. UNSIGNED. Tracts révolutionnaires annamites. [Annamite revolutionary tracts.] *Asie Française.* **30**(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 281–282.—The circulation of communist literature in French Indo-China is nothing new, but within the last year a veritable flood of it has appeared. Tracts are distributed in army camps and native markets at night and may be purchased at exceedingly low prices from peddlers. They are highly inflamatory in nature, gain enormous circulation, and are doing irreparable harm to France's position.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

6104. BARTON, SIR WILLIAM. Paramountcy. The problem in India. *Fortnightly Rev.* **128**(763) Jul. 1930: 9–18.

6105. BENSON, W. The African labourer in 1929. *Nineteenth Cent.* **108**(641) Jul. 1930: 62–73.—The re-

port of the Hilton Young Commission emphasizes the pivotal rôle to be played by labor in the development of East Africa. The colonial development act, with its provisions for the extension of grants or loans for the prosecution of development schemes, may be reasonably expected to foster the progress of under-developed areas and promote home employment for the native. In South Africa the situation has already gotten out of control. So great has been the influx of natives into the towns that the two basic industries, agriculture and mining, are faced with a grave labor shortage. Northern Rhodesia is still in a position to profit by and avoid the mistakes made by South Africa. Recent Rhodesian legislation may be interpreted as indirect pressure on the natives to seek private employment. In the Sudan the plantations syndicate is still pursuing its prosperous career to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned. The shaping of a sound African policy, however, yet remains unaccomplished. A series of *ad hoc* inquiries and temporary commissions has taken Britain but a short way to the true solution.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6106. BUXTON, CHARLES RODEN. The government's East African policy. *Labour Mag.* 9 (3) Jul. 1930: 99–101.—Two significant state documents issued on June 19, 1930 indicate the policy of the Labor government on colonial matters. The first is a general statement of principles voicing the idea of trusteeship. A high commissioner is to be appointed for East Africa to serve in the double capacity of adviser to the secretary of state and administrator of certain services such as railways, customs, and defence. The ideal held out is that the natives may ultimately be capable of democratic government.—*W. B. Catlin.*

6107. CRADDOCK, REGINALD. The Indian scene. II. The report and after. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (642) Aug. 1930: 160–168.—The report of the Simon Commission is characterized by singular skill and fairness. The commission's counsel that the new central government shall be strong; that the army in India must be kept entirely away from politics; that substantial reserve powers shall continue to reside in the governor-general and the governors of provinces; and that the security services must be retained on an All-India basis—are bound to meet the concerted opposition of those forces which wish to bring British rule to a complete end. Meanwhile, defeatism, under the guidance of a venomous press, is spreading among millions of Indians otherwise prepared to be loyal.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6108. D., E. La rapport Simon. [The Simon report.] *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 268–272.—This document will stand out as one of the most important in the history of British imperialism. It is the Durham report of the 20th century.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6109. MAXWELL, SIR JAMES. Some aspects of native policy in Northern Rhodesia. *J. African Soc. (London).* 29 (117) Oct. 1930: 471–477.—The administrator of Northern Rhodesia believes detribalization of the natives by getting them to work in the mines and other places leads to the improvement of public health. The women are not slaves. The people of England need to know more facts and to realize that the African social system is different from their own and cannot be judged by their standards. The problem of the "poor whites" is touched on.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6110. MESTON, LORD. India and the Simon report. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (776) Aug. 1930: 137–146.—The logical key to inevitable Indian self-government lies in the establishment of a federal system for India as a whole. Accordingly, the commission's proposals for the ultimate federation of India run on two lines: the central government must be left as elastic as possible to admit of its easy conversion into the federal organ when the time is ripe; the provincial governments must be so framed as to qualify them expeditiously to become self-contained units of the federation. Much controversy is expected over the reservation by which the army is to be removed from the purview of the assembly. Sir Walter Layton's recommendations for the reorganization of the tax system should go far to eliminate much of the financial trouble which has so seriously hampered the reforms of 1919.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6111. MOLSON, A. H. E. Non-official Europeans and the Indian constitution. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (4) Oct. 1930: 466–474.—The non-official European community in India, mostly Englishmen and Scots, comprises the managers of most of the large industrial and commercial enterprises of the country. Its views are represented, with tolerable harmony, by the European Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and have been expressed to the Simon Commission. The Europeans' particular concern is that their business should be protected from discriminatory legislation by Indian legislatures.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6112. NAIR, SIR SANKARAN. The Simon Commission's report. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (778) Oct. 1930: 429–438.—An Indian criticism of the report as being the product of an English commission boycotted by the Indians and thus deprived of access to necessary information and opinions. The report does not provide an adequate solution of the Hindu-Moslem rivalry; does not sever the control of the bureaucracy under dyarchy; and in fact makes no advance towards parliamentary government.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6113. NAXXAR. The situation in Malta. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (4) Oct. 1930: 475–483.—Malta as a crown colony, from 1814 to 1921, had a language problem as among Italian, English, and Maltese, but very little political history. In the latter year, however, a constitution was given, parties sprang up, and conflict has developed, over incidents minor in themselves, between the pro-Italian and clerical nationalists and the Maltese and English constitutionalists. The present impasse is due to unwise actions and personal antipathies on both sides; the Vatican acted on ill-digested evidence.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6114. NAVA, SANTI. Irritazione britannica e realtà palestinese. [British irritation and Palestine reality.] *Vita Italiana.* 18 (210) Sep. 1930: 281–286.—The British administration in ten years in Palestine has done nothing to bring the Jews and Arabs closer together. The economic boycott continues to operate between them.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6115. PRINCE, A. E. Britain and Palestine. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (4) Autumn 1930: 679–697.—The mandate commission report for 1930 criticized British management of Palestine. The interests of Arabs as well as those of Jews must be fostered. Jewish immigration must be restricted to prevent economic hardships. In general law and order has been well maintained. The development of self-governing institutions, delayed because of complications relating to the establishment of a Jewish national home, should be begun immediately. British achievements in Palestine are numerous. Disease has been combatted; agricultural aid has been given, especially to the Arabs; educational grants-in-aid have been given to both government and Hebrew schools; much has been done in the construction of public works.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

6116. REED, STANLEY. The Indian scene. I. The Simon report. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (642) Aug. 1930: 151–159.—Two broad principles guided the recommendations of the Simon Commission: (1) that the new constitution should contain within itself the germ of its own growth; and (2) that any constitutional changes recommended for British India should envision a day when both the Indian states and British India should be united as one nation. The commission proposes the abolition of dyarchy; the division of the administration into two parts, one responsible to the

legislature and the other directly to the governor; and the establishment of unitary autonomous governments, under chief ministers, responsible to elected legislatures in everything which is not the function of the federal government, with special powers reserved to the governors to ensure that the king's government shall be carried on in all circumstances. A very important provision in the report would give the provincial councils the power to vary their own constitution, thus rendering the new constitution self-developing.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6117. SHARP, H. Education and reforms in India. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 48–55.—The Government of India Act of 1919 launched India toward democratic and responsible government. It is to mass education that she must look for the satisfaction of her needs. An auxiliary committee appointed by the Simon Commission reports that there has been a vast movement toward mass education, but that it has been rendered ineffective and wasteful through grave defects in direction, control, and administration. Prior to 1919, the government of India, through the disbursal of grants ear-marked for particular objects, was able to direct the educational policy of local governments. Since then, the government has been divested of its power of direction and the administration of education has been handed over in each province to an Indian minister responsible to the local legislature. The results have been far from satisfactory.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6118. STEINITZ, MARTHA. Die Lehre Indiens. [The Indian lesson.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (9) Sep. 1930: 268–272.—The campaign of passive resistance is a struggle for the substance of independence as well as for independence itself. The Indians have found an active method of getting their desires without the shedding of blood. Militarism, is not essential in order to gain independence.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6119. SASTRI, V. S. SRINIVASA. The Indian states problem. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (4) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 531–544.—The author, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, argues that the paramountcy of the crown does not arise solely from treaties, but extends as far as is necessary for the welfare of the princes and their subjects. It does not reside in the crown separate from the crown in British India, and therefore the channel of communication should not be separated as the Butler Committee recommends from the governor general acting through his cabinet. A federal system such as the Simon Commission reports would be too weak. The proposed council of greater India is a good scheme and should be put into immediate operation. There should also be a supreme court to adjudicate upon treaties, etc., between the Indian states and British India. Financial arrangements should be investigated.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6120. UNSIGNED. The Simon report. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (4) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 545–560.—Federalism is proposed to satisfy provincial demands for autonomy; but there is danger in leaving residuary powers to the provinces in view of the economic and religious cleavages. It is proposed to abolish dyarchy in the provinces; but the governor may suspend the constitution on instructions from the governor general. The powers of the governor general to be exercised without the consent of his council are increased. If a governor rejects his cabinet's advice, it will then resign and the local legislature will be placed in opposition to the governor general, through the governor. There can be no responsible government in the provinces while this sort of control is exercised. Among matters for future consideration is the feeling that the army is not being Indianized rapidly enough.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

THE NETHERLANDS

6121. BRUGMANS, I. J. Kosteloos onderwijs en opvoedings-belasting. [Free education and school taxes.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14 (5) Oct. 1930: 289–302.—The abolition of school fees in the Dutch East Indies and the substitution of a school tax would involve an increase of pupils in the more expensive schools, extension of the time spent by pupils in school, a decrease of pupils in the unsubsidized schools, and a shifting of the tax burden. For these reasons the elimination of fees is possible only in the *desa* schools. It is possible to give free education to European children by subjecting the Europeans to a special school tax to cover the loss of fees.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6122. MANSVELT, W. M. F. De voorgestelde "Herordening" van het lager onderwijs. [The proposed reorganization of lower education.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14 (4) Aug. 1930: 121–153.—The reasons for the proposed reorganization are apparently the transfer of a part of the lower educational system to the local governments, and the question of the education of the Chinese population, but in the proposal the motives are much confused. While making the school system more adaptable to the multiplicity of social needs an attempt is made to simplify the confusing diversity of present school-types. The western education is to be divided into a sub-structure of three years and a superstructure of four years. The three year substructural education is aimed at giving a well rounded lower education. Dutch will no longer be the medium of instruction in the sub-structure, but will be taught as a subject. The reorganization proposes differentiation in the superstructure in two groups; first, literary education like that in Europe, and second, finishing education adapted to the needs of Indian society. The specific reorganization plan is subject to criticism on systematic, pedagogical, and sociological grounds.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

6123. UNSIGNED. Les socialistes néerlandais et l'Indonésie. [The Dutch Socialists and the Dutch East Indies.] *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 302.—The Dutch Socialists, assembled at Utrecht in January, 1930, recognized the right of Dutch Malaysia to independence.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6124. VISMAN, F. H. De staatkundige organisatie van Sumatra's Oostkust en die van de Federated Malay States. [The political organization of Sumatra's East Coast and that of the Federated Malay States.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14 (4) Aug. 1930: 1–24.—The social structure of Sumatra's East Coast, so different from that of Java and of other sections of the East Indies, is very much like that of the Federated Malay States. There is a sparse population of natives engaged in simple farming, fishing, and trade; princes rule the land and are the owners of the soil; here and there a relatively large number of immigrants are found, large scale entrepreneurs (mostly European) with their thousands of foreign and native laborers; and finally Chinese small entrepreneurs and industries. There are three outstanding features of the governmental organization of Sumatra's East Coast: (1) over all the native states a zone of central governmental authority; (2) the dispersion of governmental authority among many small autonomous states; and (3) the division of the people into East Indian government subjects and the subjects of the native states, each under the jurisdiction of their own governments. The dual jurisdiction has caused much confusion and uncertainty. In the Federated Malay States the native states retained far more power, there is no dual jurisdiction nor extraterritoriality, and the states are united in a federation.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 4982, 5352, 5379, 5390, 5424, 6043, 6071–6072, 6099, 6113, 6115, 6123, 6320, 6343–6345, 6356, 6379, 6396, 6430)

FRANCE

6125. JULES-BOIS. Aristide Briand, member of twenty-one French cabinets. *Current Hist.* 31(3) Dec. 1929: 529–535.

6126. MORINI-COMBY, JEAN. La France en 1928 et 1929: étude de sa politique intérieure. [France in 1928 and 1929: a study of her internal politics.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 4(4) Dec. 1929: 410–452.

6127. ROGERS, LINDSAY. Parliamentary groups in France. *Current Hist.* 31(3) Dec. 1929: 536–538.

6128. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. La politique intérieure de la France depuis la guerre, et les partis. [Internal politics and parties in France since the War.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37(19) Oct. 1, 1930: 481–512.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

GERMANY

6129. D'ABERNON, VISCOUNT. Stresemann. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 208–211.—Stresemann assumed in the years 1920–1926 bigger risks in carrying out his policy and was more peculiarly fitted to influence public opinion in Germany than was Briand in France or Chamberlain in England. He raised Germany from the position of a disarmed foe to that of a diplomatic equal.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6130. HILFERDING, RUDOLF. In der Gefahrzone. [In the danger zone.] *Gesellschaft.* 7(10) Oct. 1930: 289–297.—In the past three years unemployment has weakened the combative power of German organized industrial workers. Employees are supporting the industrialists' opposition to state socialism. The World War and the subsequent economic crisis has forced millions, who were economically independent before the war, to seek employment and has thrust them into a new social class. They are advocating a new revolution and the creation of a new *Reich* controlled by them. As the economic depression has reacted with like severity upon the agrarian communities the ranks of the radicals have been strengthened by the conservative land holders. The radicals propose the restoration of prosperity by a reduction in taxes and wages. These conditions wrecked the *Reichstag* of the great coalition, were responsible for the attitude of the People's party toward the government of Hermann Müller, caused Brüning to defy the *Reichstag* and ultimately brought about his overthrow. The National Socialists are a conglomerate party composed of generals, princes, counts, large landholders, industrialists, and persons drawn from the middle class, the peasantry, and the state officials. The parliamentary majority is against the parliament and only internal dissension has thus far prevented its destruction. It is the object of the party to seize control of government and through it dominate the *Reichswehr* and the police force.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

6131. HILLER, KURT, and SCHAUWECKER, FRANZ. Krieg und Frieden. [War and peace.] *Friedenswarte.* 30(10) Oct. 1930: 289–296.—A discussion between Hiller, leader of the revolutionary pacifists, and Schauwecker, one of the leaders of German nationalism. —*T. Kalijarvi.*

6132. SFORZA, CARLO. Monarchy a lost cause in Germany. *Current Hist.* 33(1) Oct. 1930: 29–32.—*A. J. Zurcher.*

6133. VIERBÜCHER, HEINRICH. Der neue Kurs der deutschen Friedensgesellschaft. [The new course of the German Peace Society.] *Friedenswarte.* 30(10) Oct. 1930: 300–304.—It is no easy thing to spread the seeds of pacifism in a country where saber rattling has gone on for hundreds of years. That is the task of the German Society for Peace. It has just finished an encouraging first year in which its meetings were so large that it was often necessary to obtain police assistance in order to take care of the crowds. The Hitler movement and various aggressive campaigns are not to be taken to be the general spirit of Germany; this new movement for peace is far more in harmony with present ideas.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

GREAT BRITAIN

6134. AMERY, L. S. Eddies in the flowing tide. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(642) Aug. 1930: 137–150.—Increasing unemployment figures and decreasing trade returns have effected a swing in British public sentiment away from the old free trade ideals in the direction of protection and imperial economic cooperation. The time has come for the Unionist party to abandon its hesitant, indecisive policy of a referendum on all foodstuff duties and boldly strike out for the imposition of such protection as it sees fit. A strong, offensive publicity campaign demonstrating that high taxes mean high living costs, that the only effective way to reduce taxes is by expanding production, and that every measure which enlarges Britain's market and increases her output means lower living costs, should accomplish much for the Unionists.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6135. DURHAM, BISHOP OF (HERBERT HENSLEY HENSON). Ought the establishment to be maintained? *Pol. Quart.* 1(4) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 496–510.—Since the Reformation when the Church of England became a national church, there has been an increasing amount of dissent. The state has never taken its obligations to the church seriously. While the House of Lords has increased, the bishops have been rigidly kept to the same number; church rates were replaced by voluntary contributions in 1868 and the old vestries by elective parochial councils in 1919, though the public still have rights in the churches and churchyards. Though the church is no longer in harmony with the national mind parliament retains its supremacy. Is the church a spiritual society or merely a department of state, like the board of education? Disestablishment is only a question of time. It will give the church unity and self-reliance.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6136. HALLETT, JOHN. England adrift. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128(765) Sep. 1930: 354–362.—Scepticism is the prevailing state of mind in England today. She has ceased to have ideals, or at least to believe in the fulfillment of them. This is quite contrary to the faith that France has in her place in world affairs, or Italy's belief in Fascism. The same lack of conviction of ideals is found in science, philosophy, and literature.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

6137. MORGAN, J. H. The riddle of Lord Haldane. *Quart. Rev.* 252(499) Jan. 1929: 170–188; (500) Apr. 1929: 339–356.—Lord Haldane in politics refused to cater in his speeches to the mass mind, frequently displaying a "dangerous insensibility to the emotions of the people." Lacking passion, he was accused of lukewarmness toward the prosecution of the war and suspected of friendliness toward Germany and was driven out of office. It is claimed that if he had been returned to the war office he would have inaugurated reforms in army organization which would have shortened the conflict. As early as 1917 he proclaimed the death of the Liberals. When questioned as to his interest in the Institute of Public Administration, he replied, "Our object is to make this institution a place to raise and

train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State." He became Lord Chancellor in the first Labor ministry. Although a great lawyer and judge, his opinions frequently were so philosophical that it was difficult for the legally trained mind to discover the ground for his decisions.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

6138. ROBERTS, GLYN. Parliamentary representation of the Welsh boroughs. *Bull. Board Celtic Studies.* 4 (4) May 29, 1929: 352–360.

6139. YANAIHARA, TADAO. Nationalist movement in the dominions and colonies of the British Empire. *Kaizo.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 13–26.—The possessions of the British Empire are divided geographically and have a centrifugal tendency which has become more and more intense since the World War. In that respect the British Empire differs as a world power from the U. S. whose principal possessions show a centralizing and centripetal tendency. The home country was diminished in size through the independence of the Irish Free State. The self-governing dominions acquired diplomatic, military, and administrative autonomy. India will continue her nationalist movement until she has gained the status of a self-governing dominion. The nationalist movements in Egypt and the Far East are heading toward a settlement through separation from the British Empire. The crown colonies still remain an exclusive field of exploitation for British capital; but huge investments will be required to develop them. Great Britain has come to attach great importance to her own markets and to make every effort for unification of the Empire. Formation of the United Empire party was an expression of that policy. But the tariff policy of that party possesses slight possibility of realization. (Article in Japanese.)—*T. Yanaihara.*

ITALY

6140. BEALS, CARLETON. Italy's seven years under Mussolini. *Current Hist.* 31 (3) Dec. 1929: 496–504.

6141. VILLAT, LOUIS. L'Italie de 1926 à 1928: étude de sa politique intérieure. [Italy from 1926 to 1928: a study of her internal politics.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 4 (2) Jul. 1929: 187–226.

MEXICO

6142. LIPPMANN, WALTER. Church and state in Mexico: the American mediation. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (2) Jan. 1930: 186–207.—The principal events leading to the rupture between church and state in 1926, and to the settlement in June, 1929, are sketched. In theory the intentions of church and state were irreconcilable; however, as a matter of practical administration a *modus vivendi* was possible as early as three weeks after suspension of worship, but was frustrated many times by mutual distrust. Morrow's task was to replace distrust with confidence and create a will to peace. The main tenets and sympathies of the revolutionary and clerical parties show that the crux of the conflict was whether the Mexican clergy would continue to oppose or would accept and cooperate with the régime resulting from the social revolution. In the three years' struggle the clergy achieved a new orientation. This is the significance of the settlement.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6143. ROVILLAIN, EUGENE E. Mexico: An analysis and a constructive suggestion. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29 (3) Jul. 1930: 225–247.—Every Mexican government has been a disguised military despotism. An anti-foreign reaction began in 1917 with the advent of labor and agrarian movements, the latter leading to Indian communism. Diaz is the only man who understood the necessity of uniting the various races in Mexico through the general wish for economic welfare. He obtained foreign capital from Europe. In the cities and great agricultural centers a bourgeois and liberal class was created. Commerce, industry and agriculture progressed; and thought, art, science and European culture were protected. Finance and public works were administered honestly. But in his last days Diaz declined and his government became bureaucratic and stationary. Young Mexicans, returning home from European universities, started a revolution. The victors tried to create a republic under Madero, who, in raising the standard of political liberty in a country unprepared for it, became responsible for the subsequent woes of Mexico. If the U. S. wishes to be friendly to Mexico, the American government should insist that the Mexican government center its efforts upon economic development.—*E. M. Violette.*

NEAR EAST

6144. BOYLE, SIR EDWARD. The Balkan Committee. *Rev. Bulgare.* 2 (3) May–Jun. 1930: 129–131.—The Balkan Committee, an unofficial body without funds or headquarters, was founded 30 years ago by Noel and Charles Roden Buxton, members of an English family long associated with humanitarian causes. Its purposes were to aid the young states of the Balkans and to better the condition of minorities remaining under Turkish rule. The principles of freedom, minority rights, and unity of action, which guided the committee in 1900, guide it in 1930. The charge that it is excessively pro-Bulgarian is unfounded, although it believes that solutions of the post-war problems of Bulgaria, notably those of Macedonia and an outlet to the sea, are essential to a general understanding in the Balkans. —*Frederic Heimberger.*

6145. NEVINSON, HENRY W. Arabs and Jews in Palestine. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (2) Jan. 1930: 225–236.—A survey of the objects and accomplishments of the Jews in Palestine and the bases of their claims.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6146. T., F. La question Kurd. [The Kurd question.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 307–313.—The Kurds occupy eastern Anatolia and northwestern Persia in rather evenly divided numbers. Both groups are unhappy under foreign rule and look forward to uniting and forming their own state. Discontent has come sharply to the fore in recent years in consequence of the new policy of centralization now in force in regenerated Turkey and rehabilitated Persia. The institution of Turkish law and the suppression of the caliphate have been particularly offensive and explain the current uprisings among the Kurds of Turkey. Unfortunately, pursuit of the latter into Persia by a Turkish army has brought about strained relations between Angora and Teheran. (Maps.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6147. TWEEDY, OWEN. Stability in Egypt. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128 (764) Aug. 1930: 166–177.

6148. UNSIGNED. La propagande communiste au Liban. [Communist propaganda in Lebanon.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 330.—The communist movement is making considerable headway, doubtless due to the prevailing economic crisis. While there were but 50 avowed communists known to the police a year ago, the number has now risen to at least 200.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

PERU

6149. ROLLER, ARNOLD. Revolt in Peru. *Nation (N. Y.).* 131 (3402) Sep. 17, 1930: 291–294.—Announcement that the budgets of 1929 and 1930 showed heavy deficits added the opposition of certain army officers and government officials to that of students, peasants, and workers, and was the immediate cause of the downfall of Leguia, dictator of Peru since 1919. Peru is governed by its white population, 13% of the total. About 50% of the population is fullblooded

Indian, of whom 90% are peasants in various states of direct or indirect slavery to the landowners. There has been a small labor movement for more than 40 years; at present there are 19,000 organized workers, but there is no regularly published labor press.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

RUMANIA

6150. MACHRAY, ROBERT. Carol in Rumania. *Fornightly Rev.* **128** (765) Sep. 1930: 370–376.—When Carol reached Bucharest in June, 1930, he was recognized almost immediately as the king of Rumania by the annulment of the act of Jan. 4, 1926, which excluded him from the throne. He was, in fact, recalled to the throne for the safety of the state which was menaced by the entrance of the army into politics. The situation which had been leading to this since 1927 is sketched.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

6151. TRANSSYLVANICUS. Die geistigen Hintergründe der rumänischen Regierung. [Forces behind the new Rumanian government.] *Z. f. Geopol.* **7** (5) May 1930: 381–386.—Old Rumania is eastern in its spiritual, cultural, and moral attitudes, while, Transylvania is an outpost of European culture. Thus the antagonism in Rumania is a *Kulturkampf*, which has found its expression in the struggle between the National party and the Liberals. The former, now in power, attempts to represent Western European ideas. A huge task lies before it. It is the first party with a definite program, a party in the European sense. The Liberals had oppressed the farmer, favored banks and big business, and failed to solve the minority problems. The National party's coalition with the Peasants' party forecasts preferential treatment of the farmers.—*Werner Neuse.*

TURKEY

6152. COLLINS, J. W. The situation in Turkey. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (778) Oct. 1930: 452–458.—The problems connected with the decision of Fethi Bey to establish a new party to oppose the Popular party, which under Ismet Pasha has no opposition.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6153. JÄSCHKE, G. Die Türkei seit dem Weltkriege. II. Türkischer Geschichtskalender für 1929 mit neuem Nachtrag zu 1918–1928. [Turkey since the World War. II. Turkish historical calendar for 1929 with a new supplement for 1918–28.] *Welt d. Islams.* **12** (1–2) Aug. 1930: 1–50.

6154. UNSIGNED. Turquie. Constitution d'un nouveau parti politique. [The formation of a new political party in Turkey.] *Asie Française.* **30** (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 291–292.—In the past, there has been only the government party in this new republic. Now, the president has ordered the formation of an opposition party, apparently for the purpose of convincing the outer world that truly democratic machinery is functioning smoothly. Fethi Bey, former ambassador to France, enjoys the dubious honor of being its leader, on order of Mustapha Kemal. The whole affair savors of comic opera.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6155. UNSIGNED. Une révolte dans le Kurdistan. [A revolt in Kurdistan.] *Asie Française.* **30** (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 293.—The inhabitants of Kurdistan are exceedingly restive under Turkish rule. In June, they again arose in rebellion under the leadership of the chieftain, Simko. The latter was beaten, pursued into Persia, and there slain. This violation of Persian soil has resulted in strained feelings between the governments at Angora and Teheran.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

USSR

6156. ANAGNINE, EUGENIO. Il termidoro russo? Due rivoluzioni. [The Russian Thermidor. Two revolutions.] *Rassegna Ital.* **27** (149) Oct. 1930: 318–328.—The Russian revolution with Stalin, like the French revolution with Robespierre, is reaching its highest point, which preludes the fatal end of dictatorship. The beginning of the Russian Thermidor will coincide with the end of the dictatorship.—*G. Bruni.*

6157. LEBEDEFF, VL. Les forces sociales de la Russie actuelle. [The social constitution of present day Russia.] *Avenir Soc.* (2) Feb. 1930: 107–124.—The author is a well-known member of the socialist movement, and a minister in the provisional government of Russia in 1917. The principal fact in Russia today is the opposition of country and city. The workers have the strength and the faith; they represent the real strength of the town. The young people are very enthusiastic as is the Red Army, the commanders of which are rather poorly educated and without military traditions. The officials in the departments, very numerous, badly paid, do not constitute a real independent force. The peasants were always fighting against the communists, and this has sometimes developed into an anti-city struggle. Nevertheless, the peasant does not want to get back the former régime. The Communist party is facing a severe internal crisis which started after the death of Lenin in 1924. It is no longer the old "iron party," but a clique of officials.—*G. Méquet.*

6158. UNSIGNED. La république du Tadjikistan. [The Tadjikistan republic.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 313.—The Republic of Tadjikistan was sovietized and allied to Russia by action of the National congress, meeting in October. In celebration of these events, the name of the capital was changed from Duchambé to Stalinabad.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6159. UNSIGNED. Situation actuelle de l'Azerbaïdjan. [Conditions in Azerbaijan today.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 341.—The Turkish inhabitants are savagely persecuted by the Russians. Baku is a center from which communist agitation in Turkey and Persia is directed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

YUGOSLAVIA

6160. BALCANICUS. Autocracy in Yugoslavia. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (776) Aug. 1930: 169–176.—When King Alexander substituted personal for democratic government, he immediately launched upon a vigorous policy of reorganization. Unification of the laws and the tax system, division of the country, for administrative purposes, into nine *banovinas*, prosecution of ambitious schemes to rationalize agricultural production, foster trade, and develop land constitute some of his undertakings. Bitter opposition is given by the intensely nationalistic Croats. Although many public characters of varying strength and following have already aligned themselves with the king, a live democratic opposition still remains. Upon these elements the king's hand has fallen with crushing weight; the effect has been to nullify and vitalize the formerly disorganized democratic groups.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6161. TÖRÖK, ARPAD. Die neue Gebietsverteilung in Südslavien. [Reorganization in Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* **7** (5) May 1930: 373–381.—The result of the debates on the Yugoslav constitution was a centralized state which gave expression to the individual national groups in name only. When Croat demands forced a crisis a change of government was effected and the new régime speeded up the unification of the South Slavic peoples. The new division of the provinces into nine *banats* by following the ethnographical borderlines complies more with the wishes of the Slovenes and Croats. The new government aims to create a South Slavic national spirit and discard tribal provincialism. The governor of the *banat* is nominated by the government and is responsible to it. Later the *banats* may be granted more self-government, in pursuit of the South Slavic idea.—*Werner Neuse.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

CANADA

6162. WOODSWORTH, J. S. Co-operative government in Canada. *Queen's Quart.* **37** (4) Autumn 1930: 648–655.—Representatives elected from geographical constituencies do not accurately represent varied interests. Proportional representation might be an improvement over the present system. Party machines control elections and parliament. Parliamentary debates influence results only when they influence public opinion and thus cause pressure to be exerted on parliament. Third and fourth parties disturb the machinery. Possibly one party would be even more desirable than two. A cabinet composed of ministers representing all sections of the house would make for more reality in government—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

GERMANY

6163. DECKER, GEORG. Das unbekannte Volk. [The unknown people.] *Gesellschaft.* **7** (10) Oct. 1930: 298–303.—In the election of Sep. 14, 11,000,000 votes were cast for the National Socialist and Communist parties. These elections were the result of an extraordinary social crisis.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

6164. GEIGER, THEODOR. Panik im Mittelstand. [Panic among the middle-classes.] *Arbeit.* **7** (10) Oct. 1930: 637–654.—In the light of an analysis of the position of the middle-classes between the class-conscious proletarian and capitalist groups Geiger interprets the share of the middle-classes in bringing about the increase of returns for the National-Socialist party at the last German elections.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

6165. GERLACH, HELLMUT von. Niemieckie perspektywy wyborcze. [The perspectives of the German election.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* **13** (2–3) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 33–38.—Characteristics of the different political parties in Germany which stand for election to parliament in the light of the present situation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6166. POUYDRAGUIN, JEAN de. Après les élections allemandes. [After the German elections.] *Correspondant.* **102** (1633) Oct. 10, 1930: 64–85.—The triumph of Hitlerism in Germany is not due to the evacuation of the Rhineland by the French. It reflects a renascence of nationalism epidemic not only in Germany but in other corners of Europe, and must serve as a warning to France to remain firm and prepared, but unprovocative.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

6167. ŚWIĘCICKI, TADEUSZ. Wybory niemieckie. [The German elections.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* **13** (2–3) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 39–43.—The result of the recent German elections will be to place the country in serious domestic difficulties.—*O. Eisenberg.*

GREAT BRITAIN

6168. HARLEY, J. H. The future of government. *Fortnightly Rev.* **128** (765) Sep. 1930: 307–318.—Lord Ullswater's conference on electoral reform ended in failure. Ten meetings were given over to discussion of the merits of proportional representation, which would make parliament a reflector of the undecided mind of the electorate. If parliament is to get things done, a developed social purpose must be expressed by decisive majorities at the end of a general election, and such expression can best be reached by the operation of only two political parties. The task of making up the peoples' mind should be during the election and not in parliament after the election.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

JAPAN

6169. UNSIGNED. Japon. En marche vers l'octroi des droits civiques aux femmes. [The progress of the women suffrage movement in Japan.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 340.—The government is about to submit a bill to the diet granting the right to vote and to hold municipal and prefectural offices to all women over 25 who have lived in the voting district for at least two years. It is estimated that 12,800,000 women will be effected by the reform.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 6103, 6395, 6435)

GERMANY

6170. JALKOTZY, A. Die Parteipresse. [The party press.] *Kampf.* **23** (10) Oct. 1930: 406–410.—The press of the Social Democratic party consists of 7 newspapers, 68 journals, and 52 trade-union papers. In the course of a year it prints the equivalent of six billion octavo pages, or ten thousand for each class-conscious worker, and consumes 620 carloads of paper. A few journals have circulations of only 500 or 1,000. Leading articles are sometimes duplicated, and much of the material is never read. A rationalization of the party press is needed. The author suggests the establishment of one ably-edited, well-printed journal, with periodical supplements devoted to the interests of different trade-unions.—*Edward C. Smith.*

GREAT BRITAIN

6171. REICHE, FRITZ. Geopolitische Funktionen der British-Empire Presse. [Geo-political functions of the press in the British Empire.] *Z. f. Geopol.* **7** (10) Oct. 1930: 789–791.—One of the most important uniting links between the different parts of the British Empire is the press whose representatives met for the first time in London in 1909. The object of their meeting was to create a spiritual union. The government was asked to lower the rates on cables and build wireless stations. Thus the Canadian press shook off the influence of the U. S. and prepared the country for an Empire policy. The empire press union also cooperated in a policy of directing immigration to the open spaces. The home country has granted the empire press a number of privileges, e.g., admission to the lower house, official assistance of reporters, etc.—*Werner Neuse.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 6272)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 1983, 3290)

6172. SANDELMANN, HANS. Die XXVI Konferenz der Interparlamentarischen Union. [The twenty-sixth conference of the Interparliamentary Union.] *Friedenswarte.* **30** (9) Sep. 1930: 264–268.—A report of the meetings.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6173. VAN HECKE, M. T. Four suggested improvements in the North Carolina legislative process. *North Carolina Law Rev.* **9** (1) Dec. 1930: 1–12.—It is proposed to (1) eliminate blind amendments and repeals; (2) abolish periodic revision of the statute book

and substitute constant topical revision; (3) provide a new drafting body; (4) further restrict private, special, and local legislation.—*W. Reed West.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 6041, 6174)

6174. KELLY, ALICE. Flash voting. *State Govt.* 3 (7) Oct. 1930: 7–8.—A description of and argument for the mechanical system of voting in roll calls in the lower house of the Wisconsin state legislature. The voting machine, advantageous in point of accuracy, economy and expeditiousness, was introduced in 1917.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entry 6045)

GENERAL

(See also Entry 6095)

6175. CHRISTIE, CHARLES. The legislature and administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (4) Oct. 1930: 367–384.—Administration is the servant of the legislature, not of the executive. Parliamentary government continues to grow ineffectual. This fact has constant reactions upon the halting improvement of public administration.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6176. CLAPP, RAYMOND. Principles governing the co-ordination of public and private welfare agencies. *Pub. Management.* 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 358–361.—*M. V. Smith.*

6177. CUMMING, SIR JOHN. The police services of the Empire. *United Empire.* 21 (10) Oct. 1930: 538–545.—Generally the police systems of the British Empire are framed after the English model. The overseas forces, however, tend to central government control, while in Great Britain the outstanding feature is municipal control. In Great Britain about 66,000 police are divided into over 240 independent corps. Centralized government control is employed in Australia, India, South Africa, Ireland, and the principal crown colonies. Canada has a medley of municipal, provincial, and federal police corps. *Sikhs* form a high percentage of the police in Rangoon, Malaya, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Borneo. In India and the crown colonies the majority of the officers and many of the sergeants are British. Special institutions exist in many parts of the empire to train the police in new methods.—*Lennox Mills.*

6178. DAUSSET, LOUIS. La législation française de l'urbanisme. [French legislation relating to municipalities.] *Admin. Locale.* (52) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 879–881.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6179. HARRIS, G. MONTAGU. The sphere of the state in local administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (4) Oct. 1930: 437–453.—The Warburton Lecturer for 1930 at the Victoria University of Manchester surveys state control in the world's principal countries, concluding that centralization is most complete in Italy and Russia; that in 1926 France took an important step toward decentralization; and that local autonomy is strongest in America, Britain, and among the commonwealths. Despite recent statements to the contrary, there is more real local freedom in Great Britain than America.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6180. RUCKERT, J. J. G. E. De bestuurshervorming in den Volksraad. [Administrative reorganization in the Volksraad.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13 (5) Oct. 1929. 114–127.—The decentralization envisaged by the creation of autonomous provinces and regencies in Java has made disappointingly little progress. The personnel of the Dutch civil service corps is still as large as it was before the new governments were set up. The provisional governments exercise close control over the regency governments and very few tasks have been transferred downward by the central government.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6181. UNSIGNED. Expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique. [Expropriation in the interest of public utility.] *Rev. de l'Admin. et du Droit Admin. de la Belgique.* 72 (5) 1929: 197–208.

6182. UNSIGNED. La statistique administrative en Belgique, son organisation actuelle-améliorations à y apporter. [Present organization of administrative statistics in Belgium, with suggestions for improvement.] *Rev. de l'Admin. et du Droit Admin. de la Belgique.* 72 (6) 1929: 245–255.

6183. VISMAN, F. H. Instelling van gouvernementslandschappen. [Instituting government juridical communities.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13 (5) Oct. 1929: 128–145.—Government juridical communities were part of the directly governed territory, thus under the complete jurisdiction of the East Indian government but left in the enjoyment of self-government under the traditional native rulers, subject to superior supervision. The restoration of these extinguished communities is legal under the organic law, and is highly desirable. The advantages of the restoration of such communities is the great amount of authority which can be granted them; far greater than can be granted them under the decentralization or administrative reorganization act. Such communities also permit a greater variation and adaptability to the social structure. However, they carry the disadvantage of the exterritoriality of aliens and the citizens of the directly governed territory. In districts of some political development it would be desirable to add an advisory council to the native head.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6184. WEBER, GUSTAVUS A. The bureau of entomology. *Inst. Govt. Res. (Brookings Inst.), Service Monog., U. S. Govt.* #60. 1930: pp. xii, 177.—The study of beneficial and injurious insects by the national government had its beginning in the patent office in 1854 with the appointment of an entomologist. Today the U. S. has in its bureau of entomology the largest organization in the world for research in economic entomology. The research and educational work of this bureau, much of which is done in cooperation with state entomologists, state experiment stations, and private organizations, includes studies of insects injurious to crops and the development of methods for their eradication and control; studies of insects which infest human habitations or which are injurious to industries; and studies of beneficial insects which may be used as control agencies in the solution of agricultural problems or which form the bases of certain industries. The regulatory work of the bureau in the eradication and control of insect pests was transferred to the plant quarantine and control administration in 1928. The bureau organization consists of a chief, an associate chief in charge of research, and assistant chief in charge of business administration, and ten divisions concerned with: deciduous fruit insects; cereal and forage insects; cotton insects; forest insects; truck-crop insects; bee culture; stored-product insects; tropical, subtropical, and ornamental plant insects; insects affecting man and animals; and taxonomy and interrelations of insects. (Outline of organization, publications, laws, financial statements, bibliography.)—*Lloyd M. Short.*

6185. WEBER, GUSTAVUS A. The plant quarantine and control administration. *Inst. Govt. Res. (Brookings Inst.), Service Monog. U. S. Govt.* #59. 1930: pp. x, 198.—The failure of congress to enact early legislation to protect the U. S. from the importation of infected and diseased plants resulted in serious losses to the agricultural industry. National control of the entry and shipment of plants and plant products began with the passage of the plant quarantine act of 1912, though an act of 1905 prohibited the importation and interstate transportation of live insects injurious to plants.

The federal horticultural board, which was created to enforce the act of 1912, was superseded in 1928 by the plant quarantine and control administration. The establishment of this new agency has served to unify the activities of the department of agriculture in the administration of the plant quarantine act, as amended, and related legislation, and has relieved the research bureaus of plant industry and entomology of a growing volume of regulatory duties which they performed as agents of and in cooperation with the board. The organization of the administration consists of the federal plant quarantine board and the offices of the chief and assistant chief of administration, a foreign plant quarantine division, a domestic plant quarantine division, and seven field enforcement divisions. (Outline of organization, publications, laws, financial statements, bibliography.)—*Lloyd M. Short.*

PERSONNEL

6186. DEMING, WILLIAM C. Application of the merit system in the United States Civil Service. *U. S. Civil Service Comm.* 1930: pp. 105.—The classified civil service of the U. S. has grown from 14,000 employees in 1883 to about 446,000 in 1930. Individuals are recruited through the assistance of approximately 5,000 examining boards the members of which serve without pay. New tests for the selection of personnel are constantly being developed through experimentation on federal employees of known efficiency and capacity. About 40,000 vacancies are filled annually. The commission has installed a finger print system in approximately 1,200 cities which has aided it in apprehending criminals and preventing them from entering the service. The merit system cannot be fully realized in the selection and appointment of presidential postmasters until the four-year tenure law is repealed. Apportionment in the civil service applies to about 40,000 of the 446,000 classified positions, but cannot be exactly executed because some states do not furnish sufficient eligibles. Other considerations to be given to the problem of apportionment are such factors as the effect of the World War, veterans preference, re-employment registers, the classification of emergency appointees, and the transferring of positions from the non-apportioned to the apportioned service.—*G. Lyle Belsley.*

6187. MOAK, H. J. van. Een academische opleiding voor het inlandsch bestuur op Java en Madoera. [An academic training for the native civil service of Java and Madura.] *Koloniale Studien.* **14**(1) Feb. 1930: 1–36.—Vast social and economic changes have taken place in the Dutch East Indies with consequent heavy demands upon the native civil servants. The extension of governmental services and the increasing de-guardianization of the native officials demand a training of the native personnel which they are not now receiving. The practice now followed of giving preference to the sons of the native nobility is an obstacle to building up an efficient administrative corps, and a partial abandonment of it is recommended. Candidates for the native civil service should be selected at the beginning of the course of study and not after the course is completed. The native corps should be divided into a lower and higher division and a distinct type of education given to each. The course of study for the candidates of the higher division should be academic, preferably a combination of liberal arts and law. The native civil service should be made more attractive by higher salaries and by a greater sphere of independent work.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 6000, 6004, 6008, 6011–6013, 6018–6019, 6053, 6069, 6083, 6089, 6121, 6256, 6276, 6281)

6188. ANDERSON, W. T. Bonds for roads in Georgia. *Bull. Univ. Georgia Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* **30**(2) Nov. 1929: 214–219.

6189. DHONAU, MAY. Local government finance in Germany. *Pub. Admin.* **8**(4) Oct. 1930: 398–424.—The German system of finance is extremely complicated and diverse. Important changes have taken place since the war. The history of German taxation is that of transition from an independent system to a mixed plan, from an open to a closed mixed system, from a plan of additional percentages (which might be added by local governments) to that of assigned taxes. A perfect system of mixed taxation has to answer certain requirements: it must be simple and economical; it must ensure that each authority has command over flexible revenues; and that no one source of revenue is exhausted while others equally eligible are left comparatively free. There are many critics who say that the financial reform fails to meet these tests. The whole emphasis in taxation has been shifted from personal to real property levies. Communes thus receive the brunt of popular criticism. The system of grants-in-aid has made little headway. All communal authorities are supposed to raise no taxes until they have obtained as much revenue as possible by means of fees and dues and surpluses from business undertakings. Local financial autonomy is becoming seriously impaired.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6190. GIJN, ANTON. van. Leeningpolitiek. [Borrowing policy.] *Koloniale Studien.* **13**(5) Oct. 1929: 93–113.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6191. HAASE, W. H. Belasting naar vermogen in Nederlandsch-Indie. [Taxation in accordance with ability to pay in Netherlands-India.] *Koloniale Studien.* **14**(4) Aug. 1930: 96–120.—The abolition of all other taxes and the imposition of a single income tax is inadvisable, for a single tax lacks a reasonable corrective. Better is a tax system which distributes its pressure upon more numerous bases. These ability-to-pay bases are: sources of income, share in the production, pure income, expenditures, share in the consumption, and surplus. In the motherland an ability tax has been in force for many years and there is no good reason why it cannot be introduced into the East Indies.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6192. HARISTOY, JUST. La répartition des revenus dans les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. [The division of revenues in the United States.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* **28**(3) Jul.–Aug.–Sep. 1930: 411–431. —*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

6193. KISER, GEORG. Die Probleme der russischen Steuerpolitik. [The problems of Russian taxation.] *Gesellschaft.* **7**(10) Oct. 1930: 327–335.—Taxation is the most important problem confronting Russia. Practically three-fourths of the total income of the urban population or one-third of the national income is that of the proletariat. It is impossible for the proletariat to shift the burden of taxation upon the bourgeoisie. The government has been compelled to increase indirect taxes. Though the propertied class within the Soviet Union is being taxed to the extent of 29.6% of its income, the returns are slight when compared with the total sum of taxes. In 1927–28 the laborers were obliged to pay 13.8% in taxes; 13.5% was in the form of indirect taxes. The tax burden upon the laborers is far greater than the taxes upon the government employees, in all probability because of greater consumption of alcoholic beverages. The indirect taxes of the proletariat are also greater than the indirect taxes levied against the agriculturalist—laborer 13.8%, mid-

dle class farmer 6.4%, and large farmer, 9.8%.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

6194. MUDDIMAN, S. The organization of Soviet finance. *Pub. Admin.* 8(4) Oct. 1930: 430–436.—Soviet finance is an immense undertaking. The Five Year Plan alone will mobilize more than half the national income for the period. Separate budgets are drawn for the Union and for each of the constituent republics. Ultimately they are unified and passed. All revenue passes into the central treasury, which also becomes the source of all expenditure. Assessment and collection of revenue is decentralized. Direct taxes consist of industrial, agricultural, income, and inheritance levies. Audit is handled by the commissariat for financial affairs. The state bank was established in 1921, and joint stock banks and savings banks have followed. Gigantic insurance problems afford further financial complexity.—*—Marshall E. Dimock.*

6195. NEUMANN, ERNST WILHELM. Wer hat die teuerste Gemeindeverwaltung? [Who has the most expensive local administration?] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 7(16) Aug. 15, 1930: 9–11.—This statistical study shows the outlays, in percentages, made in half a dozen countries for various local public services.—*Arthur J. May.*

6196. UNSIGNED. Indes Néerlandaises. Le budget de 1931. [The Dutch East Indies budget for 1931.] *Océanie Française.* 26(116) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 120–121.—This budget has been drawn up on a basis of 517,019,332 florins receipts and 517,396,476 florins expenditures. The prevailing depression has made a revision of tax rates necessary. Among those proposed are 10% increases in the income tax and customs duties and a doubling of the stamp tax.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6197. UNSIGNED. Le recours des communes Belges à l'emprunt et le crédit communal de Belgique. [The recourse of Belgian municipalities to borrowing and the municipal credit of Belgium.] *Admin. Locale* (52) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 875–877.—A national loan fund for Belgian municipalities was established by royal decree in 1860. Between 1914–1918 alone a sum of 590 million francs was loaned.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6198. UNSIGNED. Tonkin. Rétablissement des budgets provinciaux. [The re-establishment of provincial budgets in Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* 30(283) Oct. 1930: 327.—Discontinued in 1912, these are being re-established this year in the interest of better fiscal management.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6199. UNSIGNED. Turquie. La question des dettes. [The Turkish debt question.] *Asie Française.* 30(283) Oct. 1930: 334–335.—Turkey is essentially an agricultural country. Because of the agrarian crisis the world over, the collection of taxes is proving increasingly difficult and the state is hard pressed to meet current interest charges on the debt. There is, however, no danger of repudiation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6200. WESTON, ARTHUR D. Some legal aspects of the financial management of water works in Massachusetts. *J. New Engl. Water Works Assn.* 43(3) Sep. 1929: 329–336.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 5432, 6176)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 6035, 6286, 6489)

6201. CORBIN, ARTHUR L. Contracts for the benefit of third persons in the federal courts. *Yale Law J.* 39(5) Mar. 1930: 601–615.—The law of contracts for the benefit of third persons has gone through the same development in the federal courts as in the state courts; and the result is now substantially the same, especially because the federal courts are usually applying what purports to be the law of some particular state. There is no federal system as such, determining the rights of third parties. There are, however, still procedural distinctions in the federal courts between "law" and "equity" and there still lingers a trace of the notion that a right "in equity" differs from a right "at law" in some "substantive" way quite independent of remedy and procedure. In actual results there is no very substantial difference between the cases saying that the right is "in equity" and those giving a remedy "at law."—*E. A. Helms.*

6202. DUNHAM, ARTHUR. Filing of social case records in the municipal court of Philadelphia. *Bur. Munic. Res. Philadelphia. Philadelphia Munic. Court Survey Ser.* 1930: pp. xix, 51.—*E. W. Crecraft.*

6203. GAGE, T. HOVEY, et al. Sixth report of the judicial council of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Law Quart.* 16(3) Nov. 1930: 7–92.

6204. GUELTON, GEORGES. Statistique pénale et statistique criminelle en Belgique. [Belgian penal and criminal statistics.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54(4–8) Apr.–Aug. 1930: 263–278.

6205. HUNTER, JOEL D., and STEWART, ANNABEL M. Juvenile division of the municipal court of Philadelphia. *Bur. Munic. Res. Philadelphia. Philadelphia Munic. Court Survey Ser.* 1930: pp. xix, 163.—*E. W. Crecraft.*

6206. LOBDELL, HUGH L. Criminal law—automobiles—manslaughter—failure to stop at highway intersection. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 66–68.—Although the North Carolina court has adopted the view that a simple violation of a statute, resulting in a homicide, will support a conviction of manslaughter if the statute was designed to prevent injury to the person killed, it has held that the violation of a law requiring an automobile to stop before entering a highway from a side road will not sustain such an action, the sole purpose of the act being to give such a driver an opportunity to inform himself of conditions on the highway. The decision is incorrect, since it would seem that the statute is really intended for the benefit of those using the main highway.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6307. ROWE, LEONARD. Habitual criminal legislation—The Baumes Law—conviction. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(4) Nov. 1930: 479–481.—Governor Roosevelt's doubts concerning life imprisonment upon conviction for fourth felony seem shared by the New York Court of Appeals in an almost casuistic interpretation, apparently to save a youth guilty of comparatively trivial offenses.—*H. S. Foster.*

6208. TCHÉBYCHEFF, ALEXIS. Quelques faits anciens à l'appui d'une doctrine nouvelle en droit pénal. [Some old facts for the support of a new doctrine of penal law.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Général Psychol.* 29(1–3) 1929: 36–49.

6209. UNSIGNED. Proposals for legislation in North Carolina. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 13–56.—A number of proposals dealing with legal problems.—*W. Reed West.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 6066, 6490, 6492, 6514–6515)

6210. COATES, ALBERT. The codification of criminal procedure in North Carolina. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1930: 57–60.

6211. DBAŁOWSKI, WŁ. Die Grundsätze des Entwurfes der polnischen Zivilprozessordnung. [Principles of the Polish draft code of civil procedure.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(7) Jul. 1930: 691–703.—The proposed new Polish code attempts to harmonize the conflicting systems existing in the various parts of the land, dating back to their former sovereignties. The article considers in detail the principal modifications contemplated.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6212. ENTHOVEN, K. L. J. Herziening van het inlandsch strafprocesrecht zonder unificatie. [Revision of the native criminal procedural law without unification.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14(5) Oct. 1930: 278–288.—Unification has been repeatedly recommended by successive governmental commissions but now stands scientifically condemned. An attempt is here made to list the main points of a practical revision of the native criminal procedural law.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6213. GUMBEL, E. J. Strafvollzugsstatistik. [Statistics on crime and punishment.] *Justiz.* 5(11) Aug. 1930: 690–703; (12) Sep. 1930: 738–758; 6(1) Oct. 1930: 21–42.—The article covers in detail jails and penitentiaries in Germany, especially Prussia, with a minute enumeration of statistical sources at the disposal of the public. In recent years there has been a decrease in all classes of prisoners in Prussia. In 1926, 7.2% of the convicts received more than one year of imprisonment. For the female prisoners the figure was 54.4% in 1928. Female prisoners amounted to 13.1% of the total in 1926, 9.44%, in 1927. In all Germany 606,000 persons went through prison doors in 1926, 470,000 in 1927. In Prussia about one-half of the prisoners do compulsory work. This work is adversely criticized. Of the people in Prussia held for indictment, 30.3% were convicted in 1926, 30.8% in 1927. Acquittals amounted to 11.34% in 1908, in 1925, 12.52%; and in 1929, 10.45%. For the whole of Germany the aggregate number of people held for indictment is put at about 178,000, 16,400 of whom are estimated to be innocent. In 1925, 17,200 years in jail were pronounced, 1,730 years of which apply to innocent people. Only 6% of those held, but acquitted on subsequent trial, obtained an indemnification from the state. Figures on the opening of criminal procedures with a view to indictment are given. They are in Prussia for the second half of the year 1908, 545,000; in 1925, 801,000; in 1929, 806,000; while only 344,000 in 1908 and 341,000 in 1925, came to a trial. It is estimated that in 1925 in the whole of Germany about 2,674,000 criminal procedures were opened. Thus 5.65% of the population at the age of discretion were involved in criminal procedure. The total of jail officials in 1927 was 8,872 in Prussia, and 14,893 in the whole of Germany. Detailed figures are given on diseases, insanity, suicides, and hygienic conditions. Disciplinary penalties amounted to 4.36% for male, and 1.95% for female, convicts. On an average convicts received 19.7 letters in 1926, 21 in 1927 and wrote 22.3 in 1926, 24.4 in 1927. Complaints from convicts are few. Of the work done by convicts in 1927, 28.5% had reference to their own needs, 11.4% to public authorities, 49.2% to private officers, and 10.9% to agriculture. Wages are small; the average is 16.4 pfennig (4 cents) a day, while the receipts on convict work are 66.4 pfennig (16 cents) per convict per day. Food costs per prisoner amounted to 65.04 pfennig (16 cents) a day in 1927. The total cost for operating jails and penitentiaries in the whole of Germany was in 1925, RM 92,000,000, about RM 28,500,000 of which were covered by the proceeds from convict labor. The cost per convict was RM 858; per inhabitant of Germany, 1.02. The average sum paid out to a convict at his dismissal is RM 6.35. The proportion of those returning to jail for their second criminal offense was, in 1882, 24.9%; in 1912, 45.4%; in 1926, 27.2%; and in 1927, 29.2%. For those sentenced to more than one year the figures in 1927 were 74.4% for males, and 65.4% for females. Figures for convicts returned to jail for repeated offenses tend to rise.—*Karl Milde.*

6214. JOHNSON, DAVID W. Jurisdictional amounts—effect of reduction of claim in case of liquidated damages—removal of causes—right of appeal. *So. California Law Rev.* 4(1) Oct. 1930: 58–62.—Where a jurisdictional amount is necessary a plaintiff cannot increase his claim *mala fide* to the required amount in order to bring his action in a federal or a higher state court. He may, however, limit his claim to the proper jurisdictional sum and thus prevent removal from a state to a federal court or select the lower state court which he desires.—*E. E. Smead.*

6215. LOCARD, EDMOND. Laboratoire de police et instruction criminelle. [Forensic laboratories and the teaching of criminology.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminalist.* (10)1930: 766–769.—Locard, chief of the Lyon *Laboratoire de Police Technique*, expresses the hope that in the near future all branches of crime detection, insofar as these are based upon the application of scientific methods of investigation, will be centralized in, and emanate from, properly organized police laboratories. Their principal functions can be summed up as identification of recidivists; inspection of the scene of the crime and the conservation of material clues; identification of finger prints and other traces; determination of the chemico-physical nature of various stains; analysis of dust; identification of firearms; scientific study of forged documents; qualitative and quantitative analysis of counterfeit money; analyses of forged stamps; decipherment of cryptograms; decipherment of burned documents; chemical analysis of narcotics and explosives; and study of falsifications of art objects.—*Boris Brasol.*

6216. OVERHOLSER, WINIFRED. Insanity pleas in court procedure. *Current Hist.* 32(5) Aug. 1930: 942–946.—While the author agrees that insanity should not be a defense to criminal charges, that a jury should be limited to determining the fact that a crime has been committed, and that a commission of experts should dispose of the case thereafter, she hesitates to implement her beliefs until certain ideas have been banished from American legal thinking. The notion of the freedom of the will and the ability to choose between right and wrong, together with capital punishment, must go. The Massachusetts method is recommended. There the judge, through the state medical authorities, determines in advance the mental condition of the accused; if insanity does not appear, the parties to the case may bring in "professional alienists," but this rarely occurs. —*J. P. Comer.*

6217. SCOTT, F. R. The privy council and minority rights. *Queen's Quart.* 37(4) Autumn 1930: 668–678.—One of the main arguments in favor of the present system of Canadian appeal to the Privy Council is the argument that it protects minority rights. Decisions actually rendered form a basis for judgment as to the value of the appeal as protection for the racial or religious minority. An examination of the decisions shows that the Privy Council has accorded slightly less recognition than the Canadian Supreme Court to the demands of the minority. The minority is represented on the Canadian court. English judges are affected by religious prejudice just as much as Canadian judges are. The Privy Council has safeguarded provincial rights, not minority rights.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

6218. TURNER, G. D. Five years of progress in prison administration. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(776) Aug. 1930: 200–208.—Although Great Britain must frankly acknowledge, at the tenth international penitentiary congress to be held at Prague in August of this year, that 20 years of practical working experience has demonstrated the unsoundness of the system of preventative detention established by the prevention of crimes act of 1908, she can yet be proud of the substantial progress which has been made in the classification of prisoners in terms of character and reclaim-ability, the increasing concentration of reformative effort upon the most hopeful classes, and a "gratuity system" which at once provides a real working incentive for the prisoner and reproduces working conditions as they prevail in the world outside the jail.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6219. UNSIGNED. American Law Institute completes model code of criminal procedure. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* **16**(6) Jun. 1930: 351–360.—The eighth annual meeting of the American Law Institute, May 8, 1930, gave the Institute's first finished product to the public in the form of a model code of criminal procedure. Among its outstanding features may be mentioned the simplified form of indictment and pleading, emphasis on prosecution by information, requirement that names of witnesses be endorsed on indictment or information; recognition of a verdict by less than unanimous vote in all except capital cases; power of the court in charge of the jury to comment on the evidence and the testimony and creditability of any witness; provision for waiver of jury trial; proceedings to determine mental condition of defendant; simplified method of appeal; and power of appellate court to contest and reduce sentence on appeal by defendant. Practically all features proposed are in force in some jurisdictions where they have been tested and approved. At the same meeting the Institute heard tentative suggestions from the director as to other subjects properly to be included in a restatement of the common law, considered the first tentative draft on trusts, tentative drafts of the restatement of agency, contracts, property, and torts, and a proposed final draft of the first half of conflicts of laws. —*F. R. Aumann.*

6220. UZZELL, T. A., Jr. Federal procedure—transfer of cases between law and equity sides of court. *North Carolina Law Rev.* **9**(1) Dec. 1930: 82–85.—Section 274a of the judicial code provides that if a federal court "shall find that a suit at law should have been brought in equity or a suit in equity should have been brought at law, the court shall order any amendments to the pleadings which may be necessary to conform them to the proper practice. All testimony taken before such amendment . . . shall stand . . . with like effect as if the pleadings had been originally in the amended form." Other provisions allow equitable defenses to be interposed in actions at law. Although narrowly construed at first, recent decisions have rather closely approximated the fusion of law and equity in the federal courts.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 6057, 6067, 6177, 6206, 6314, 6326, 6332, 6342–6343)

6221. BENSON, C. C. Mechanization in Europe. Part II: Great Britain. *Army Ordnance.* **10**(57) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 158–165.—British experimentation, already in the forefront of progress, is described.—*T. S. Anderson.*

6222. BENSON, C. C. Mechanization in Europe and Great Britain. *Coast Artillery J.* **71**(5) Nov. 1929: 361–367.—The progress of experimentation with armored vehicles.—*T. S. Anderson.*

6223. DEWAR, K. G. B. The Singapore naval base. *Contemp. Rev.* **138**(775) Jul. 1930: 21–28.—That existing commercial docks at Singapore can accommodate the largest cruisers but not bulged battleships of certain types marks the new base as directed against Japan, for only in a war with Japan would it be necessary to move British battleships to the Far East. This is in face of the fact that Japan has been a loyal and faithful friend of Britain for over 40 years. This lack of coordination between defenses and foreign policies is regrettable; while the British are wasting money on Singapore, other countries are developing and organizing a train of fuel supply and repair ships to make their fleets independent of bases. Another objection to the Singapore base is the obsolescence of the monster battleship it is designed to accommodate. Strategical objections to Singapore include the ease with which it can be blockaded, the distance from supplies, and the climate.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6224. PATTON, GEORGE S. The effect of weapons on war. *Coast Artillery J.* **73**(5) Nov. 1930: 444–449.—A new weapon reaches its maximum tactical effect in its infancy. Airplanes and tanks will not revolutionize warfare. Fear of reprisal will check bombing and weapons will be devised to stop the tank. Today, as ever, men and not machines decide the issue.—*T. S. Anderson.*

6225. PAYNE, FREDERICK H. The control of industry in war. Principle and procedure of our munitions supply program. *Army Ordnance.* **11**(63) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 181–182.—The assistant secretary of war describes plans for industrial control in future wars. Plans are being made, first, to ensure prompt beginning of necessary war manufactures, and second, to mobilize the industrial and economic forces of the country into a coordinated team. It will be, however, a system of regulation and control, not of purchase or other possession of the nation's industries.—*T. S. Anderson.*

6226. PAYNE, FREDERICK H. Industrial mobilization. *Coast Artillery J.* **73**(5) Nov. 1930: 405–413.—The last war teaches the need of previous planning. Industry is being prepared for cooperation by educational orders that will introduce it to the technique that will be required. No industrial draft is contemplated, but price control is being studied.—*T. S. Anderson.*

6227. QUINTON, A. B., Jr. War planning and industrial mobilization. *Harvard Business Rev.* **9**(1) Oct. 1930: 8–17.—Profiting by the lesson of industrial confusion resulting from the demands on American business for war materials in the recent war, the U. S. War Department has built a complex organization for a thorough mobilization of industry. The country has been divided into districts and the supplies likely to be needed classified and specified. For supplies produced by existing productive facilities, definite plans for requisition have been made; for supplies that can be manufactured by existing factories with slight alterations, plans for such alterations have been completed. For products of strictly military use which require specialized manufacturing equipment, the War Department is forced to carry reserve supply. Correlation of military needs with facilities has been made; transportation and power facilities have been surveyed. The availability of necessary labor has been assured and provision made for training directorial personnel. The periodic reports from district chiefs show the whole-hearted support given to the project. This is a natural consequence, however, because American industry is largely in the hands of business men who actually took part in or observed closely the conduct of the Great War. —*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6228. ROBINSON, ROWAN. The place of India in imperial defense. *J. Central Asian Soc.* **17**(1) Jan. 1930: 69–76.

6229. SMITH, BAIRD. The defense of the empire. *Fortnightly Rev.* **128**(765) Sep. 1930: 332–340.—The growth of a navy supreme at sea, and modern means of communication led to a visible decline in the provision of garrisons within the empire. Scattered garrisons depended upon the navy as the source of their real strength. During the past 12 years, methods of defense within the empire have been readjusted to the new atmosphere of growing international treaty agreements. The restriction of naval armaments has been considered as substantial guarantee of security, but

Great Britain may expect the "bluff" to be called.—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

6230. UNSIGNED. Les projets militaires du roi Faïçal. [King Feisal's military projects.] *Asie Française.* **30**(283) Oct. 1930: 332.—Compulsory military service is to be introduced shortly and the flying corps is to be built up.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6231. WOHLTAT, HELLMUTH. Amerikanische Manöver am Panamakanal 1929. [American manoeuvres at the Panama Canal in 1929.] *Z. f. Geopol.* **7**(5) May 1930: 399–404.—The three days' manoeuvres showed that a surprise attack on the canal is possible, but the effect will depend on the destructive force of heavy bombs on locks and dams. The anti-aircraft guns could not show their full capacity in these manoeuvres. In the final attack on Panama City smoke screens were successfully used, airplanes displayed their uses, and submarines and destroyers were thrown into the battle. Airplanes have increased the chances of the attacking forces to destroy the canal. In a sea-fight with even forces the victory will be decided by superiority in the air. The cooperation of all types of vessels with aircraft gives the warships a larger efficiency. The American forces in the Canal Zone are not strong enough to defend both coasts simultaneously.—*Werner Neuse.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 6117, 6122, 6465)

6232. MAXWELL, M. L'Institut Colonial de Bordeaux. [The Bordeaux Colonial Institute.] *Outre-Mer.* **2**(3) Sep. 1930: 301–309.—This municipal institution, founded in 1901, has had a varying career. At present it is in flourishing condition, training young men for service overseas and popularizing colonial effort among the masses of southwestern France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6233. MOOK, H. J. van. Hollandsch of inlandsch onderwijs? [Dutch or native education?] *Koloniale Studien.* **13**(5) Oct. 1929: 146–189.—Numerous errors are pointed out in the statistics used by the Dutch Native Education Commission.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6234. TYNELL, KNUT. Eine Neuorganisation des schwedischen Volksbüchereiwesens. [A reorganization of the Swedish popular library regime.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege.* **10**(6) 1930: 387–408.—Beginning in 1929 Sweden extended its support for libraries, matching from state funds local levies for this purpose in case of smaller libraries, with a fall in percentage as the amount increased for larger institutions. This includes 1,250 popular libraries and 3,600 study circle libraries, the first group holding 2,000,000 volumes with circulation of 4,750,000 a year, the second group with 1,000,000 volumes and circulation of 1,000,000. Libraries receiving state aid must be open at least once a week and have a staff approved by the state committee. For each of the 24 Swedish *Län* a central library is planned. Mälmo and Kronstad are now functioning and the whole is to be complete within ten years. The author is chairman of the supervising committee of three popular libraries. (Text of the new library law.)—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 5839, 5848, 5851, 5956, 5966–5967, 5969–5970, 5973, 5975–5976, 5979, 6096–6097, 6288, 6388, 6450, 6457, 6459, 6462, 6464, 6524, 6528, 6530)

6235. ANDERSON, MARY. Eighteen years with the minimum wage experiment. *State Govt.* **3**(7) Oct. 1930: 9–13.—The first minimum wage law was passed by Massachusetts in 1912. Almost immediately 8 other states followed and by 1923, 6 additional states had enacted minimum wage legislation. In 1923 a staggering blow was dealt this legislation by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Adkins v. Children's Hospital* declaring the District of Columbia law unconstitutional. Since then several states have repealed their laws and others have declared them unconstitutional. It is doubtful if the future holds much promise for this legislation.—*Harvey Walker.*

6236. BEISIEGEL, PHILIPP. Die Neuregelung der Krisenfürsorge. [The new provisions regulating the crisis relief.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* **10**(30) Oct. 25, 1930: 455–459.—A discussion of the unemployment relief given to those who, after receiving the regular unemployment dole for the maximum time possible, fall under the scope of the crisis relief law.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

6237. BERGENDAL, RAGNAR. Förslag till steriliseringslag. [Proposed legislation governing sterilization.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* **15** (2) Mar. 1930: 113–128.—Improved methods in surgery are stimulating discussion regarding the advisability and legality of sterilization. In Sweden a committee has been selected to suggest a plan to the department of social welfare. Denmark is the only European country where legislation has been introduced. A few of the American states have laws providing for sterilization, and California, up to July 1, 1925, reports 4,636 such operations. This is more than all other American states combined. The Swedish committee gives two reasons for sterilization. (1) The prevention of serious illness or death to individuals, especially women. Here the operation should not be performed unless the necessity is scientifically established and the woman gives her consent. (2) The prevention of crime and the elimination of the socially unfit. The latter presents difficulties. The Danish legislation would permit abnormally sexual persons to be emasculated only on their own demand and the consent of the minister of justice. Under the Swedish proposal the person himself must consent. The consent of the medical administration also would be necessary. The health and age of the patient would have to be carefully checked and the operation could be performed only in a hospital. Compulsory sterilization would not be tolerated in Sweden until public opinion has matured on the subject. It constitutes a mutilation of the body which is punishable by long term imprisonment. There are no legal decisions to serve as guides. Sterilization to prevent conception certainly should not be judged on the same ground as the prevention of sickness, crime, or elimination of the unfit.—*Walter Thompson.*

6238. MONGER, JOHN. Control of public and semi-public water supplies. *Illinois Medic. J.* **55**(4) Apr. 1929: 257–261.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 4958, 5560, 5598, 5611, 5617–5618, 5624–5625, 5627, 5644, 5660, 5684, 5687, 5695, 5698, 5703, 5736, 5746, 5767, 5776, 5827–5829, 5838, 5842, 5865, 5868, 5885–5886, 5900, 5909, 5935, 6002, 6055, 6057, 6059, 6062–6063, 6068, 6070, 6073–6075, 6328)

6239. ACLAND, SIR FRANCIS. The government's agricultural policy. *Contemp. Rev.* **138**(778) Oct. 1930: 421–428.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6240. ADLER, EMANUEL. Sozialpolitische Gesetzgebung in Österreich. [Social legislation in Austria.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* **10**(25) Sep. 5, 1930: 397–399.—An analysis of the Austrian "anti-terror" law for the protection of the right to work and the right of assembly. The law declares null and void collective contracts between workers and employers which tend, directly or indirectly, to enforce either the open or the union shop. —*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

6241. BAADE, FRITZ. Europäisches Getreidemonopol. [European grain monopoly.] *Gesellschaft.* **7** (10) Oct. 1930: 336–351.—The need of safeguarding

the interests of the grain producing regions as well as the grain consuming industrial centers of Europe has led to the adoption of some form of grain monopoly in the respective states of Europe.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

6242. BAGGE, ALGOT. Nordisk forslag till ny fraktavtalslagstiftning. [A northern proposal for new legislation governing cargo contracts.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* **15** (3) May 1930: 225–260.—In 1864 the maritime regulations of 1667 were superseded by a new maritime code; in 1891 the present one was instituted. Today a thorough revision is needed. In 1903 the Swedish merchants associations brought their problems to the attention of the crown and suggested the American Harter act as a pattern. The association of ship owners objected, however, and asked the government to select a committee to study the question of revision. In 1924 committees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, after several years of study completed the text of rules governing affreightment. The rules were then considered by the respective governments and an attempt was made to embody The Hague rules. The work was finally completed in 1929. The proposal covers a set of regulations governing such major subjects as (1) transit or voyage: time of loading and clearance, liability for delay in clearing, change of course and delay in transit, liability for the safety of goods in transit, consignee's rights and duties to file claims, and liability for the loss of the cargo; (2) time stipulations governing transit; (3) bills of lading, receipts, etc.; and (4) miscellaneous reservations.—*Walter Thompson.*

6243. BLOODGOOD, W. P. The effects of the administration of the anti-trust laws upon labor and services. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **147** (236) Jan. 1930: 111–116.—Our anti-trust laws must provide for the protection of all the people—producer, laborer, distributor, and consumer. They must not be enforced on a double standard. The anti-trust laws are based on a consumer's philosophy only. To have them enforced, as the present attorney-general has indicated will be done, will be desirable, because it will show the fallacy of enforcement based on a consumer's philosophy and result in its abolition.—*O. P. Field.*

6244. BOASSON, J. J. De techniek van het vijfjaarsche plan der U.S.S.R. [The five year plan of the U.S.S.R.] *De Economist.* 79 May 1930: 329–348.—A short résumé of the contents of the five year plan of organization of the national economy of the USSR.—*J. H. Huizinga.*

6245. COPLAND, D. B., and NORRIS, J. G. Some reciprocal effects of our anti-trust laws, with special reference to Australia. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **147** (236) Jan. 1930: 117–124.—In the early history of the commonwealth, the anti-trust legislation was modeled upon the Sherman Act to a greater extent than similar legislation in other countries. It did not prove effective because the commonwealth had inadequate powers and because of liberal court interpretation. The general provisions for control of combinations exercised by the Federal Trade Commission are in keeping with recent legislation in Europe. The Webb-Pomerene Act was at first accepted as a ground for additional tariff protection in some countries, but is no longer regarded as such. The repressive legislation of the U. S. is not now accepted abroad as an effective means of controlling monopoly. However, the provisions for investigating combination by the Federal Trade Commission have been embodied in legislation in other countries.—*O. P. Field.*

6246. DAKYNS, A. L. Further thoughts on state control of joint stock enterprise. *Pub. Admin.* **8** (4) Oct. 1930: 384–397.—The recent companies act makes it necessary for all associations with more than 20 members to seek incorporation as companies. Today, when "private" outnumber "public" companies in the proportion of nine to one, those with less than 20 shareholders must be far more numerous than those with more than 20.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6247. DONOVAN, PAUL. Legislation affecting labor injunctions. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* **16** (9) Sep. 1930: 561–563.—A discussion of the statutes which have been passed during the past five years concerning labor injunctions, which supplement a similar article in this journal in 1925.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6248. ISAY, RUDOLF. Die Entwicklung der deutschen und ausländischen Kartellgesetzgebungen. [The development of German and foreign legislation concerning cartels [and monopolies].] *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* **4** (1) 1930: 1–47.—In his book *Kartell und Staat* Lenich points out that in different countries the same legal institutions may assume different meanings under different economic systems. Conversely, identical principles may develop into apparently different institutions under the influence of different economic conditions. Thus Lenich distinguished between cartels and monopolies and deals with his subject solely from the point of view of varying supply and demand. According to Isay, the volume of supply and demand varies within business cycles, and judicial institutions, changeable though they are, usually outlast more than one or more cycles. Hence the present study considers the entire economic philosophy and politico-economical trend of periods and peoples in order to infuse life and meaning into what purports to be a comparative study of the legislation on cartels from the inception of the capitalist system to the present.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6249. KUNCZ, EDMUND. Die Bedeutung des neuen ungarischen Gesetzes über die Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung für die Aktienrechtsreform. [The new Hungarian law concerning companies with limited liability: its significance for the reform of the law of stock companies.] *Z. f. Ausländ. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* **4** (1) 1930: 48–68.—The Hungarian commercial code of 1875, following the example of the German *Handelsgesetzbuch*, has regulated the law of stock companies in a manner sufficiently elastic to take care not only of the early smaller companies but even of the large concerns of to-day. Hence the attempt, implied in the proposed law, to introduce the system of the company with limited liability is opposed by many of Hungary's leading jurists. This attempt indicates the first step on the part of the Hungarian legislature in the direction of a radical change of the law covering the whole field of stock companies.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6250. LIUBIMOV, N. The Soviets and foreign concessions. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* **9** (1) Oct. 1930: 95–105.—Foreign concessions are relatively unimportant in the life of Soviet Russia and are declining. They are responsible for only 1% of the total of the output of industry, and make a contribution of only about 5 million rubles to the government budget of 11.39 billion rubles (1929–1930 budget). The USSR must supply capital from internal sources. Future concessions will be limited to mining, electrical power plants, and metallurgy. More rigid conditions have been imposed on concessions since 1928, and only about 8% of the applications are approved. Rykov stated on Nov. 30, 1929, the three principles to govern concessions: (1) the concessionaires must operate with their own capital; (2) the concessions are not colonial enterprises and profits must be reasonable; (3) concessionaires should abandon all hope of the private property régime being re-established. The import of raw materials presents a difficult problem. The tax on excess profits is not burdensome, and the concessions have proved generally profitable—the figures are given in detail. In the Lena Goldfields case the company defaulted time and again and was aided greatly by the Soviet government before its final failure. The general labor laws apply to concessions. Technical aid contracts, like the recent ones with Henry Ford, are of

far more importance then the concessions.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6251. LONG, G. A. Liability for injuries by aircraft. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 9 (1) Dec. 1930: 60–62.—The courts have refused to rule that any flight above another's land is trespass, requiring either proof of interference with effective possession, or the violation of the statutory height limit of 500 feet. But since it is difficult to prove negligence in aircraft cases, at least 17 states have made owners and operators of aircraft absolutely liable for any damage caused while in flight.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

6252. OLIVIER, LORD. The government and our sugar colonies. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 56–61.—Unless the chancellor of the exchequer speedily issues definite assurance that the present policy of preference will be continued after the end of the current financial year March, 1931, the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies and Mauritius will face certain ruin. The chancellor's repeatedly announced desire to abolish altogether the sugar preference makes the picture gloomier yet. Already new planting for any future crop is being suspended or drastically reduced. Field laborers are being deprived of employment, while the wages of those retained are being cut. With sugar prices pooled through an import board, white sugar could be retailed in Britain (without duty) at a figure only ¼*d.* per pound in excess of the retail price under a policy of uncontrolled importation. Such a device would insure the maintenance of the British Colonial sugar industry and at the same time preserve both a whole province of the empire and the colony of Mauritius from ruin.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6253. PAUL, KANAKARAYAN T. The Linlithgow commission and rural life in India. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (71) Jul. 1929: 416–429.—*The Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India* has been criticized, but it has made some valuable recommendations. Foremost is the proposal for the establishment of an imperial council of agricultural research, with power to control provincial agricultural research activities through grants in aid. Other proposals are for coordination of all government activities for the promotion of agriculture, for education, marketing, and migration. Its weakness is neglect of the question of land tenure. To have included it would have caused great delay, while it might have brought into jeopardy one of the principal sources of government revenue and would surely have raised a grave political question. But the question of tenure cannot be long ignored. The condition of the cultivators is growing worse, and an agrarian party may be expected to rise soon.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6254. ROBSON, WILLIAM A. Industrial relations and the state: a reform of workmen's compensation. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (4) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 511–530.—The workmen's compensation laws from 1897–1906 placed on the employer liability for accidents in order to encourage safety devices. The burden was usually borne by insurance. The system has been ineffective in reducing accidents and is expensive. Of the £12,000,000 spent in 1928 by employers only 47.3% went into benefits, while 50% went into commissions, management, and profits. Under state monopoly it can be done for 10% or less (Germany), with competitive mutual societies for 15–20% (U. S.). In England also the mutual trade associations are more economical, though having only one-sixth the business. Employers liability without compulsory insurance is a delusion; there should be a state monopoly. There should be differentiation of rates, not only as between trades, or past accidents of a firm, but on the basis of probability, with inspection of safety devices.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6255. ROSENBERGER, HERMANN. Für und wider den Gedanken einer deutschen Arbeitsdienstpflicht. [For and against the idea of compulsory labor in Germany.] *Arbeitgeber.* 20 (16) Aug. 15, 1930: 462–466.—The motives of the advocates of universal compulsory labor in Germany are: the battle against the impoverishment of the German people by creating new property values on German soil, the education of youth to common labor, to national unity and to discipline, and finally the reduction of chronic mass unemployment. Critics of the plan believe that present unemployment is only temporary, that compulsory labor service would create additional products that could not be marketed, that no labor corresponding to the necessary economic conditions could be found, that to many young persons the compulsory labor service would mean an interruption of their usual activity, and that it would require a new large administrative organization. All advocates of the plan point particularly to the experience of Bulgaria.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

6256. SHAROV, S. I. ШАРОВ, С. И. Пятилетний план и плановая работа. [Five-year plan and the work of planning.] Плановое Хозяйство. (*Planovoe Khoziaĭstvo.*) 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 42–59.—There are two conceptions of the five year plan: (1) as an analytical work, showing the course of development determined by historical tendencies and (2) as an operating and managing work, which results from the definite problems set upon. The planning may also be approached in two ways, either as a plan for a central budget superseding all local budgets, or for a decentralized budget. The importance of the unification of statistical organizations with planning bodies is stressed.—*D. V. Varley.*

6257. SHEPHERD, S. ROSWELL, and CASHMORE, HOWARD A. Blue sky legislation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2 (11) Aug. 1930: 9–23.—A description of blue sky exemptions, with charts showing exemptions of railroads and public utilities, the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange, and the Chicago Stock Exchange.—*L. Burchfield.*

6258. STEVENS, ROBERT S. Ultra vires transactions under the new Ohio general corporation act. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4 (4) Nov. 1930: 419–443.—Legislation (1927 and 1929) to overcome the inconsistency of judicial decisions has been adopted by Ohio in an effort to strike a reasonable balance between two conflicting public interests: (1) that excursions by corporations beyond the limits of authorized activity be curbed; and (2) that a general assurance of security in business dealings with corporations be encouraged. Of the concepts found in judicial decisions, this legislative experiment accepts the reality of the corporation as a group of human beings conducting business in the corporate form, rather than the concept of the corporation as an unreal, law-created person. The state retains the right to oust the corporation of usurped authority; the corporation may take action against usurping directors. Yet, the corporation may recover upon an *ultra vires* contract which it has performed, and is liable for benefits received under such contracts.—*H. S. Foster.*

6259. ŠUMAN, J. Die Urheberrechtsgesetzgebung in Jugoslavien. [Authorship legislation in Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 799–816.—By royal ordinance of Nov. 15, 1920, Yugoslavia established a central office for industrial property to which was assigned the administration of patents, of sample and trade marks, and the adjudication of civil suits concerning such matters. In 1928 Yugoslavia acceded to the Paris convention and by a law of April, 1930, completely modernized its legislation for the protection of industrial property. At the same time the government set about doing the same for the protection of authorship in the field of literature and art. An authorship law, elaborated in the ministry in 1922, was finally promulgated as law in December, 1929.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6260. UNRUH, K. Die rechtliche Wirkung des Eigentumsvorbehalts in Polen. [The legal effect of transfer and retention of property rights in Poland.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (6) Jun. 1930: 561–582.—This question is one of establishing security for credit in the case of loans and sales. In Poland, at least in the part formerly belonging to Prussia, the transfer of property rights as security for loans is recognized by law. By ordinance of Mar. 22, 1928, registration of agricultural securities for debt has been introduced for all Poland. The retention of property rights as security for unpaid goods is applied mostly in the case of installment buying. It is the legal rule throughout Poland. But as the different parts of present-day Poland are still under the legal systems of their former respective sovereignties, the adjudication of cases arising under the provisions of the ordinance of Mar. 22, 1928, is still influenced by the varying legal rules for installment sales and payments. This lack of agreement is discussed.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6261. UNSIGNED. Enforceability of contracts made by firms doing business in violation of "assumed name" statutes. *Yale Law J.* 39 (6) Apr. 1930: 874–884.—Statutes, altering the common law, now almost universally require persons doing business under a designation other than the proper names of those participating in the venture to file with some local official a certificate stating the assumed name of the business together with the proper names and addresses of those comprising the firm. The growing tendency of the law, based on the purpose of these statutes and modern business conditions, is to refuse to allow a mere failure to comply with a fictitious name statute to defeat the enforceability of an ordinary business contract.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

6262. UNSIGNED. La ley nacional 11, 544 de jornada legal de trabajo, en la provicia de Buenos Aires. Su reglamentación. [National law 11, 544 regulating the legal work day in the province of Buenos Aires.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 18 (97) Jul. 1930: 411–419. (Text of the law.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

6263. UNSIGNED. Syrie et Liban. Modification des tarifs douaniers. [Tariff changes in Syria and Lebanon.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 329–330. —Protective rates on the order of those set by the British in Palestine and designed to develop local industries were instituted by an *arrète* of the high commissioner, Henri Ponsot, under date of Sep. 2.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6264. VAN ALLEN, JOHN W. Current radio problems. *Lincoln Law Rev.* 3 (4) Jul. 1930: 57–62.

6265. VAN ALLEN, JOHN W. Radio and the law. *Lincoln Law Rev.* 3 (4) Jul. 1930: 63–68.

6266. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. Government and business. *Nation (N. Y.).* 131 (3400) Sep. 3, 1930: 237–239.—In the U. S., government regulation, operation, or ownership is never considered socialistic or in any way reprehensible when the business it regulates or takes over is in financial straits or bankrupt. Examples are given. The trend towards mergers in railroads, power plants, public utilities, banking, etc., are discussed. There should be immediate government ownership and operation of railroads, pipe lines, and coal mines.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6267. WILSON, ARNOLD. Oil legislation in South America. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (1) Oct. 1929: 108–119.

6268. WOLFF, REINHOLD. Die Rechtstellung der europäischen Kartelle in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Legal regulation of European cartels in the U. S.] *Zentralbl. f. Handelsrecht.* 5 (8) Aug. 1930: 225–228.—European cartels come under provisions of the anti-trust law only if American trade is affected by them. Before the World War many European cartels were submitted by the courts to the Sherman law on the basis that the agencies were in the U. S. and that unloading of freight was done in American ports. In one case the anti-trust law was applied where not the American trade was monopolized but the freight business between America and foreign countries; in another case the U. S. government used §73 of the Wilson Tariff Act. The Webb-Pomerene law frees American export organizations from the limitations of the anti-trust law and makes possible participation of Americans in international cartels. However, there are still difficulties in the way of the activities in the U. S. of foreign companies organized in the same way as the American export organizations. A danger to the economic peace of the world is created by these contradictions.—*Esther S. Corey.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 5670, 6022–6023, 6025–6026)

6269. BAUER, JOHN. Has public utility regulation failed? *Pub. Management.* 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 355–358. —The report of the New York state special commission of 1929–1930 for the revision of the public service commission is the first comprehensive stock-taking of utility regulation in any of the states. The report will focus attention upon the defects of the present system, will spur discussion on the requisites to make regulation effective, and will doubtless stimulate consideration of public ownership in relation to regulation.—*M. V. Smith.*

6270. DAVIS, W. ERIC. Control of public utility services in Germany. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (4) Oct. 1930: 425–429.—There are three forms of public control over business enterprises: regulation, "mixed" companies, and independent ownership and operation. The latter is gaining ground because of its simplicity, and the greater popular confidence which has developed in public business management.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6271. FLEMING, W. P. A county establishes its own hydroelectric plant. *Amer. City.* 43 (4) Oct. 1930: 147.—Crist County, Georgia, has just completed the construction of a hydroelectric plant on the Flint River 14 miles southwest of Cordele. It produces 19,200 h.p. The project was made possible by a state wide referendum vote whereby the constitution of the state was amended, authorizing an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the county in the sum of $1,250,000 in excess of 7% of the property valuation. It will be operated by a power commission of 7. One immediate result was a 50% reduction of rates on the part of private power plants operating in the county. The possible income from sale of current at 1¢ per kilowatt hour is more than a half million dollars a year. Less than half the yearly income would pay operation expense, retire the bonds, and return into the county treasury more than the amount of all taxes heretofore assessed for all county purposes.—*Harvey Walker.*

6272. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. Legislative history of the public utilities commission of Ohio. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 3 (2) Mar. 1929: 138–164.

6273. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. Practice and procedure before the public utilities commission of Ohio. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4 (4) Nov. 1930: 444–466.—Ohio practice, described here with particular reference to railroad and public utility rate schedules, is typical of that of other states.—*H. S. Foster.*

6274. UNSIGNED. Les entreprises économiques à caractère mixte. [Economic enterprises of a mixed character.] *Admin. Locale.* (52) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 872–875.—The first enterprise of a mixed character was established in Belgium in 1850. Germany has done most to exploit the idea. Several bibliographical suggestions. —*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 6199–6200, 6238)

6275. HAZEN, ALLEN. Water supply and dams in Japan. *J. New Engl. Water Works Assn.* **44** (3) Sep. 1930: 451–457.

6276. ROE, FRANK C. What is sewage treatment and why is it necessary? *Amer. City.* **43** (4) Oct. 1930: 144–146.—A description of modern methods of sewage treatment, preliminary, secondary, and auxiliary, with a discussion of the problem of finance and intelligent operation.—*Harvey Walker.*

6277. ROSS, CHARLES. North Carolina's highway system. *Bull. Univ. Georgia Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* **30** (2) Nov. 1929: 147–151.

6278. PRATT, ARTHUR H. The Wanaque waterworks project. *J. New Engl. Water Works Assn.* **44** (3) Sep. 1930: 387–450.

6279. SIMONDSON, WILBUR H. The Mount Vernon memorial highway. *Amer. City.* **43** (4) Oct. 1930: 85–88.—In 1924 a commission was appointed to prepare for the bi-centennial celebration of Washington's birth. In May, 1928, Congress passed an act authorizing this commission to locate, construct, and maintain a memorial highway. The task of designing and planning this highway was delegated to the bureau of public roads in the department of agriculture. The task will be completed before February, 1932.—*Harvey Walker.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 4946, 5350, 5631)

6280. GRAVES, HENRY SOLON. The final disposition of the public domain. *Amer. Forests & Forest Life.* **36** (5) May 1930: 263–266.

6281. HALL, R. C. Forest relief. *J. Forestry.* **28** (6) Oct. 1930: 794–799.—A substantial part of the 242,000,000 acres of privately owned forest land outside of farms is not adapted to profitable private management and should be in public ownership. The federal government will have to shoulder most of this burden in the poorer states. It should enlarge its cooperative effort to provide adequate protection. The owner of cut-over land should not be expected to bear one-half of the fire protection costs. Rural land is overtaxed because of an obsolete system of local government and taxation. Schools and roads should either be considered state functions or state aid for these purposes should be increased. The added state revenue to meet these expenditures should come from inheritance, income, or business taxes. All crops in the hands of the consumer should be exempt from the property tax; timber should only be so exempt if under suitable forestry management.—*P. A. Herbert.*

6282. SCHIEFERDECKER. Die sächsische Staatsforstwirtschaft in den letzten 25 Jahren und ihre Beziehungen zur Volkswirtschaft. [Saxon state forestry during the past 25 years and its relationship to the public economic situation.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* **81** (10) Oct. 1930: 537–574.—The forest area of Saxony, being determined largely by soil and climatic factors, is likely to change but little. In 1927 it was 375,664 ha., or 25% of the land area. None of the original forest is left, and pure forests of spruce and pine cover large areas which once bore mixed stands of conifers and hardwoods. Now 64% is spruce, 25% pine, and 10% hardwoods. Private holdings predominate in the lowlands; state forests in the mountains. The state owned 176,694 ha. in 1929 and is gradually increasing its holdings through purchase. Timber cut from state forests decreased from a maximum of 947,000 cu.m. in 1907 to around 500,000 cu.m. recently, which approximately equals annual increment. Income has declined and expenses have increased greatly. Attempts to hold costs down through rationalization studies are only partially effective. The forests have yielded a greater net revenue than all other productive state enterprises combined, since the railroads were turned over to the Reich. The timber stand has been reduced about 4 million cu.m. below that of 1910.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

6283. UNSIGNED. Die neue Thüringer Forstordnung. [The new forest law of Thuringia.] *Deutsche Forstztg.* **45** (44) Oct. 31, 1930: 1119–1120.—State forestry work is placed under the department of finance. State forests and those belonging to public corporations must be managed for sustained yield. Others may be declared protection forests and subjected to restrictions on use. Communes and corporations must handle their forests in accordance with approved working plans and must employ qualified foresters or pay the state for technical supervision. Private owners have much latitude in methods of management but may not destroy a forest without permission, or clear-cut more than 1/2 ha. (except under approved working plan) without notifying the authorities and providing for reforestation. Owners of tracts above a certain size (to be fixed by the finance department) must employ qualified foresters and guards or put their forests under the control of the central agricultural office, unless they are members of cooperative associations which employ qualified personnel.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 6047–6048, 6098, 6321, 6327)

6284. ALLERHAND, M. Probleme des jüdisch-polnischen Eherechts. Bemerkungen zu gerichtlichen Entscheidungen. [Problems of Jewish-Polish marriage laws. A commentary on judicial decisions.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* **4** (5) May 1930: 439–472.—There is no uniform Jewish-Polish marriage law. In the western part of the new Polish republic, formerly belonging to Germany, where the Jews are few and German law still prevails, no religious distinction pertaining to marriage exists. In the sections formerly controlled by Russia and Austria the Talmudic law is the only law applied, or it forms the basis of the laws of the land which show only slight variations from that of the Talmud. The article deals with the conflict of laws arising from this situation from the point of view of domestic and foreign jurisdiction.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6285. ARMINJON, P. What is private international law? *So. California Law Rev.* **4** (1) Oct. 1930: 43–54.—Private international law is no private law common to different peoples, nor is it a body of rules applicable to the relations between states, of a private nature. The adjective "private" is misapplied to this branch of law for "its rules and principles apply to all juridical relations seemingly within the competence of two or more bodies of law, and some of these problems fall within the sphere of public law, involving as they do administrative, procedural, or even penal law." Savigny regarded private international law as one of the two branches of the law of nations. Subsequent writers have divided the field into the status of foreigners, the determination of nationality, and the solution of conflicts of law. To include nationality and the rights of aliens confuses the field. Private international law, in the sense that its rules merely fix the municipal law by which the question shall be solved and the jurisdiction

which is to apply the law, is older than public international law. These rules had their inception as early as the 14th century. According to the current theory, private international law delimits the legislative and judicial spheres of states when those spheres conflict. More accurately it seeks to decide cases which, as a result of certain circumstances, seem to be cognizable before the courts, or the solution of which seems necessarily to lie in the laws, of two or more juridical systems. In brief, it consists in solving conflicts of law or jurisdiction of the various juristic systems—whether or not they be states—by means of referential, not decisive rules.—*Henry Reiff.*

6286. CALOYANNI, MÉGALOS A. L'unification du droit pénal international aux conférences internationales de Varsovie et de Rome. [The unification of international penal law at the international conferences of Warsaw and Rome. *Bull. Mensuel Soc. de Légis. Compar.* **58**(1–3) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 95–125.

6287. CASTBERG, FREDE. Kodifikasjonskonferansen i Haag. [The codification conference at The Hague.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1**(3) 1930: 172–189.—An address delivered before the Norwegian Nobelinstitut. Of the three questions considered at The Hague Castberg deals with that of the responsibility of states for injury to foreigners. The article is presented largely as a report of the positions assumed by the different states. Unfortunately the conference reached no definite conclusions on the responsibility of states. Though favoring codification the author feels it would be far better to set up an international practice in this field by taking the decisions of international courts as the determining and guiding principles.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6288. FEDERSPIEL, HOLGER. De Nordiske international privatretlige Konventionsudkast. [The Scandinavian draft for the convention on private international law.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1**(2) 1930: 92–121; (3) 1930: 190–205.—This is a summary and comment on the main clauses concerning marriage, divorce, adoption, and jurisdiction in respect thereto. The laws of the various Northern lands are compared in this respect, and there is an attempt made to reach definite conclusions wherever possible.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6289. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. Le convenzioni internazionali di diritto marittimo. [International conventions on maritime law.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore, Ser. 2 Sci. Giuridiche.* **27** 1930: pp. 473. —Documents.

6290. HUDSON, MANLEY O. Aviation and international law. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* **24**(2) Apr. 1930: 228–240.—International law was unprepared for the changes of the 19th century in respect to transportation and communication. Both aviation and radiotelegraphy have presented us with problems for which the traditional precepts have afforded little solution. In the main we have had to depend on the process of legislation and much of the legislation has been cut out of the whole cloth with little reference to international principles which previously prevailed. The participation of the U. S. in this legislative development of an international law of aviation has been but slight. On the whole we are still in the stage where administrative regulation is empirical, and we must await the results of experience before much systematization should be attempted.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

6291. LAMBIE, MARGARET. Presumption of cessation of citizenship: its effect on international claims. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* **24**(2) Apr. 1930: 264–278.—Congress has enacted legislation affecting the diplomatic protection of citizens abroad which makes a material distinction between persons born in the U. S. and those who have been naturalized in this country. The distinction has recently been illustrated before international claims commissions. Can a naturalized American citizen rightfully expect an international claims commission to take jurisdiction over his claim if a presumption of cessation of citizenship existed against him when he was abroad at the time his alleged claim arose? Has congress attempted to delegate to the department of state the power to revoke under certain circumstances the citizenship of naturalized Americans? The Rothmann and Margulies cases before the Tripartite Claims Commission and the Costello case before the General United States-Mexican Claims Commission disclose interpretations somewhat at variance with respect to the rights of American citizens against whom the presumption had arisen.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

6292. LORENZEN, ERNEST G. The conflict of laws in Germany. *Yale Law J.* **39**(6) Apr. 1930: 804–836.—The rules of conflict of laws applying to German territory or German subjects are to be found in the introductory law of the civil code, in the legislation of the states, in other imperial legislation, such as the bills of exchange act and the code of civil procedure, and in treaties. For the most part the national law is substituted for the law of domicile. A person in Germany may have several domiciles and more than one nationality, although if he is a German national German courts will apply German law. The principle of the *renvoi* is a part of the German conflict of laws. With respect to personal obligations the national law is the guide; as regards property it is the law of the situs. The law of the forum is applied to most questions of jurisdiction. The code protects against effect given to foreign law which is contrary to German public policy. A person may be sued at his domicile under any circumstances and at certain special forums fixed by statute for certain situations. The parties may also agree upon a forum. Foreign judgments are not enforced against German citizens unless they personally appeared, were personally served, or were served through German judicial aid. They will not be enforced if against German public policy or if there is no guaranty of reciprocity. German courts take judicial notice of foreign law.—*Fowler V. Harper.*

6293. PUENTE, JULIUS I. Principles of international extradition in Latin America. *Michigan Law Rev.* **28**(6) Apr. 1930: 665–722.

6294. UNDÉN, ÖSTEN. Om Staters internationella Ansvarighet. [Concering the responsibility of states.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1**(1) 1930: 1–22.—The principal questions which delegates to the codification conference at The Hague in March, 1930, will have to discuss with reference to the responsibility of states will include international problems arising out of change in local laws; responsibility for changing concessions granted to foreigners; responsibility for debts incurred by governments and their renunciation; responsibility for denial of justice to foreigners in their courts; and responsibility to live up to their international obligations.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6295. WRIGHT, QUINCY. Some legal consequences if extraterritoriality is abolished in China. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* **24**(2) Apr. 1930: 217–227.—The consequences of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China will be complicated. The normal exemptions conceded to sovereigns, diplomats, and consuls will not be affected since they are granted under general international law. For the same reason the present territorial enclaves in China will remain outside the mere abolition of extraterritoriality. But private law contracts, concessions, and leases will cease to have their present international law character. On the other hand China will become responsible for injuries to aliens within her territory resulting from a denial of justice where the alien is defendant. The problem of making the necessary adjustments is one that can only be solved with sufficient time and good will on the part of China, foreign governments, and foreigners in China.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 5349, 5500, 6303, 6340)

6296. COHN, GEORG. Neutralitetsrettens Omdannelse. [The transformation of the law of neutrality.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1**(1) 1930: 33–47.—The policies of the Scandinavian foreign offices during war time have been centered around maintaining neutrality. When the rules of neutrality were shaped by The Hague Conference of 1907 and the London Conference of 1909, it was hoped that something definite had been obtained. However, the action of the great powers during the World War was dictated by their own particular needs which made the maintenance of neutrality a very difficult matter. The Kellogg Pact stands in contradiction to neutrality by outlawing war. However, this should not cause states to give up their armies and old policies. The best that can be done at present is to see to it that arbitration and judicial settlement become compulsory and that in case of the possibility of war, economic blockades, etc., are used.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6297. GIHL, TORSTEN. Till frågan om "krigets natur" och det ekonomiska kriget. [On the question of the "nature of war" and economic war.] *Svensk Tidskr.* **20**(7) Jul. 1930: 445–461.—In the Petersburg Declaration of 1868 it was said that the only righteous conduct of a nation at war is such as will accord with the object of weakening the combative power of the enemy. This idea may be traced to Rousseau who held that war is an enmity between states, and not between individuals as such, in which private persons are enemies only temporarily and as soldiers only. However, the then more commonly accepted doctrine of international law, as held by Grotius, Pufendorf, Bynkershoek, Wolff, and Vattel was that when two nations are enemies the collective individuals of the one are the enemies of the collective individuals of the other. Common practice in antiquity, in the middle age, and far into modern times, coincides with this view. In the 19th century that of Rousseau came generally to prevail on the continent of Europe, the older view, however, prevailing in England and the U. S. as appears, for example, in the English confiscation of German property in 1914 and in similar American acts of state. The continental doctrine, however, has never been closely followed in practice; modern warfare may better be humanized on the basis of principles that accord more nearly with the facts.—*Walter Sandelius.*

6298. NOREM, RALPH A. Determination of enemy character of corporations. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* **24**(2) Apr. 1930: 310–336.—The theory of corporations generally accepted is that, once incorporated, they constitute a separate entity distinct from the persons who compose them. The question arises whether in time of war a court may disregard the corporate entity and look to the real persons who compose the corporation. In the *Janson v. Driefontein* case the British court first seriously considered the circumstances under which a corporation might acquire enemy character and held to the rule that a corporation was the subject of the state of its incorporation and that the nationality of the shareholders was immaterial. But changed conditions were presented on the outbreak of the World War and when the *Daimler* case came up for adjudication a new test was discovered for the enemy character of corporations. It was held that a company incorporated in the United Kingdom might assume an enemy character if the persons in *de facto* control of its affairs were resident in an enemy country or were adhering to the enemy or acting under the control of the enemy. In the U. S., however, it was held that the separate entity of corporate bodies was even in time of war to be respected.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

6299. WEHBERG, HANS. Aktuelle Probleme der Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit. [The present problem of arbitration.] *Friedenswarte.* **30**(9) Sep. 1930: 257–264.—The general act considered by the ninth (1928) Assembly of the League of Nations, whose purpose it was to eliminate war, has a great significance. Among the states which have not joined, but which have signified their intention of joining are Finland, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, France, Latvia, and Spain. The French chamber of deputies, on June 12, 1930, by a vote of 567 to 13, voted to change the meaning to accord with her interpretation. In spite of this Germany should not hesitate to join as soon as she can. The League act and the Kellogg Pact should make it clear that a new step has been taken in the field of international law. If the two are combined in a formal manner it will be exceedingly hard to alter either of them singly, a result which is desirable.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5573, 5621, 5626, 5628, 5918, 5925, 5932, 5979, 6087, 6094–6095, 6114, 6299, 6323, 6330–6331, 6340, 6345, 6354–6355, 6357, 6527)

6300. BENEŠ, EDUARD. Ten years of the League. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* **8**(2) Jan. 1930: 212–224.

6301. BRIAND, ARISTIDE. Memorandum on the organization of a régime of European federal union. *Internat. Conciliation. Spec. Bull.* Jun. 1930: 327–353.—A consolidation of the material and moral forces of Europe is necessary to security, well-being, and peace. The effect of the new frontiers must be offset by bonds that will make all Europe conscious of its essential unity. The federation must be effected within the framework of the League of Nations as a means of furthering the aims of the League, coordinating its "strictly European activities," and "preparing a favorable atmosphere for the pacific adjustments of the League." The 27 governments ought to consider, therefore, the need of (1) a general agreement recognizing the solidarity of Europe, (2) a formal organization consisting of a general conference, a permanent committee, and an expert secretariat, (3) basic conceptions in the programs and policies of the organization, (4) leaving to a later conference or a committee the many questions of the specific and detailed application and technique of the cooperative program.—*Arnold J. Lien.*

6302. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. The mandates system after ten years. *Current Hist.* **31**(3) Dec. 1929: 545–550.

6303. CASTBERG, FREDE. Folkerett og Forsvar. [International law and defense.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1**(1) 1930: 23–32; (2) 1930: 75–84.—According to The Hague conventions of 1907 and the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations, states are to settle their disputes by pacific means. However, states may have good reasons for going to war. When war comes, it may be necessary for the neutral to maintain his neutrality by force. This is not to be considered as war, even though it may be necessary to use force. In the same manner, a warring power may use force to make a neutral power observe its obligations. That the various pacific instruments make certain wars justifiable is a proper basis for the maintenance of military forces. Art. 16 of the Covenant makes it clear that a member who goes to war in contradiction to his obligations under Art. 12, 13, and 15 has become a common enemy of the League of Nations, against whom the Council may institute action, and also against whom the members may take military action. Members of the

League are obligated to use military force in connection with Art. 10 under certain conditions. In the 1923 meeting of the Assembly the first commission gave an interpretation for the fulfilment of obligations under Art. 10. —*T. Kalijarvi.*

6304. CASTBERG, FREDE, and MØLLER, AXEL. Folkerett og Forsvar. [**International law and defense.**] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 1 (3) 1930: 206–212.—This is an answer to Møller's article on the League and disarmament in which he criticized the position assumed by Castberg on Art. 8 of the Covenant. Møller makes his position clear, and the article closes with a word by Castberg to the effect that disarmament is an objective for which we are striving; nevertheless, as he has said before, armies are still legally in existence even under the Covenant.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6305. DAWSON, WILLIAM HARBUTT. The disunited states of Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (775) Jul. 1930: 14–21.—The scheme of a European federation as now proposed is rather Tardieu's than Briand's, and unfortunately Tardieu carries on the Clemenceau tradition. It can scarcely fail to jeopardize the work and even the existence of the League. The idea of grouping states on continental or geographic principle is obsolete in these days of rapid communication and growing world intercourse. As for Great Britain, since the dominions would not be qualified to enter the union, the home country could not do so even if it wished. But the gravest defect of the project is that behind it is the old hankering of France for security. The British attitude might well be that of the U. S. toward the League of Nations.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6306. DĘBICKI, ROMAN. 11-te Zgromadzenie Ligi Narodów. [**The 11th Assembly of the League of Nations.**] *Przegląd Polityczny.* **13** (4) Oct. 1930: 72–78.—A survey of the items discussed at the 11th Assembly and their political and international importance. —*O. Eisenberg.*

6307. DE MADARIAGA, SALVADOR. The United States of Europe. *Nineteenth Cent.* **108** (642) Aug. 1930: 169–176.—Briand's scheme for a United States of Europe is predestined to failure. Europe is politically and culturally heterogeneous to a degree which makes any real federation unthinkable. There is no exclusively continental political basis for federation. The League of Nations already provides the machinery necessary to effect the scheme. In light of Great Britain's contented digestion of her gains in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, and her uncompromising stand for a policy of unrestricted British sovereignty English critics are hardly entitled to vilify Briand's scheme as a device for the organization of sanctions and the preservation of the European *status quo.*—*J. E. Bebout.*

6308. GLIWIC, HIPOLIT. Sprawy ekonomiczne na 11. Zgromadzenie Ligi Narodów. [**Economic questions at the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations.**] *Przegląd Polityczny.* **13** (4) Oct. 1930: 65–71.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6309. HAGA, B. J. De behandeling van den gedwongen arbeid te Geneve en de geschiktheid van de Internationale Arbeidsorganisatie voor koloniale arbeidsvraagstukken. [**The consideration of forced labor at Geneva and the suitability of the International Labor Organization for colonial labor problems.**] *Koloniale Studien.* **14** (5) Oct. 1930: 213–251.—The convention on forced labor was not unfavorable to colonial powers in so far as general colonial labor law is concerned. The eight hour day and the right of labor to organize were not adopted for colonial territories. The Dutch East Indies will not have to modify its forced labor regulations upon ratification of the convention. However, the colonial powers of Central Africa will have to change their regulations or they will be able to accept the convention only with important reservations. The conference worked too rapidly for proper deliberation, and too few of the delegates were experts in the field of colonial labor problems. The International Labor Office was created and equipped to handle western industrial labor problems and not colonial labor problems. The International Labor Organization is an indispensable agency of international control for colonial labor problems, but specific improvements should be made in the determination of the content of conventions dealing with colonial labor problems, in procedure, in the coming into effect of conventions, and in their application.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6310. HEPBURN, WILLIAM. The optional clause. *Georgetown Law J.* **19** (1) Nov. 1930: 66–98.—An article defining the optional clause; tracing briefly its origin and history; advancing interpretations of the expressions "legal disputes," "reciprocity," and "in relation to any other member or state accepting the same obligation," as these expressions are used in the statutes of the Permanent Court; considering the reservations and conditions of acceptance that states may attach when they sign the clause; discussing the contention that the Permanent Court may be made a court of prize; and tracing important differences between judgments and advisory opinions.—*Robert P. Lane.*

6311. KIERSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Liga Narodów a mniejszości w Polsce. [**The League of Nations and the minorities in Poland.**] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* **9** (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 377–390.—Treaties on the protection of minorities were imposed on only five countries of minor importance. League interference with these minorities especially in Poland, is not in accordance with treaty provisions by which only members of the Council have the right to draw the attention of the Council to minorities treaty violations. Notwithstanding, the Secretariat accepts complaints and petitions from private persons or institutions belonging to the national minorities and brings them to the notice of the states members of the League. The League has adopted two fundamental theses with regard to the question of minorities: (1) That the purpose of the treaties is the political assimilation of the minorities with the states in which they live, and (2) that the minorities should, therefore, loyally collaborate with the nations in which they live. Germany, however, continues to irritate Poland by continually raising the question of minorities before the League. In order to end this Poland should consider the denunciation of the minorities treaty which is a serious obstacle to consolidation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6312. LOESCH, KARL C. von. Der Kampf für das Recht im Osten. [**The fight for justice in the East.**] *Z. f. Geopol.* **7** (1) Jan. 1930: 29–41.—A French idea of a Danubian federation as a substitute for the old Hapsburg Empire has met with little success. Culturally and economically majorities are abusing minorities. Though it may be true that instead of 100,000,000 of minorities present-day Europe counts only 40,000,000 the sum total of suffering has extraordinarily increased. What we need are generally recognized principles of justice, internationally acknowledged, even though they entail restrictions on absolute sovereignty to the good of the European community. This cooperation would best begin in the economic field. The Scandinavian and Baltic grouping is a beginning to an end. Germans live in 21 out of 31 European states.—*Werner Neuse.*

6313. MITRANY, DAVID. Pan-Europa—a hope or a danger? *Pol. Quart.* **1** (4) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 457–478.—Several forms of the European union have been proposed, some of which include Britain. Some have been preponderantly economic, others political. Economically Europe cannot be self-supporting. The modern tendency is toward free access to raw materials. Within the union the political divisions would be found to coincide too closely with agrarian and industrial cleavages. Outside it might result in other large antag-

onisms. In fine, it is the attempt on the basis of economic considerations to create a European nationalism, out of fear of America and Bolshevism.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6314. MØLLER, AXEL. Folkeforbundet og Nedrustningen. [The League of Nations and disarmament.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 1(2) 1930: 85–91.—Castberg's article on the defense rights of a state under international law would indicate that a state is expected to maintain a military force with the purpose of enforcing its own independence and assisting the League in the case of necessity when articles of the Covenant are broken. According to article 8 it is necessary to come to the aid of the League in time of distress. On the other hand, the obligation of disarmament is just as urgently pressed. Ten years of the League have shown that it is possible to have an army and still live within the terms of the Covenant. Complete disarmament would not necessarily be attended with dire consequences under the Covenant. The Permanent Court of International Justice and the Hague Conventions and Court provide for the peaceable settlement of disputes. Under the Covenant, too, the state which is unjustly attacked must be succored by the League. Thus a way is open for complete disarmament or the maintenance of an army under the same League of Nations.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6315. SMITH, E. HINTON. Seamen's hours of work. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(776) Aug. 1930: 225–230.—The ninth International Labor Conference, confined to maritime questions, met at Geneva in 1929. The most important topic on the agenda was that of seamen's working hours. The committee on hours decided that the governments should be consulted as to the definitions of certain expressions as "normal hours of work," "hours of actual work," "overtime," etc., with regard to different categories of the crew, and as to non-limitation of overtime necessary for safety. Various questions of equal and greater volume are to be placed upon the agenda of the next maritime conference.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6316. UNSIGNED. Le mandat sur la Palestine et la Commission des Mandats. [The Palestine mandate and the Permanent Mandates Commission.] *Asie Française.* 30(282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 288–289.—The report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the riots of August, 1929, and the formal British reply have done much to clarify the atmosphere.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6317. UNSIGNED. Le voyage de M. Drummond Shiels en Palestine. [Drummond Shiels' Palestine trip.] *Asie Française.* 30(283) Oct. 1930: 331.—The British under secretary of state for the colonies spent ten days in Palestine early in October. His trip was marked by hostile demonstrations carried on by the Zionists and appreciative addresses delivered by the Arabs, who see a bright future in his recent report to the Permanent Mandates Commission.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6318. UNSIGNED. The fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(3) Sep. 1930: 265–305.—The conference lasted nearly three weeks, and adopted two draft conventions and five recommendations. The first draft convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms within the shortest possible time; while the second undertakes to limit the hours of work to not more than 8 per day and 48 per week in office and commerce positions, subject to certain exceptions. A third draft convention relating to limitation of hours of employment in the coal mines just failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the conference. It was then placed on the agenda for 1931.—*H. W. Smith.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 6579)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 5650, 5773, 5783, 6113–6115, 6131, 6134, 6142, 6147, 6153, 6166, 6223, 6231, 6242, 6263, 6267, 6304–6305, 6311, 6313, 6317, 6460)

6319. BELL, JOHN. The continental crisis. The French case. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128(764) Aug. 1930: 178–184.

6320. BISCOTTINI, UMBERTO. Sull'italianità della Dalmazia. [On the Italian character of Dalmatia.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 5(10–11) Oct.–Nov. 1929: 973–1002.—An impassioned and polemic defense of the Italian character of the east coast of the Adriatic by an Italian nationalist. The argument pleads the Latin character of the region in antiquity, adduces historic evidence of Italian resistance to Turkish domination in the 16th century, laments denationalization under Austria by the manipulations of the clergy, the army, and the bureaucracy, and bitterly regrets the final loss of Dalmatia to Yugoslavia. The population statistics produced show a sharp decline of Italian influence, the number of Italians having fallen from 55,020 in 1865 to 18,028 in 1910, while the Slavic population rose in the same period from 384,180 to 610,669.—*M. W. Graham.*

6321. BUELL, RAYMOND L.; DODDS, H. W.; DULLES, JOHN F.; NORTON, H. K.; McGOWAN, R. A.; WHITTON, JOHN B.; EAGLETON, CLYDE; BORCHARD, EDWIN M.; BUTLER, SMEDLEY D.; WU CHAO-CHU. The protection of lives and property of foreigners resident in disturbed communities. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144(233) Jul. 1929: 85–136.—Buell traces the doctrine of intervention in the text writers, and the contrasts between American practice in China and in the Caribbean area. He advocates collective action, compulsory arbitration of pecuniary claims, and the limitation of intervention to protection of lives. Dodds, Dulles, and Norton point out the practical difficulties of applying a clear-cut policy, correct according to principles of law, which may not infrequently work more harm than good in a particular case; they justify in a general way the policy of the U. S. in the Caribbean. Dodds doubts whether Latin American states are prepared to join us in collective action in that area. McGowan goes further than Buell in denying the validity of armed intervention for the protection of property. Whitton contrasts the regularized procedure under the League for settling disputes by "preventive, dilatory and retrospective measures" with the exclusive and arbitrary position of the U. S. in the American hemisphere; and, with Eagleton and Borchard, supports strongly the development of international control of intervention. Borchard suggests that individuals should be accorded the right of pursuing their claims in international tribunals without involving their governments diplomatically. Butler describes the "cooperative" activities of the marines in China; the Chinese minister states the case for patience toward his country and acknowledges American friendliness.—*P. Bradley.*

6322. CAMBON, JULES. The permanent bases of French foreign policy. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 173–185.—Geographical position is the principal factor conditioning the foreign policy of a nation. Political methods change, but objectives remain the same. French foreign policy, dictated by the supreme consideration of security, has been fairly con-

sistent, ever since the end of the middle ages, in maintaining the balance of power through alliances with weak nations.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6323. CANTACUZÈNE, G. Le rapprochement intellectuel des peuples balkaniques. [The intellectual collaboration of the Balkan peoples.] *Les Balkans.* 1 (2) Nov. 1, 1930: 25–27.—The author is a professor of Bucharest University and one of the Rumanian delegates at the recent Balkan conference. The Balkan peoples do not know each other. Intellectually Bucharest is farther from Sofia or Belgrade than from Paris or Vienna. Intellectual disarmament must precede political disarmament, and intellectuals should strive to create a "Balkan conscience." Hitherto the Balkan peoples have insisted more on their differences than on their resemblances. There is need for the exchange of professors and works of art, the teaching of another Balkan language in the university of each Balkan state, the creation of chairs of comparative Balkan law, and translations of Balkan folklore and literature. Collaboration between the Balkan newspapers will be useful, and the journalists present at the conference passed a motion for founding a Balkan press association.—*William Miller.*

6324. EAGLETON, CLYDE. Senate approval of the London naval treaty. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (1) Sep. 1930: 114–121.

6325. ESSERTIER, DANIEL. Vieux pays, jeune république. Présentation de la Tchécoslovaquie à des Français. [Old country, young republic. Presentation of Czechoslovakia to the French.] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 7 (38–39) Oct. 28, 1928: 217–236.

6326. FECHT, OTTMAN. Die Seemachtsverhältnisse im indopazifischen Raum. [The situation of the sea powers in the Indo-Pacific region.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (5) May 1930: 392–398.—The expansion of the Chinese over Siam, Singapore, the southeastern islands, and the Philippines attracts the attention of the geo-politician. More and more he feels that the chief power in the Pacific will be China. The U. S. may lose the Philippines and Hawaii. Australia may some day be forced by bankruptcy to admit the Japanese immigrant, and it will be lost to the British Empire. The great powers uphold their position with the help of naval stations and river gun-boats. Despite the growing industrialization of China, European trade has a hopeful outlook for some time to come. A war between Japan and the U. S. might be fought in the western part of the Pacific. China would be unable to stay out. The American fleet in these waters has only defensive character. England has concentrated her navy not in India, but in the Far East at Singapore. Holland's fleet is meant to be a defense of her neutrality, France and Italy keep smaller crafts to serve their interests.—*Werner Neuse.*

6327. FESTER, GUSTAV. Polarpolitik. [Polar policy.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (10) Oct. 1930: 800–805.—The Canadian Vilhjalmur Stefansson first pointed to the economic value of the Arctic areas. In proportion as cattle raising is eliminated through agriculture Arctic districts may play a role in the world's meat supply. Besides their importance as mining areas (Spitzbergen, South Greenland), they are ideal as locations for airdromes in short circle flights between continents. These prospects have led to extensions of territorial sovereignty. (Russia—Franz-Josephs Land; Norway—Bear Island and Jean Mayen; Canada—Ellesmere and Grinnell Land.) Only Denmark does not seem to pursue an imperialistic policy in Greenland or the Faroe Islands. Distant and unexplored Antarctica shows a less clear picture of sovereign rights. England, France, the U. S., Norway, and Argentina, have voiced claims to various islands and parts of the southern hemisphere. Especially muddled are the rights in Western Antarctica and in the sub-arctic isles (Falkland Islands, South Orkneys or Orcadas). There may be mineral treasures to be exploited, yet how far it will be possible to locate and use them will depend on the development of technical and geo-physical methods.—*Werner Neuse.*

6328. FUCHS, RUDOLF. Die geopolitischen Veränderungen am Oberrheinstrom und ihre wirtschaftlichen Nachteile für den deutschen Südwesten. [How the geo-political changes on the Upper Rhine affect the German south-western territory.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 691–702.—Switzerland stands for a Rhine free from any obstacles to traffic. Alsace, with electric current easily available from France, wants to keep Strassburg in its position as the head of the Rhine river traffic and would like to see the Upper Rhine between Strassburg and Basle used for electric power. Baden wishes the river traffic extended beyond Basle as far as Lake Constance by canalizing the river bed itself. Power stations could be constructed, while big locks would secure safe river traffic. Now Art. 358 of the Treaty of Versailles gives France the right to construct canals or do whatever she pleases. France and the Allies control the international Rhine commission. The project of France to build a canal along the left bank of the river between Basle and Strassburg has been approved by the commission with four German votes against it. Such a canal will be inaccessible from the German side, reduce the river to a creek, and stifle all German industrial enterprises. Transportation will be subject to French customs inspection.—*Werner Neuse.*

6329. GIGLIO, CARLO. Panorama della penisola arabica. [A brief survey of the Arabian peninsula.] *Rassegna Italiana.* 27 (147) Aug. 1930: 171–185.—Policies of different nations towards the new Moslem states of the Arabian peninsula.—*G. Bruni.*

6330. KEUTH, PAUL. Frankreichs Stellung im Saargebiet. [The position of France in the Saar.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 716–726.—From 1920 to 1928 the Saar mines carried a net profit of 145,365,444 gold marks, or an annual average profit of 16,151,716 gold marks. In methods of production no improvements have been made. Coal transports to the west have increased, to Alsace decreased, due to the growing coal production of Lorraine. The Warndt coal district has become a serious competitor. The coal monopoly permitted France to control Saar industry, but after the Saar had become part of France's customs territory this control was lost, for the iron and steel works could not help depending on the *Reich's* customs territory, and they became a member of the iron cartel. As a market, however, France ruled in the Saar district; and only since 1927 has Germany been able to extend her imports. The introduction of French currency made France the main creditor of the district and politically and culturally France has not left a stone unturned to get control over the Saar.—*Werner Neuse.*

6331. LEARNED, H. BARRETT. The attitude of the senate of the United States toward the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1928: 37–55.

6332. LYAUTEY, PIERRE. After the London conference—a French view. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (641) Jul. 1930: 25–35.—France, before submitting to any naval disarmament agreement, must take into consideration the fact that she has 11,000,000 sq. km. of widely dispersed colonial possessions with 52,000,000 inhabitants and that her sea routes of communication are 58,000 km. long, as compared with 32,000 for the U. S. 10,000 for Japan, and 7,800 for Italy. These peoples look to her for defense and development. Moreover, in this age of economic conflict the sea has become a commercial battlefield. The determination of a standard by which to evaluate naval strength is in itself a perplexing problem. Henceforward we must

recognize the importance of weight per unit of energy or power.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6333. MACARTNEY, MAXWELL H. H. The continental crisis. The Italian case. *Fortnightly Rev.* **128** (764) Aug. 1930: 185–194.

6334. MAGERLE, KARL. Wirtschaftsreich British Empire? [The British Empire an economic unit?] *Z. f. Geopol.* **7** (10) Oct. 1930: 781–789.—Unemployment at home, depression in the production of raw materials and food products in the dominions, the danger of a united Europe suggested the idea of an economic British Empire with a protective tariff wall against outsiders, and free trade within the empire. Rothermere, Beaverbrook, and a United Empire party propagate this new idea. The Conservative party seems to have endorsed it. The trade unions have given up free trade as a dogma and have accepted the protective tariff scheme for reasons of practicability. They may cause the Labor party to revise its traditional attitude. The sole opponents are the Liberal party and the dominions themselves. But all of the latter have felt the economic depression and might make concessions. Moreover, the economic situation alone cannot explain this movement. Again the British begin to realize what possibilities lie hidden in the vastness, variety, and richness of their empire.—*Werner Neuse.*

6335. MØLLER, AXEL. Nogle Bemaerkninger om Mestbegunstigelsesklausulen. [A few remarks on the most-favored-nation clause.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1** (2) 1930: 122–127.—The most-favored-nation clause cannot impair any rights that a nation may have to make provisions for special toll rights according to the Danish *Traktatkommission's* report delivered Feb. 19, 1930. The history of the clause shows that the report is correct in this respect. There have been specific types of limits placed upon the extent to which the clause will run. Practice has served to bring this out and the negotiations between Denmark and Germany are making it even more clear.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6336. MURRAY, GILBERT. Free trade and peace. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (775) Jul. 1930: 1–5.—The attempt of individual nations to build up a separate national prosperity by destroying the trade of their neighbors is essentially futile and calculated to result in war. The League of Nations reports an increase in foodstuffs and raw materials. There is no shortage in demand—no shortage of labor. Yet millions die each year from lack of food. The World Economic Conference tells us the situation is aggravated by tariffs and other artificial barriers. If the world goes protectionist and tariff walls are raised still higher there is a possible future for the very large nations but for Great Britain no future at all. It is admitted that free trade between Great Britain and the dominions is quite unattainable. The solution is to think and act internationally, to follow up the work of the Economic Conference.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6337. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Franco-Italian relations. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (776) Aug. 1930: 155–161. —The more prominent causes of the ill-feeling between France and Italy are: (1) The feeling in Italy that France stands in the way of Italian expansion; (2) a lack of understanding by the French public of Italy's difficulties and a strong tendency to despise the Italians as a race; (3) the growth of the land and sea defenses of both countries; (4) the comfort accorded fugitive anti-Fascist agitators by liberal French elements; (5) the unsettled status of Italian residents in Tunis, and the settlement of the Tripoli frontier question; (6) a mutual feeling of suspicion in the Balkans.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6338. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Mussolini's foreign policy. *Fortnightly Rev.* **128** (763) Jul. 1930: 59–68.

6339. NILSSON, S. NEANDER. Ett folks återuppståndelse. [The resurrection of a people.] *Svensk Tidskr.* **20** (8) 1930: 564–568.—It is too often assumed that the natives of North Africa are an Arabian people. When, in 1922, Italian colonial politics in Tripoli took a decidedly aggressive turn, it was realized that the Berbers, who are the real aborigines of northern Africa, could be used against the Arabs by whom for centuries they had been oppressed, and as a result the former have now come into their own under the friendly protection of Italy.—*Walter Sandelius.*

6340. PETERSEN, NIELS. Nordens Indsats i Fredsarbejdet. [Scandinavian stakes in the work for peace.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* **1** (3) 1930: 159–171.—The northern kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark led the way in the struggle for peace long before the League of Nations came into existence. At first they adhered to the idea of neutrality in war. They also took the suggestion for arbitration from the Jay treaty between the U. S. and England. As early as 1864 in the Vienna peace conference they began to participate in bringing definite measures into existence for guaranteeing the peace of the world. They avoided participation in the World War in the face of the severest of hardships. Since the war they have drawn up among themselves, including Finland in their activities, treaties which forbid the use of war for the settlement of disputes. They accepted the Kellogg Pact; but it is only a small step along the road which they themselves had already travelled.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6341. RUSSELL, W. P. M. The political importance of Finland. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (778) Oct. 1930: 502–508.—A review of the geographic, political, and economic relations of Finland, and notably of its hostility to Russia and friendliness to the western Baltic states.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6342. SCHÖNFELD, BRUNO. Krieg und Krieger. [War and warrior.] *Friedenswarte.* **30** (10) Oct. 1930: 296–300.—The mechanization of war has brought terrifying results. There is little chance for heroism and the personal element to play a part any longer. The new warfare has to do with poison gas, long range guns, and the like. The warrior usually pleads for an end to the terrors and the hardships of conflict. The tremendous advances in technical development should make it clear to the world that it is necessary to do away with war.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6343. SHERRINGTON, C. E. R. The Channel tunnel. *Nineteenth Cent.* **108** (642) Aug. 1930: 204–213.—Circumspection in questions of national defense, together with frequent changes in regard to foreign policy, have for many years conspired to halt progress upon the matter of a Channel tunnel. The value, in the eyes of the British public, of the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee—which supported the project as being politically and economically advantageous to Britain—has been considerably impaired by the vigorous press publicity given to the one dissenting opinion in the report. The clash of views over the tunnel is between those who believe in the littleness and self-sufficiency of England and those who realize that it is a world power with world interests and responsibilities, that it lives by export.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6344. TUOHY, FERDINAND. France's Rhineland adventure. *Contemp. Rev.* **138** (775) Jul. 1930: 29–38.—The French occupation of the left bank of the Rhine was cast in two phases: the first five years during which the French scheme for separation was in process of development, and the last six and a half years during which the victors were engaged in extracting the maximum amount possible from the *Reich.* France labored diligently, but vainly, to induce the five Rhenish sections to withdraw from the crumbling *Reich* and form an independent buffer state which would be absorbed economically (and eventually politically) by the republic. Two separatist uprisings subsided within a few

days. Consul Clive's famous report on the Palatinate agitations administered the final blow to separatism. Poincaré's defeat at the polls ushered in a new Rhenish policy, a pleasant, leisured military occupation at the expense of the *Reich.*—*J. E. Bebout.*

6345. VANDERVELDE, EMILE. Der Kampf der Internationale für den Frieden. [The struggle of the International for peace.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (9) Sep. 1930: 272–274.—Everywhere one can see the possibilities of future war. All the states are more or less in the same position as reactionary Italy. Only one solution seems to offer itself. It is the reunion of the laborers international in all countries with the object of spreading peace propaganda.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6346. ZAŁĘCKI, GUSTAW. Problem konieczności i możliwości polskiej polityki kolonjalnej. [The necessity and possibility of a Polish colonial policy.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 246–272.—Poland needs colonial goods, foreign markets, and a place to direct her emigration. One of the former German colonies might be mandated to Poland. This would probably give rise to serious difficulties. Poland might enter a commercial treaty with some small colonial power which could be later modified into a tariff union granting certain economic and commercial advantages. Eventually similar arrangements could be made with one of the Central or South American states. A third possibility is an economic condominium with a colonial power in a colony, which would presume a cultural autonomy for Polish settlers and a certain influence of Poland on exports, imports, and the inner economic policy of the colony. Poland would have no part whatsoever in the political administration. Poland needs lands for her surplus agricultural population in the moderate zone, where she can play a role similar to that of France in Canada.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6347. ZEHRER, HANS. Ist eine deutsche Aussenpolitik möglich? [Is a German foreign policy possible?] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 20–28.—German foreign policy is in a state of transition, operating along the line of least resistance. Patriotism must regulate a foreign policy. In the Germany of 1918, the old patriotism, the idea of the supremacy of the state, outlived itself and the new utopian cosmopolitanism has not proved its right to exist. The new patriotism must be based on the idea of a nation in the sense of combining all those who are of one blood and one language. It is less the sharp boundary that counts than the intensity of the picture the community has of its *Raum.* The German picture of such a *Raum* will be central Europe. It avoids narrow-minded nationalism, and is a counterweight to the French idea of what Pan-Europe should be. In order to have an active foreign policy Germany must inject into her people the new patriotic feeling of common spirit and the new image of *Raum.* The German youth movement and cultural propaganda are important steps in the direction of this goal.—*Werner Neuse.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 5341, 6146, 6155)

6348. HARRIS, H. WILSON. The Vilna question today. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (776) Aug. 1930: 147–154.—The intimate intertwining of Polish and Lithuanian history and ethnography has rendered the solution of the Vilna question difficult. The Poles, during their ten years' possession, have succeeded in making the atmosphere of Vilna definitely Polish. The Lithuanians, by way of retaliation, have rigidly enforced a non-traffic policy against Poland.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6349. LOEWENFELD, ERWIN. Die Pariser Abkommen betr. die Verpflichtungen aus dem Trianonvertrage vom 28. 4. 30. [The Paris agreements of April 28, 1930, concerning Hungary's obligations under the Treaty of Trianon.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 785–793.—*Johannes Mattern.*

6350. M. La rétrocession de Weihaiwei. [The retrocession of Wei-hai-wei.] *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 277–279.—An accord for the return of Wei-hai-wei was signed at Nanking by Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister, and C. T. Wang, the minister of foreign affairs, on April 18, 1930. The matter had hung fire since the Washington conference chiefly because the British wished to retain important privileges in the port. In this they have been partially successful, and all the gains of 1898 have by no means been lost. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6351. MILLER, HUNTER. Proposed new edition of the treaties of the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (2) Apr. 1930: 241–263.—The new edition is to contain agreements or acts which have gone into force, with certain minor exceptions, and it excludes "unperfected treaties," agreements which have not gone into force, which are to be included in a separate volume. Treaty maps will be included, whether part of a treaty or merely referred to in an extrinsic document printed as part of the treaty. But final acts and resolutions of international conferences will generally be omitted as not being of a contractual character. Executive agreements will also be included. The texts of the treaties will be the original signed agreements corrected so as to show the additions, omissions, and changes made prior to ratification. There will be a chronological arrangement throughout. The aim is a publication which will meet the needs of officials, scholars, and others interested in the foreign relations of the U. S.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

6352. ROSSI, E. Lo scambio obbligatorio delle popolazioni tra la Grecia e la Turchia. [The compulsory exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey.] *Oriente Moderno.* 10 (9) Sep. 1930: 397–418.—This account of this problem commences with the Convention of Lausanne (Jan. 30, 1923). Political and economic consequences are discussed. Statistical tables are included. In conclusion there is a discussion of the present Turco-Greek rapprochement.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

6353. UNSIGNED. International exchanges of young workers. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (2) Aug. 1930: 199–208.—There are some occupations, for example, those of commercial and bank employees, hotel and restaurant employees, for whom foreign travel is important. The problem of international exchange of young workers as distinguished from the general problem of immigration of foreign labor has recently been under consideration by official international conferences and various employers' and trade union associations. The international agreements made in the past few years either provide for the admission by one of the signatory countries of the student employees of the other or for reciprocal admission. These agreements exist between Denmark and Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Austria, and Austria and Switzerland. Others are in the course of negotiation.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

6354. UNSIGNED. Un nouvel accord judiciaire anglo-iraki. [A new Anglo-Irakian judicial accord.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 331.—Under a recent agreement supplementing the treaty of June, 1930, extraterritoriality in Irak is to cease upon the expiration of the British mandate, provided this is approved by the League of Nations.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6355. UNSIGNED. Le traité anglo-irakien du 30 juin 1930. [The Anglo-Irakian treaty of June 30, 1930.] *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 251–258.—Since 1922, the British have been pursuing a policy of lessening the League of Nation's control in the Tigris-Euphrates valley as a means of intrenching themselves. Their efforts have been crowned with success by this

treaty which in reality turns the country over to British exploitation for a quarter of a century. (Text of treaty.) —*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6356. WEISS, LEOPOLD. Zwischen Nedschd und Irak I. [Between Nejd and Irak.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 58–67.—In 1915, Ibn Sa'ūd closed a treaty with England in which he nominally recognized a British protectorate over Nejd and in return received weapons, ammunition, and an annual subvention of £60,000 for his fight again Ibn Rashīd. During the World War a new Arabian empire arose at his western frontier, the Hejaz of Hussein. In his fight for a kingdom of all Arabia, his son was beaten by Ibn Sa'ūd's troops. In 1921 Ibn Sa'ūd conquered Hāīl and became direct neighbor to the British mandates of Transjordania and Irak where two sons of Hussein were independent potentates. They encouraged the Bedouins to make piratical attacks into the Nejd. Ibn Sa'ūd carefully observed the stipulations of the treaty of Muhammara (May 5, 1922), but his adversaries continued to mobilize the border tribes and Ibn Sa'ūd finally gave the permission to attack. Along with successes in Irak and in Transjordania he conquered the Hejaz. Independence was granted him by England in the treaty of Djiddah, 1927. Ibn Sa'ūd entered Mecca as victor. He closed two treaties with England, of which the treaty of Huddah regulated the frontier between Transjordania and his empire, except for the Aqaba zone which Hussein had turned over to England before resigning. In January, 1926, Ibn Sa'ūd became king of Hejaz. With one exception the Nejd tribes have carefully observed peace and treaties.—*Werner Neuse.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 5515, 6032, 6296, 6439)

6357. BOUFFAL, BRONISŁAW. Wyjęcie wojny z pod prawa w pakcie Kellogga. [The outlawry of war in the Kellogg pact.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* 10 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 502–519.—A comment on the political and juridical significance of the pact in connection with its negotiation, an analysis of the notes of the governments regarding the pact, and a comparison with the Covenant of the League of Nations.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6358. DEWAR, REAR-ADMIRAL. The end of the naval conference. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (639) May 1930: 606–619.—The treaty adopted represents both moral and economic gains. However, the Geneva and London Conferences have taught that a disarmament conference, when it departs from the broader aspects of reduction to discuss categories and types, tends to increase armaments. Disarmament efforts in future should be based upon global tonnage and confined to reducing total tonnage and the size and armaments of the individual ships in each category. The London conference proved that public opinion is ahead of governments and that greater publicity in negotiations would help. Parity ends competitive armament and is the only way to prevent a serious Anglo-American rivalry.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6359. MICHEL, HENRI. La conférence navale de Londres. [The London Naval Conference.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (424) Mar. 10, 1930: 347–357.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 5002, 5192, 5930, 6028, 6038, 6416, 6431, 6580–6581)

6360. MICHELS, ROBERT. The status of sociology in Italy. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 20–39.—The names of Vico, Campanelli, Machiavelli, Beccaria, Pagani, and Vincenzo Russo are evidence that sociology is no longer one of the younger sciences in that country. The writings of Comte were profoundly influential in the establishment of Italian sociology. The first scholar to write directly on sociology in Italy was Roberto Ardigo, the great positivistic philosopher, about 1876. From the viewpoint of the present day, the Darwinists may be considered as the first sociologists in Italy. In 1901, Achille Loria differentiated three fundamental types of the science: psychological sociology, biological sociology, and political sociology. A common characteristic of earlier Italian sociology was its tendency toward synthesis, the concept of the ultimate indivisibility of all science. With the exception of Loria and Pareto, few Italian economists have joined the ranks of the sociologists. In the field of statistics and population theory, Genovesi, Ortes and Gioia were the founders and have been followed by Gini and Carli. These writers have sought in demographic conditions a light in realms of psychology, economics, and politics more than the key to social phenomena. Historical materialism has found in Italy many important adherents. Among the social types that receive attention in Italy, the most important are the emigrant, the uprooted intellectual, the vagabond, and the propertyless classes. Little is written concerning the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Alfredo Niceforo is the leading student of biological class stratifications. Crowd psychology has proved one of the most fruitful fields in the sociology of Italy, and the school of Lombroso has been especially prolific in this division of the science. In the sociology of folklore, the Italians have fallen behind the other nations, in spite of the richness of the field in that country. Parliamentarianism as a system has occupied the minds of at least one group of Italian sociologists. Pareto has drawn attention to the impossibility of domination by the mass and to the law of "circulation of the élite." Pareto, Mosca and Gioberti have tried to drive metaphysics out of the social sciences. It was Fausto Squillace who first conceived the idea of a cyclopaedia of sociology. At present, periodicals devoted to sociology in general are not numerous, but there are at least three journals in special fields and general science which give space to sociology. So far, German sociology is comparatively little known in Italy; however, the influence of the English and the French has been considerable.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6361. RESCH, LUDWIG. Zur Soziologie der Freiheit. [The sociology of freedom.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch.-Philos.* 23 (1) Oct. 1929: 29–39.—Mill, the individualist, tells us that freedom is that which is outside the bounds of the power of society. To Spann, the universalist, freedom is a derivative idea serving the totality, and finding its justification in the fact of social and self actuality. This leads Resch to undertake a study of what each means by freedom. Individualism concerns itself with the social and unassociative spheres of the individual, the boundary line being the "forces of power." Freedom, thus, in the individualistic sense, is never a social freedom, nor necessarily a moral one. According to universalism, on the other hand, the individual is free in everything, having both a social and moral freedom. This arises from the relation of the individual to society,—a dynamic concept. The universalist's freedom has an inner boundary as well as an

inner aim, in which the social worth of the individual expresses itself. As a result, the influence of society, restraint, is the opposite of freedom; but this restraint must be a moral one. In summarization, Resch shows that freedom to the universalist is a derivative concept built upon another concept, and the correct relation of the parts to one another and their conformity, when taken together, is based upon justice.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6362. STOLTENBERG, H. L. "Sozialgeschichte" in Verbindung mit "Soziographie" und "Soziologie." [Social history in relation to sociography and sociology.] *Vierteljahrschr. für. Soz.-u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* **23** (2) 1930: 219–223.—Sociography or group science has the task of establishing any facts about any group whatever. Groups, however diverse, have two traits in common: patterns or permanent tendencies among members; and processes, which affect these patterns. The science of groups is not limited to fixed patterns and processes of groups, but includes also the functioning of patterns or processes within definite periods of time and thus becomes the science of group functioning or group history in the characteristic sense. This group history integrates all the data it can get and seeks to fill in the gaps by induction and deduction. There arises also a comparative group science (science of comparative group patterns and processes) and also comparative group history, and out of both, sociology or group theory proper. As the theory of group patterns it must try to bring all possible group patterns into conceptual relationship. As the theory of group processes it has the task of setting forth all possible processes in order. Finally, as the theory of group history it must seek to arrange the various patterns and processes in such a way as to find more or less general laws of development. The theory of groups and of group history may use deduction as well as induction.—*Jessie Bernard.*

6363. ZISSIS, PETER. Soziologie und Rechtsphilosophie. Ein Versuch zur begrifflichen Abgrenzung. [Sociology and legal philosophy. An attempt to define the concepts.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* **23** (1) Oct. 1929: 1–20.—Sociology, relatively recent in origin, developed out of historical philosophy. It was begun by Marx, but first scientifically dealt with by Tönnies and Simmel. Sociology is tied up with society, but just how it is difficult to determine. Zissis shows that they coincide with one another. History seeks a time relation; sociology a causal relation. Sociology, then, is the investigation of the results of the psychic forces of men living in society. It differs from psychology in that it emphasizes the results of thinking rather than thinking itself. As regards law, sociology does not attempt to discuss its nature and concept. It is a science that considers and explains evaluations without giving judgment theron. When we turn to the relation between sociology and legal philosophy, we discover that the latter is above all a philosophy; the former, a science. The philosophical consideration of law exists in the investigation and study of law as a whole, ontological (that is, according to conception), and deontological (the end served). Sociology studies the totality of the products of psychic forces, while legal philosophy deals with only a portion. The qualitative differentiation exists in that sociology looks to value in all its social fundamentals, while legal philosophy seeks to determine the legal concept by perception and logic, and secondly, to determine the value by ethics, both of which are philosophical means. Sociology is not at all axiological, while legal philosophy may be. Zissis concludes, thus, that sociology is a science; legal philosophy, so far as it is not logical, is not a science either as to concepts or aims. The main difference in the intellectual theoretical viewpoint is that sociology arrives at knowledge, while legal philosophy never does.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 6545, 6548)

6364. KEEN, ANGELINE M. Growth curves and IQ's, as determined by testing large families. *School & Soc.* **32** (831) Nov. 29, 1930: 737–742.

6365. RIGNANO, EUGENIO. What is instinct? *Scientia.* **48** (224–12) 1930: 383–394.

6366. SULLIVAN, ELIZABETH T. The mental development of thirty-three ten year old children. *J. Juvenile Res.* **14** (1) Jan. 1930: 27–32.—A detailed analysis was made of the results of 20 boys and 13 girls on the Stanford Revision of the Binet Simon tests. The median I.Q. of the boys was 97 and of the girls 98. There was very great difference in the results on individual tests. With some tests, all the children reached the nine year level. With others there was a range of eleven years between the results of the least developed and of the best developed child. Apparently, mental capacities do not develop evenly. Hence an analytical study is necessary to discover the child's weaknesses and strong points.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

6367. ALLPORT, GORDON W. The neurotic personality and traits of self-expression. *J. Soc. Psychol.* **1** (4) Nov. 1930: 524–527.—A group of 179 male students was given both the A-S Reaction Study and the Thurstone Inventory to determine whether or not submission characterizes the neurotic person. The correlation coefficient between submission and neurotic tendency was $+.347 \pm .044$, or after the removal of identical items $+.254 \pm .047$. While this coefficient is significant it is apparent that many neurotic individuals can be ascendant and many emotionally adjusted students can still be submissive. It is also clear that the Thurstone test is adapted to secure a total score for a personality. While this is valuable for some purposes, the method blurs the contours in research concerning traits. While these traits overlap they still have enough internal consistency to justify differential research. Tables are included for the study of these traits.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

6368. GEMELLI, AGOSTINO. Emozioni e sentimenti. Ricerche ed osservazioni preliminare alla costruzione di una teoria. [Emotions and sentiments. Preliminary studies and observations for a theory.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo Scolastica.* **22** (1–2) Jan.–Apr. 1930: 31–53.—*G. Bontadini.*

6369. JASPER, HERBERT H. The measurement of depression-elation and its relation to a measure of extraversion-introversion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* **25** (3) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 307–318. (With bibliography.)

6370. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. The emotional maturity of some religious attitudes. *J. Soc. Psychol.* **1** (4) Nov. 1930: 532–536.—Nine professional psychologists and three other mature persons were asked to rank 25 situations drawn from real life and from modern literature in accordance with the amount of emotional maturity they judged to be indicated by the reactions described. Analysis of the distribution of deviations by the judges shows wide differences in variability but surprisingly little sympathetic bias. From a statistical viewpoint, the pooled judgments have great stability. The results indicate that the person with psychological training has a tendency to consider phenomena which are ordinarily considered religious in nature to be simply evidences of infantilism and arrested development. Phenomena which indicate ex-

treme freedom from ego-concentration and of cosmic and human identification are considered as significant of emotional adulthood.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 3293, 3346, 3354, 3376, 3388–3390, 3392, 3402–3403, 4769, 4846, 4860, 4864, 4871, 4918, 6366, 6408, 6456, 6482, 6487–6488, 6493, 6495, 6511, 6534)

6371. GERARD, ELISABETH I. Der Tod als Erlebnis bei Kindern und Jugendlichen. [Death as an experience among children and youths.] *Internat. Z. f. Individ. Psychol.* 8 (6) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 551–558.

6372. KENDREW, EMILY N. A further attempt to measure the strength of instincts. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 21 (2) Oct. 1930: 160–173.—Conation involves the type of behavior aroused by impulse and tending to continue until the impulse prompting it has been satisfied. In this behavior skill is often a factor. It is possible to measure degrees of skill and of improvement. Incentives bring out improvement. If the incentive is related to an instinct the improvement shown may bear some relation to the strength of the instinct aroused. In the experiment a simple test was used, that of piling dominoes one on another. The height of the pile was taken to represent the level of skill. Eight children from the demonstration school were studied, 7 girls, 1 boy, ages 3 to 6 inclusive, I.Q. 88–145. The incentives were, in the order of application: competition, food-seeking, curiosity, self-competition. The highest scores were for the incentive of food-seeking. Great effort and desire were shown by the children, although the strength of the incentive slowed down some and speeded others up, according to temperamental differences. Scores were slightly lower for curiosity and behavior showed great differences in effort. For self-competition there was a further decrease in score and some indifference shown. For competition the lowest scores were won. The presence of a companion increased conversation and decreased effort. The experiment was repeated with another group from the same school and about the same ages. This group showed greater skill, but the order of incentives remained the same.—*Lorine Pruette.*

6373. KENWORTHY, MARION E. Social maladjustments (emotional) in the intellectually normal. *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 837–852.—Various emotional reactions such as fear, jealousy, and love are developed early in the life of each child. Habits that have emotional content are also generally fixed in the early years. Emotional attitudes have their origin about the same time. Education of those handling the child is needed.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6374. NEWCOMB, THEODORE M. Does extroversion-introversion offer a clue for prognosis and treatment of problem boys? *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 919–925.—Objective observations of the behavior of 51 problem boys in 26 situations did not show as clear-cut traits of introversion-extroversion as ratings of the behavior of the same boys on an introvert-extrovert scale did. The rating method seems to be less reliable due to the judgment of personality traits in terms of incidents that stood out subjectively in the minds of the investigators. There is a serious doubt that the introvert-extrovert type distinction does exhibit itself to a reliable degree in actual behavior.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6375. OBERER, LEONHARD. Untersuchungen über die Entwicklung intellektueller Funktionen im Schulalter. [Research concerning the development of intellectual capacity in school children.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 36 (3–4) 1930: 288–362.

6376. SCHIEKER, FRIEDRICH. Die Sprachkraft des Kindes. [Language ability in children.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9 (8) Aug. 1930: 373–387.

6377. VALENTINE, C. W. The psychology of imitation with special reference to early childhood. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 21 (2) Oct. 1930: 105–132.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 4999, 5153, 5251, 5260, 6472)

6378. AKIBA, TAKASHI. The sociological significance of the prohibition and emancipation of sexual relations in Korea. *Shakaigaku Zasshi.* (70) Feb. 1930: 1–24.—The author, who has taken the materials for this essay from Korea, shows by numerous data that sexual relations were most rigidly controlled in that country from ancient times. He rejects the old view which attributed such suppression of sex to the influence of Confucianism and endeavors to prove from the Korean terms of kinship that such suppression was enforced even in the oldest times. He observes, on the other hand, that sexual liberty is rampant in dances and festivals. But since excessive asceticism is dangerous to social life, emancipation therefrom becomes necessary. Whereas prohibition is a social rule which suppresses nature, emancipation is a remedy for excessive suppression of nature. Thus the author explains the cultural meaning of the prohibition and emancipation of sex as well as their social functions.—*T. Toda.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 5006, 5010, 5413, 5415, 5430, 5439, 5449, 5451, 5467, 5470, 5969, 6171, 6326, 6352–6353, 6394, 6399, 6402, 6405, 6479, 6551)

6379. ALEXINSKY, GRÉGOIRE. Les Russes hors de la Russie. [Russian exiles.] *Grande Rev.* 131 (2) Feb. 1930: 601–632.—The exile of from one to three million Russians of the highest type since 1917 can no longer be considered temporary. To keep alive their Russian identity, to give expression to their Slavic genius, and to assist their less fortunate compatriots, they have organized professional groups in many centers of Europe and America. The Orthodox church serves as a congregating point for all. Journals and periodicals have appeared wherever there are Russian readers, and schools have sprung up in the larger cities, often (as in Paris and Prague) with the assistance of the local authorities. In 1925 the Soviet authorities offered an amnesty, but about the same time it became known that regional Chiefs had received secret instructions to place all returning *émigrés* under the complete surveillance of the *Cheka* and to shoot them on the first occasion. In his article Alexinsky includes a table showing the distribution of the exiles, a list of the more important anti-bolshevist papers, and a copy of the *Cheka's* secret circular.—*George G. Horr.*

6380. BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Die Wanderungen über die deutschen Reichsgrenzen im letzten Jahrhundert. [Migrations over the frontiers of the German Empire during the last century.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (2) 1930: 161–196.—This is the first part of the German contribution to volume 2 of *International Migrations,* to be published by the National Bureau of Economic Research of New York. It is an interpretative study of statistical information concerning the natural movement of population and migration, chiefly from 1841 to 1925. There was a population loss from

migration up to 1895. In the following five-year periods, 1896–1900, and 1901–1905, this was reversed, migration movements resulting in a slight gain of population. A loss occurred again from 1906 to 1910. For the years 1910 to 1925 a net gain of 54,108 persons was recorded.— *H. Fehlinger.*

6381. GOLDSZTEIN, MIECZYSŁAW. Wychodźtwo żydowskie z ziem polskich. [Jewish emigration from Poland.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 388–425.—Data and tables on the growth of Jewish population in Poland and its emigration trend into different countries from 1900 to 1925.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6382. SEMRAU, FRANZ. Die Ein- und Auswanderung Preussens in den Jahren 1926, 1927 und 1928. [Immigration and emigration, Prussia 1926–28.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69 (4) 1930: 369–390.

6383. W., N. Besarabja a emigracja polska. [Bessarabia and Polish emigration.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 500–503.—Before the war Bessarabia used to be a preferred place for Polish people, as it was one of the few regions of Russia where the Polish population was not persecuted. This movement stopped after the war when the economic situation became bad in Bessarabia which was annexed to Rumania. The Rumanian government restricted the immigration of foreign workers. The present number of Poles is about 8,000 who are largely craftsmen or laborers. Only 50 Polish families established themselves in Bessarabia in the post-war period.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6384. WIELOCH, St. Emigracja sezonowa do Prus wychodnich. [Polish seasonal emigration to East Prussia.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 434–450.—Though the importance to Germany of these seasonal emigrants is not to be denied, the German nationalists are taking action against them. The task of the Polish government is to take adequate measures in order to raise the cultural standard of those emigrants.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6385. UNSIGNED. Australie. L'immigration italienne. [Italian immigration into Australia.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116 n.s.) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 118.—From the middle of the last century to the adoption of the American quota system, few Italians migrated to Australia. They were, for the most part, of upper peninsular extraction, became peddlers, small merchants and farmers and merged readily with the Anglo-Saxon residents. In 1921, they totalled but 8,135 and were a highly valued element in the population. Following their exclusion from the United States, the Italians turned toward Australia and descended on the country in droves, no less than 25,000 entering in 1927 alone. These newcomers are chiefly Sicilian, do not mix well, are for the most part ignorant laborers and are not, therefore, particularly welcome. Considerable feeling against them has developed and a movement to severely restrict their number is imminent.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6386. UNSIGNED. L'immigration britannique. [British migration to Australia and New Zealand.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116 n.s.) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 118.—The Oversea Settlement Committee aided 29,136 persons from the home country to begin life anew in Australia in 1927 under the Empire Act. In 1928, the number fell to 20,603, and in 1929, to 11,525. The number of assisted individuals settling in New Zealand in 1927 was 4,446; 2,175 in 1928; and 1,849 in 1929.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6387. UNSIGNED. Indes Néerlandaises. L'immigration. [Immigration into Dutch East Indies.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (116 n.s.) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 121.—Immigrants in 1929 included 5,958 Dutch; 1,850 other Europeans; 1,374 Japanese; 51,000 Chinese; and 4,814 other Asiatics.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6388. ZILKA, JAN. Wychodźtwo czechosłowackie. [Czechoslovakian emigration.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonjalnego.* 5 (1–2) Jan.–Jun. 1930: 376–387.—The first law in Czechoslovakia on emigration issued in 1922 dealt with the emigrant as a transient phenomenon. All the institutions created by the law bore this temporary character. Later, it became obvious that emigration is of permanent nature, and proper measures should be taken. A permanent commission for emigration has been established, which is in touch with different ministries concerned. On one hand it strives to prevent unnecessary emigration and on the other hand it supports the emigrant socially and economically. Beside the official authorities there exist an unofficial institution, the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute, whose task is to foster the cultural life and to strengthen the links between the emigrants and the country. It supplies the emigrants with information on foreign countries and seeks to obtain proper colonial territories for the establishment of Czech emigrants. According to the census of 1921 there were, out of 8,761,000 Czechs, over 2,000,000 abroad, the greatest part of which were established in the United States.—*O Eisenberg.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 6083–6087, 6090–6091, 6093, 6099–6100, 6103, 6105–6106, 6108–6109, 6111, 6117, 6122–6124, 6232, 6309, 6346)

6389. CLARK, ALDEN H. Devolution: a study of missionary principles. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (70) Apr. 1929: 199–207.—Clark questions the advisability of turning over to the indigenous churches immediate control of all the agencies developed by the missionary activity of western churches. He doubts whether the native churches have reached a level in their development where they can adequately administer the hospitals, schools and social service agencies although he admits that these should ultimately pass to native control.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6390. DUTHOIT, EUGÈNE. Comment se pose le problème social aux colonies et à quelle lumière faut-il l'étudier. [Colonial aspect of the social problem and the light in which it is to be studied.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliairie.* 38 (5) Sep. 1930: 391–438.

6391. RAWLINSON, FRANK, and ABEND, HALLETT. The crisis of Christian missions in China. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 923–931.—The revolution in China has retarded the growth of Christianity. Leadership in education, medicine, industry and agriculture, once in Christian hands, has passed into non-Christian organizations and into the national government. The Christian forces are inadequately unified and must be freed of the foreign onus. The Chinese Christian church is becoming aware of its own mission and distinctiveness which is leading to a revaluation of Christian principles in Chinese terms. The day of the missionary is drawing to a close in spite of the fact that missionaries have propagandized for the Nationalists. The cost of the Christian missionary movement is placed at $15,000,000 a year while figures for British missions show that each convert cost £56. The Chinese believe that the missions are the agents of imperialism. This makes it necessary that they choose between Chinese nationalism and departing.— *H. F. Alderfer.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 5355, 5424, 6044, 6157, 6164, 6417)

6392. MAHAIM, ERNEST. La Belgique sociale. [Social organization in Belgium.] *Flambeau.* 13 (20–22) Nov. 1930: 139–145.

6393. SPECTATOR. Kisgazdaközéposztály. [The agricultural middle class of small land owners.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35 (9) Sep. 1930: 365–369.—The former distinctions between the aristocracy and the middle class no longer exist because of the uniform cultural level of both classes, but there is a division between the middle class and the class of small farmers. The class distinction is beginning to be raised and it is to be desired that the state and society take steps against class divisions and class conceived policies.—*Karl Szladits.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 4980, 4998, 5000, 5010, 5424, 5433, 5435, 5437, 6032, 6084, 6092, 6105, 6115, 6124, 6145, 6149, 6161, 6284, 6312, 6317, 6330, 6339, 6347, 6352, 6381, 6385, 6399, 6401, 6406, 6414–6415, 6463, 6471, 6477)

6394. ALBIG, WILLIAM. Opinions concerning Mexican immigrants. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (1) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 62–72.

6395. BERNSTEIN, PHILIP S. Roumania backslides. *Menorah J.* 19 (2) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 172–182.—The advent of the National Peasant Party to power in the fall of 1928 was hailed with joy by the Jews of Rumania. But the hopes raised by this advent have been dispelled. In theory this party is opposed to anti-Semitism; but in practice nothing has been done to check anti-Semitic activities. Indeed, opposition to the Jew is probably on the increase. This prejudice manifests itself in violent outbreaks against the Jew, the intensification of anti-Semitic agitations by students, the accusation that the Jew is responsible for the present ills of the country and the growth of anti-Semitism among the peasant population. This traditional antagonism is intensified by the present depression in Rumania and by the economic competition between Jews and non-Jews. Several possible aids are suggested. (1) Liberal non-Jewish opinion might be organized against anti-Semitism; (2) Rumanian Jewry must be united; and, (3) world Jewry must help, especially through the pressure of public opinion. Some of the Rumanian Jews feel that Zionism, the establishment of a national life for the Jew in Palestine, is the only permanent solution.—*W. O. Brown.*

6396. DELBEZ, LOUIS. La question de l'esclavage aux États-Unis. [The question of slavery in the United States.] *Rev. du Droit Pub. et de la Sci. Pol.* 47 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 469–489.—The question of slavery was solved by the Civil War; but by a strange paradox a new problem immediately arose, that of the moral and economic assimilation of the Negroes, who were held at the margin of a society which had passionately desired their liberation.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 4945, 5009, 5109, 5333, 5982, 6352, 6380–6382, 6478, 6502, 6504, 6510, 6552, 6563, 6565)

6397. BLEEKLEY, J. W. The aboriginals and half-castes of Central Australia and North Australia. *Parliament Commonwealth Australia, Report.* Feb. 8, 1929: pp. 41.—In North and Central Australia there are about 21,000 aborigenes including 800 half-castes. Of these, 14,000 belong to nomadic tribes of whom some 5,000 are on unalienated hunting grounds; 2,500 natives are employed in towns and on stations and have some 1,500 camp dependents connected with them; about 1,600 are inmates of aboriginal institutions and some 1,400 more are under the influence of those institutions. About 80% of workers are on cattle stations. The author investigated social conditions in camps, missions, institutions and cattle stations, but could not obtain exhaustive information about the nomads. His report embodies many suggestions for improving the moral and social welfare of the aborigenes, to which end he advocates greater financial assistance to missions, changes in law, educational facilities to enable quadroons and octoroons to fit a white civilization, elevation of moral standards among whites in the interior, and the services of trained anthropologists. (Photographs and maps.)—*C. P. Pearson.*

6398. BREUER, JAKOB. Probleme der Bevölkerungslehre. [Problems of population theory.] *Hochland.* 27 (10) 1929–30: 329–338.

6399. FRANK, HERMAN. Immigration and Americanization. *Reflex.* 7 (1) Nov. 1930: 28–37.—The Jewish group in America is undergoing a marked process of decentralization. The Jews are moving from the larger cities into smaller towns and villages. Also within the cities the Jews abandon the old districts and old homes for newer sections and more comfortable houses. This is an indication of the completion of the Americanization process among the Jewish immigrants. The Jewish population in America is younger than the general population. The number of Jews in New York City between the ages of 45 and 65 is 14.71%, that of the general white population is 17.48%. But the Jewish population is ageing. This will bring into the field of Jewish social service a number of grave relief problems.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

6400. KAHN, ERNST. Der Geburtenrückgang, ein wirtschaftliches Zukunftsproblem. [The decline in the birth rate, an economic problem of the future.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 283–290.

6401. LOHR, KARL. Die völkischen Minderheiten Albaniens. [The national minorities of Albania.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (3–4) 1930: 72–78.—In the absence of the necessary data it is difficult to present statistically the facts concerning Albania's population. The question to be studied is whether other nationality groups live within the present political territory of Albania. The statistical language census is the only means of determining racial affiliations. The most important of Albania's national minorities both in respect to numbers and legal status are the Greeks, who are distributed over the southernmost district in the Albanian portion of Epirus. Their number is estimated at 50,000. In southern Albania there still lives the remnant of a stock once powerful and thriving, known as the Kutzovlachs or Aromani. They are related to the Daco-Rumanian ethnic group. At most they number 10,000. They all speak Albanian as well as their mother tongue. In the north and west slight offshoots of Slavic stock encroach on Albanian territory. A critical study of source data

gives their numbers as 7,489. As elsewhere in the Balkans gypsies are to be found everywhere. They number about 10,000. Those who are settled down, with few exceptions, speak only Albanian, while the half-nomads, in addition, still keep up their gypsy speech known as Arshiste. Jews have been tolerated since ancient times. According to the statistics of 1923 there were only 66 "Israelites" in the whole country.—*Walter Geisler.*

6402. LUDKIEWICZ, ZDZISLAW. The agrarian structure of Poland and France from the point of view of emigration. *Internat. Labour Rev.* **22** (2) Aug. 1930: 155–176.—In Poland there is an excess among the rural population of at least 700,000 workers' families. Before the war there was an outlet for overpopulation. A large number of Polish seasonal workers went to Germany, Switzerland, France and Belgium, and permanant emigrants to the United States. Since 1920 the restrictions imposed on immigration by the United States and imitated by other countries with the exception of Canada and Brazil, have curtailed migration. On the contrary, because of the loss of men during the war, the low rate of increase in the population, and the growth in the size of towns, France suffers from a shortage of agricultural laborers. Why could not France be provided with the extra labor which she needs by the organization of emigration of a certain number of surplus Polish agricultural workers? Particularly in the southwest of France systematic settlement could have the greatest chance of developing quite apart from services which Polish laborers could render throughout the whole of France. Construction of workers' houses by state aid would forward this permanent needed migration.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

6403. PEARL, RAYMOND, and REED, LOWELL J. The logistic curve and the census count of 1930. *Science.* **72** (1868) Oct. 17, 1930: 399–401.—The logistic theory of population growth was set forth by the authors early in 1920. From data now available it appears that the forecast of the logistic curve missed the enumerated population of the United States in 1920 by an excess of 16 parts in a thousand and in 1930 by a deficit of 2.5 parts in a thousand. During the period 1910–1930 the population of the United States continued its growth along the same logistic curve that it had followed between 1790 and 1910.—*Conrad Taueber.*

6404. TAÏGIN, I. ТАЙГИН, И. Страдает ли Япония от перенаселения? [**Is Japan overpopulated?**] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (*Mirovoe Khoziaïstvo i Mirovaia Politika.*) (12) 1928: 24–33.—The rumors of Japan's overpopulation, which have been spread in recent years, are but a plea to justify the imperialistic plans of expansion of the dominant Japanese classes. Japan's rapidly increasing population is secured in the principal products of food and is quite safe, therefore, against the consequences of overpopulation. This danger is only possible in the future in the event of serious upheavals occurring in its economic situation.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

6405. THOMAS, BRINLEY. The migration of labour into the Glamorganshire Coalfield (1861–1911). *Economica.* (30) Nov. 1930: 275–294.—The phase of the depression experienced in the coal industry in the last three years has been accompanied by an abnormally large mass of unemployment in the coal fields. It may not be unprofitable to examine the pre-war growth and characteristics of the population in one of those districts which are now burdened with "pockets" of surplus labor. A special inquiry concerning the county of Glamorgan in southern Wales in its growth of population from 1861–1911 is illustrative. The percentage increase of population in half a century was about the same as that of England and Wales in a century. The stream of migrants from the border counties was more or less stable, but from the more distant counties was dependent upon the buoyancy of the coal trade, miners being attracted by high wages. In addition a notoriously high birth rate provided an increasingly large labor supply. A marked preponderance of males in the population is also characteristic. In years of stress the movement out of the coal fields was composed of a large proportion of females. This migration suggests that low wages and unemployment tended to force the miner to lighten his family budget as a temporary expedient rather than leave the district. Schemes of labor migration from depressed mining areas have not been able to cope with the solid mass of unemployment existing in the coal fields.—*Agnes M. H. Brynes.*

6406. UNSIGNED. La population du Liban. [The population of Libya.] *Asie Française.* **30** (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 287–288.—The census of December 31, 1929 yielded the following statistics. Total population, 862,618, distributed as follows: Maronites, 214,313; Sunnites, 136,404; Chiites, 113,536; Greek Orthodox, 77,149; Greek Catholics, 45,505; Druses, 42,307; Protestants, 5,421; minorities, 10,974.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6407. UNSIGNED. Monatsbericht über die natürliche Bewegung der Bevölkerung in deutschen und ausländischen Gemeinden im Monat Mai 1930. [Monthly summary of the natural movement of population in German and foreign communities, May, 1930.] *Stat. Sonderbeilage., Reichs-Gesundheitsbl. Ser. III. Monatsstat.* (36) Sep. 1930: 478–497.

6408. UNSIGNED. Orphanhood and the age of parents. *Stat. Bull., Metropolitan Life Insur. Co.* **11** (9) Sep. 1930: 1–3.—The computations given in this study are made by actuarial methods. The probability that a first child will lose its mother before the age of 17 years is 9.6 per 100; for the second child, 9.9 per 100; for the third child it is 10.3 per 100; for the fourth child the same probability is 10.6 in 100. The probability of loss of the father before the age of 17 is 10.4 in 100 for the first child, 11.0 in 100 for the second child, 11.7 for the third child, and 12.4 for the fourth child. As the age of parents at the birth of the child increases the probabilities of orphanhood are greater. The greater probability in the death of the father than of the mother is due partly to more advanced age of males than of females at marriage and partly to the higher death rate among males than among females.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6409. UNSIGNED. Population de Changhai. [The population of Shanghai.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 339.—The 1930 census showed the population to be 2,936,123. Shanghai thus stands out as the greatest city of the Far East and a world metropolis.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6410. UNSIGNED. Professor Willcox and Chinese population question. *China Critic.* **3** (35) Aug. 28, 1930: 819–820.

6411. YOKOTAKE, HEITARO. Over-population: Japan's basic problem. *Far Eastern Rev.* **26** (10) Oct. 1930: 334–335.—Before the Meiji Restoration of 1868 Japan's population remained almost stationary for nearly 200 years, whereas beginning with 1872 it increased at the rate of five million people every ten years. Since 1925 the increase in population has averaged 900,000 per year. The average total land area per unit of population is only .10 hectares. Though every foot available for cultivation is in use, Japan finds it necessary to import foodstuffs to the annual amount of some 300,000,000 yen. There are three possible relief measures: (1) emigration, which at the moment is at a standstill because of foreign restrictive measures, (2) birth control, which national traditions and social conditions do not encourage, and (3) industrialization, which is hampered by limited natural resources. Her only hope lies in world peace and the international open door for men, materials and capital.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 4997–4998, 6237, 6507, 6537)

6412. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR, and BORGHILD, GUNSTAD. The problem of the relationship between the number and the sex of human offspring. *Amer. Naturalist.* **64**(695) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 495–508.

6413. INGE, W. R. Birth control and the moral law. *Atlantic Monthly.* **146**(6) Dec. 1930: 697–703.—*Norman E. Himes.*

6414. LUXENBERGER, HANS. Erblichkeit, Keimschädigung, Konstitution, Rasse 1929. [Heredity, defective germ plasm, constitution, and race, 1929.] *Fortschritte. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* **2**(9) Sep. 1930: 373–407.—(Extensive bibliography included.)

6415. NOLF, PIERRE. Le problème des races. [The racial problem.] *Flambeau.* **13**(23–24) Dec. 1930: 289–314.—In an address delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute of Belgium, Nolf presents the case of the biologist against mixed marriage. Due to the determination of inherited human traits by the chromosomes and their chance combinations, the characteristics of the black race will continue to be transmitted to, and will constantly recur in, all children springing from interracial matings. Since such unions cause the degeneration of the pure blood of the superior race, and the introduction into the population of undesirable mixed elements, it is contended that all marriages between Belgian officials and native women in the African colonies should be prohibited.—*F. B. Stevens.*

6416. PATTEN, WILLIAM. The ways of man, apes and fishes. *Sci. Monthly.* **31**(4) Oct. 1930: 289–300.—Only by the study of other forms can the curve of man's descent be plotted. The evolutionary method is a definite irreversible process of creation, cosmic in extent, logical in all its causal sequences and with distinctly moral and ethical qualities of its own. The fundamental potentialities of the structural plan, similar in all vertebrates, in their cumulative results indicate a predetermined course of events. A knowledge of causal phenomena is important for the understanding of the moral and ethical principles of evolution. Man's new phase of life has produced a greater revolution in genetic history than any other innovation, particularly in the greater enlargement of the scope of heredity provided by his cultural heritage.—*Constance Tyler.*

6417. WAHLUND, STEN. Socialer Aufsteig und anthropologische Auslese. [Social rise and anthropological selection.] *Hereditas.* **12**(1–2) 1929: 71–108.—The author shows that Swedish students exhibit an anthropological deviation from the general population. In height, breadth of face, and breadth of head they exceed the average. On comparing his results with those from the *Rassenbiologischen Institut* he was convinced that geographical origin was no definite factor. To test the effect of social position he used a non-student from the same location and of similar social status as a control. He found no marked differences in the cephalic index among students of different social grades. The three head measurements pointed to social selection.—*C. P. Pearson.*

6418. WILE, IRA S. Health officers, contraception and public health. *Amer. Medicine.* **36**(11) 1930: 695–699.—A health commissioner, in considering the problems of reducing infant mortality, should consider the possible effect of diminished childbearing upon the public health. For this reason health officers should be concerned in present-day discussions of the limitation of off-spring by contraception.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6419. WRIGHT, SEWALL. The genetical theory of natural selection. *J. Heredity.* **21**(8) Aug. 1930: 349–356.

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 4807, 4894)

6420. BURT, STEPHEN SMITH. Some thoughts on eugenics and education. *Amer. Medicine.* **36**(11) Nov.1930: 708–712.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6421. SCHILLER, F. C. S. Eugenical reform—the plutocracy. *Nineteenth Cent.* **108**(642) Aug. 1930: 243–254.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6422. SCHILLER, F. C. S. Eugenical reform. III. The intelligentsia. *Nineteenth Cent.* **108**(644) Oct. 1930: 516–526.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 3492, 4809, 4885, 4890, 4963, 5921, 6467)

6423. BURGESS, ERNEST. The new community and its future. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **149** Part I (238) May 1930: 157–164.—The new community is the modern city, product of the machine. The machine has affected men not so much as an instrument of production but primarily as an agency of communication and transportation. The conception of the city as an organism with functions vital to the life and welfare of the community, is developed. The form which the city tends to take has been termed the zonal pattern. Cities are taking active control of their growth through zoning ordinances. The most difficult problem of the new community will be the mental and social adjustment of the individual to the more strenuous requirements of the machine age.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

6424. CARPENTER, NILES. Urban expansion and neighborhood change. *Soc. Forces* **9**(1) Oct. 1930: 80–84.—Urban expansion spells instability in the community life of the city. In American cities areas of transition are often associated with organized vice, hyper-mobility, and other concomitants of social disorganization. Such a relationship does not always exist, however. In relatively stable cities, particularly in Europe, where areas of social disorganization are countenanced, such sections may remain in the same region for very long periods. Moreover, when expansion does introduce invasion and transition to such areas, they are likely to improve and not to deteriorate. Examples are cited from the *Subura* and *Velabrum* of ancient Rome, the *Quartier Latin* of Paris, and certain sections of Washington, D.C., Buffalo, New York, and Denver, Colorado.—*Niles Carpenter.*

6425. PROPPER, HENRY M. Social activities in the town for the motor age. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* **19**(11) Nov. 1930: 743–746.—A description of the social and welfare activities in the Radburn (N. J.) communities.—*Harvey Walker.*

6426. THOMPSON, WARREN S. The future of the large city. *Amer. Mercury.* **20**(79) Jul. 1930: 327–337.—The modern large city can no longer be considered the most efficient type of economic organization. Congestion has reached the point where the larger human values in living are utterly impossible of attainment for the vast majority of people. The use of steam has given us the modern mono-nucleated large city. The use of the electric motor, the internal combustion engine, the telephone, and the telegraph opens possibilities of decentralizing our economic life which are only now beginning to become apparent. Improved means of communication offer the same opportunity for the decentralization of offices that the use of electricity as power offers for the breakup of the factory into smaller producing units. There is no economic justification for the huge centralized offices now found in our large cities. The big city of the future will be an altogether different creature from that of today. "It may be an ur-

ban area, covering a relatively large territory, with many subcenters, so organized that the advantages of business and of mass production can be retained, and yet so decentralized that all but a few people can live within a short distance of their work, while having also sufficient space both indoors and out that they can enjoy mere living."—*Martin L. Faust.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 5015, 5980, 5983, 6253, 6535)

6427. HOWELL, L. D. The relations of economic, social and educational advancement of farmers to their membership in organizations. *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #185. 1929: pp. 54.—The object of this study was to determine the relation of the economic, social, and educational advancement of farmers in the cotton belt of Oklahoma to their membership in economic, social, and religious organizations. It was found that members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association were older, on the average, than non-members; also that the standard of living, as indicated by the cost of family living and by the equipment, comforts and conveniences for the family, was somewhat higher for members than non-members. The same relationships were found as to church membership except that very little, if any relationship was shown between church membership of farm operators and the educational advancement of the operators, their wives and grown children. A high positive relationship was found between the educational advancement of the farm operators and the standard of living maintained and educational advancement of their children. The proportion of farmers who were members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, churches, lodges, and the Farmers' Union increased with the increase in rate of accumulation of net wealth less inheritance.—*J. I. Falconer.*

6428. NELSON, LOWRY. The Mormon village: a study in social origins. *Brigham Young Univ. Studies* #3. 1930: 11–37.—The Mormon village is a term applied to the Mormon settlements in the Great Basin. These settlements are the abodes of farmers who ride to and from their fields and ranches, morning and night. This is an attempt to account for the existence in America of this peculiar type of structure. The author describes as *a priori* most of the theories previously advanced concerning the Mormon village. The Mormon village is a product of the interaction of religious, nationalistic, intellectual and economic thought, on the one hand, with technology, sentiments of sympathy and friendliness, and geographical factors on the other, under the domination of transcending desires and integrating ideals. (Figures, diagrams and extensive bibliography.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

6429. TOUGH, EVELYN G. Rural standards of living portrayed in modern fiction. *Rural Amer.* **8** (8) Oct. 1930: 3–5.—Novels selected for analysis are: *So big*, by Edna Ferber; *My Antonia*, by Willa Cather; *Barren ground*, by Ellen Glasgow; *Country people*, by Ruth Suckow; *R. F. D. no. 3*, by Homer Croy; and *Wild geese*, by Martha Ostenso. The standard of living of farm families described in these books is characteristically a low one from the standpoint of food, clothing, housing, health and advancement. Such description gives the casual reader the impression that low standards of living prevail throughout the rural parts of the United States. This is not entirely true for there are many joys and satisfactions in rural life awaiting apparently careful description by the novelist.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 5455, 5949, 6458)

6430. JENSEN, OTTO. Orientalische Revolutionen. [Oriental revolutions.] *Gesellschaft.* **7** (9) Sep. 1930: 201–220.—Romantic tendencies similar to those that aroused the Czechs and South Slavs to national consciousness are manifesting themselves throughout the Asiatic countries.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

6431. MÉRAY-HORVÁTH, KARL. Forradalmak, szociálizmus, bolsevizmus. [Revolution, socialism and bolshevism.] *Társadalomtudomány.* **9** (3–4) May–Aug. 1929: 262–278.—The author compares revolutions with the pathological phenomena of inflammations in animal organisms, and discovers many analogies between the two.—*J. Moór.*

GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, FACTIONS

6432. UNSIGNED. La massoneria americana e la riorganizzazione della massoneria in Europa. [American Freemasonry and the reorganization of Freemasonry in Europe.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1929) Nov. 1930: 193–209.—The author writes on the origins of the Universala Framasona Ligo, on the post-war activities of the Association Maçonique Internationale and the break between Latin and American Freemasonry which through her delegate and missionary Mr. Ossian Lang of the guild of New York tries to exercise in Europe the influence which has up to now been exercised by the French Belgian brothers through the A.M.I. The author mentions the activities of P. Gruber, Jesuit, relating to the agreement regarding the method of fighting between Catholicism and Freemasonry desired by the Universala Framasona Ligo.—*G. Bruni.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 5283, 5357, 5458, 6103, 6170–6171, 6429, 6435, 6455, 6579)

6433. AYI TEN DULKAR. Das Zeitungswesen in Indien. [The daily press in India.] *Nord. u. Süd.* **53** (9) Sep. 1930: 857–864.

6434. CARR, PHILIP. Die Presse Grossbritanniens. [The British press.] *Nord u. Süd.* **53** (9) Sep. 1930: 790–800.

6435. CARR, PHILIP. French journalism. *Contemp. Rev.* **137** (774) Jun. 1930: 760–764.—The French press is frankly and openly a press of opinion. Everything from the leading political article down to the police-court report is signed. The powerful newspaper-owning groups of Great Britain have no counterpart in France, nor is there any of the fierce commercial competition between rival newspapers which has come to be so characteristic of the British press. The advertising revenue of any one of the Paris newspapers is, when judged by our standards, very small. As a consequence many newspapers live on subsidies, either from individual politicians or from political groups or from financial interests. A singular feature of newspaper production in France is that one firm (Hachette) holds the monopoly of distribution and another (Havas) the monopoly of both news agency and newspaper advertisement agency.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6436. GUTSCHE, JERZY. Nauka o prasie, jej organizacja i potrzeby. [The science of journalism, its organization and needs.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* **9** (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 436–446.—The first studies of the press date from the 17th century. Their num-

ber increased with the development of newspapers, especially after the invention of the linotype. Numerous institutions and chairs at universities have since been created with a view to studying the different aspects of journalism. In Poland also, this new branch of science is developing. There exists only one high school for journalists in Warsaw, and some courses on journalism are given in several other high schools. The literature on the press and journalism in Poland is very small. Efforts however, are being made in this direction. —*O. Eisenberg.*

6437. HANS, D. Le journalisme en Hollande. [Journalism in the Netherlands.] *Monde Nouveau.* **11** (11) Jan. 1930: 824–828.

6438. HARBORD, J. G. Communication and civilization. The development of an art. *World Trade.* **2** (8) Oct. 1930: 314–322.

6439. JONES, JOSEPH L. Press services tell Americas about each other. *Pan Amer. Mag.* **43** (5) Nov. 1930: 302–308.—The United Press today supplies thousands of words of news to more than 90% of the "strongest and most widely-read newspapers" in Latin America. In 1916 it was sending only 600 words of news to a few papers in the Latin American countries. —*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

6440. KOCOUREK, FRANTA. Die Tagespresse in der Tschechoslowakei. [The daily press in Czechoslovakia.] *Nord u. Süd.* **53** (9) Sep. 1930: 827–839.

6441. KRAUS, RENÉ. Glanz und Elend der österreichischen Presse. [The Austrian press.] *Nord u. Süd.* **53** (9) Sep. 1930: 818–826.

6442. MOWRER, EDGAR ANSEL, and KNICKERBOCKER, R. Die Amerikanische Zeitung. [The American newspaper.] *Nord u. Süd.* **53** (9) Sep. 1930: 773–783.

6443. VOLKENING, HENRY. Abuses of radio braodcasting. *Current Hist.* **33** (3) Dec. 1930: 396–400. —To date radio broadcasting in America has little more than its size to boast of. Six hundred radio stations in this country during 1930 projected their sugar-coated advertisements into 40,000,000 of the idle hours of some 56,000,000 listeners. Unlike the broadcasting practices in most European countries, where state control is demonstrating that genuinely fine programs can raise public taste and thought above the dull level of the average, our programs are subordinated almost wholly to advertising, and designed to appeal to a 15-year-old intelligence.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

See also Entries 5414, 5465, 6117, 6121–6122, 6233–6234, 6323, 6353, 6373, 6375, 6420, 6436, 6475, 6494, 6519, 6532, 6534, 6572, 6581)

6444. BOSANQUET, THEODORA. Les bourses d'études à l'étranger. [Foundations for study abroad.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* **2** (20) Aug. 15, 1930: 444–448.

6445. BREWER, JOHN M. A logical approach to educational sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* **4** (2) Oct. 1930: 89–92.—The aim of educational sociology is to prepare teachers to guide children in all their present common social relationships and thus to prepare them for the relationships of adult life. Hence the logical approach to it is through the study of the normal cooperative life of juveniles rather than that of adults.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

6446. CARR, MARGARET J. S. Accredited secondary schools in the United States. *U. S. Off. Educ., Bull.* #24. 1930: pp. 152.

6447. CHIPKIN, ISRAEL S. The Jewish teacher in New York City and the remuneration for his services. *Jewish Educ.* **2** (3) Oct. 1930: 155–165.

6448. COUSINS, JAMES H. India's educational rebellion. *Current Hist.* **31** (3) Dec. 1929: 551–557.

6449. HYDE, AGNES ROGERS. Men in women's colleges. *Harpers Mag.* **162** (967) Dec. 1930: 111–120.

6450. LENROOT, KATHERINE. La educación física en los Estados Unidos de América. [Physical education in the United States.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* **4** (1) Jul. 1930: 83–110.—(Statistical outline and summary. Bibliography.) —*L. L. Bernard.*

6451. McABE, MARTHA R. Record of current educational publications (comprising publications received by the Office of Education—Jan.–Mar., 1930). *U. S. Off. Educ., Bull.* #15. 1930: pp. 46.

6452. McCLURE, W. E. The status of psychological testing in large city public school systems. *J. Applied Psychol.* **14** (5) Oct. 1930: 486–496.

6453. PALLAT, LUDWIG. Le musée et l'école. [The museum and the school.] *Mouseion.* **3** (9) Dec. 1929: 236–343.—The reports of the three congresses of artistic education held in Dresden (1901), Weimar (1903), and Hamburg (1905) showed the progress made in the field of education during the last 25 years. At the recent congress, entitled, The Museum and the School (Berlin, April, 1929), discussions were held on the ways in which museums could be utilized by the schools. Museums have not yet become popular centers of culture.—*Mouseion.*

6454. ROSEN, BEN. Some mooted questions in Jewish education. *Jewish Educ.* **2** (3) Oct. 1930: 124–132.

6455. ROSS, VERNE R. A preliminary investigation of the effect of radio reception on school achievement. *J. Applied Psychol.* **14** (5) Oct. 1930: 456–464.

6456. SANCTIS, SANTE DE. The uses of the cinema in the education of children and youth. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* **2** (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 957–976.—Three years ago the author tried to think out experiments capable of being exhibited by the cinematograph for the testing of general intelligence and technical intelligence in children and adolescents who were feeble-minded or of unbalanced character. These were to serve the purposes of scholastic selection. In a corrected form the tests are now published. Films are suggested (1) for estimating the general intelligence of boys of 7 years so as to measure any mental deficiency; (2) for instruction in the technique of the ascertainment of working ability; (3) for teaching school pupils, selected for stammerers, lispers, and the totally deaf.—*H. Fehlinger.*

6457. THOMPSON, MACK SCOTT. Cultura física del niño en El Salvador. [Physical culture of children in Salvador.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* **4** (1) Jul. 1930: 77–82.—As yet scout work has not been developed, but gymnastics, physical culture, games, dancing, swimming, excursions, and playgrounds (in San Salvador City) have been organized under the control of an official National Committee of Physical Education.—*L. L. Bernard.*

6458. UNSIGNED. Chine. L'indiscipline dans les écoles officielles. [The chaos in the Chinese colleges and universities.] *Asie Française.* **30** (283) Oct. 1930: 339.—The students in the institutions of higher learning in China are taking a keen interest in the revolution and are playing a prominent part in furthering the nationalist movement. In their wild enthusiasm, they are casting aside restraint of all kind and incline to challenge their professors on all occasions. The result is that discipline has broken down and that little in the way of orderly instruction is possible.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6459. UNSIGNED. Cultura física en Panamá. [Physical culture in Panama.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* **4** (1) Jul. 1930: 130–135.—Physical culture was introduced in the Normal School for Women in 1907. In 1927 the Department of

Public Instruction appointed a National Sports Federation to supervise public athletic activities and contests. The Panama Scouting Association is well organized and instructed.—*L. L. Bernard.*

6460. UNSIGNED. Deux aspects du problème de l'échange des étudiants. [Two aspects of the problem of exchanging students.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 2 (20) Aug. 15, 1930: 430–433.

6461. UNSIGNED. Échanges d'étudiants et visites au pair pendant les vacances. [Exchanges of students and visits during vacation periods.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 2 (20) Aug. 15, 1930: 433–437

6462. UNSIGNED. La educación física del niño en Colombia. [Physical education of children in Colombia.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 4 (1) Jul. 1930: 45–54.—National and departmental committees control physical education. Also private sporting and athletic associations foster athletics. Conforming to national law four National Olympic Games have been held (1926–1929). Scouting is well developed and laws have been passed encouraging playgrounds and school excursions. The Technical Director of Physical Education is promoting a Gymnastic Institute with a two years course for teachers, and he has asked to have gymnastics and games made compulsory in elementary and secondary schools. (Text of law.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

6463. UNSIGNED. Turquie. La question des écoles françaises. [The question of the French schools in Turkey.] *Asie Française.* 30 (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 294.—The government of the new republic is combating foreign influence in every possible manner. Recently, the mission schools have become the special object of attack and many American and British ones have already been closed. The French ones will inevitably go in their turn, as resistance to the onward sweep of nationalism is impossible. Turkey herself will be a greater loser than France thereby.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6464. VELÁZQUEZ ANDRADE, MANUEL. La educación física en México. [Physical education in Mexico.] *Bol. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 4 (1) Jul. 1930: 111–129.—Physical education in the Mexican schools is under the control of the General Direction of Physical Education, which is administrative rather than technical in character. The Secretary of Public Education constantly urges the advantages of using sport as a means to fight vice and preserve the physical vigor of the breed. The Department of Public Education organized in 1929 national athletic contests for children and adults in athletics, swimming, baseball, football, basket ball, and volley ball.—*L. L. Bernard.*

6465. VIÑAS, RODOLFO. Una notable institución española. [A notable Spanish institution.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino.* 18 (98) Aug. 1930: 490–492.—(History and work of a school of social studies and social technology now carried on by the Ministry of Labor of Spain.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 5002, 5199, 5283, 6370, 6389, 6391, 6413, 6521)

6466. BETH, MARIANNE. Materialien zur Typologie der Religiosität unserer Tage. [Contributions to the classification of modern religious types.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3 (3) 1930: 57–96.

6467. DANA, MALCOLM. Big brother churches. *Rural Amer.* 8 (8) Oct. 1930: 9–11.—There are many churches in the territory close to cities that lack the services of a pastor. In Mansfield, Ohio through the interest and initiative of a pastor in a city church, plans were developed so that three Congregational churches in the city provided some services of a pastor to five churches of this denomination in the nearby country side. As a result these five churches entered into an agreement to provide support for this service. The results of the effort have been very satisfactory and are suggestive of what may be done by other urban churches. A copy of the agreement signed by the five churches is included.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

6468. FRICK, HEINRICH. The religious situation in Germany. *Rev. of Churches.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 577–585.

6469. GRÜNDER, VICTOR. Kirche und Gesellschaft. [The church and society.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (6) 1930: 352–365.

6470. MACNICOL, NICOL. India and the future of Christianity. *Modern Churchman.* 20 (4) Jul. 1930: 218–226.

6471. MELAMED, S. M. White man's two languages. *Reflex.* 7 (1) Nov. 1930: 3–12.—Man expresses himself either through the formulae of science, or through the symbols of religion. Science deals with nature, religion with the life of man. The two languages are traceable to ancient Greece and Judea. In ancient Greece the atom was discovered, in ancient Judea the doctrine of eternity. The two languages represent two different mentalities. The mentality of the Jew is directed upon man, the mentality of the Aryan upon the objective world. The one applies man's sensitiveness to nature, the other introduces nature's brutality into man's life. Nietzsche is undiluted Aryanism without its Christian admixture, Isaiah is undiluted Judaism in its purest form. Judaism and Aryanism are two different world pictures, as history and nature are two different realms. Even where the community of interest is apparent, the motives are different. Judaism of ancient times and of the middle ages was a clearly defined realm. Modern Judaism stands on the threshold of two worlds, but it must decide which language it wishes to use: the language of the formulae of science, of power, or the language of the symbols, of saints.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

6472. ROBERTS, URSULA. Women and priesthood. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (642) Aug. 1930: 236–242.—The conference of bishops now in session at Lambeth are faced with the question of the admission of women to the priesthood. It is hoped that the opposition to the idea—so bitter before the war—will have weakened considerably with the progress that feminism has achieved since then. Large numbers of highly competent women sincerely believe that they have been called to serve in the priesthood.—*J. E. Bebout.*

6473. UNSIGNED. L'institut bouddhique de Phnom-Penh. [The Buddhist Institute at Phnom-Penh, Cambodia.] *Asie Française.* 30 (283) Oct. 1930: 326–327.—The Institut Indigène d'Études du Bouddhisme de Petit-Véhicule was opened in the Cambodian capital in May under the patronage of the governor general of Indo-China. The event was an important one in the religious and intellectual life of French Malaysia.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entry 6453)

6474. LLINÁS VILANOVA, M. Un precursor del teatro moderno: Anton Chéjov. [A forerunner of the modern theatre: Anton Chekov.] *Nosotros.* 24 (254–255) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 56–61.—In all European countries native art has developed from lyric poetry through the novel to the drama. In Russia the ascent has been

from Pushkin to Gogol and Chekov. The nihilistic, hypersensitive, morbid personality portrayed by the novelists and typified in the *Oblomov* to Goucharoff is perpetuated in the dramatic works of Chekov, who also decentralized the action of his plays from the dominance of a single personality in the older drama to a type of plot in which every one and everything are of equal importance and in which the action develops naturally. This style of drama has become the dominant one in Europe, being adopted latterly even by Shaw. It has the advantage of representing life as it is and of requiring actors of a high order for all the parts and not merely for the leading roles.—*L. L. Bernard.*

6475. PERRET, AUGUSTE. **Le musée moderne.** [**Modern museums.**] *Mouseion.* **3** (9) Dec. 1929: 225–235.—The museums of antiquity were places of aesthetic delight, whereas ours are used more for preserving and studying works of art. The author has endeavored to reconcile the two formulas, the ancient and the modern, and has conceived a building which should serve both as a place of beauty and of study. Detailed plans are suggested.—*Mouseion.*

6476. PRIVÉ, J.-C. **L'avenir du cinéma.** [**The future of the cinema.**] *Mercure de France.* **222** (773) Sep. 1, 1930: 257–299.—The three great innovations in the future cinema will deal with relief, color, sound. Relief will not add much artistically; color will greatly enrich it; sound has the greatest artistic possibilities. It is not likely that the talking cinema will replace the theater, though the latter will probably survive only in large cities. The psychology of the audience differs in the two productions. Psychological interaction among the audience and between audience and actors are great in the theater. There is little interaction in cinema audiences. Gregarious types tend to prefer the theater; others, the cinema. The decadence of the theater will be accelerated by the effect of the law of unification of the masses, which in turn is accelerated by the fact that these masses are being fashioned by the same spectacles. So far the Nordics have furnished the great cinema productions. They are calm, not loquacious and this has been exaggerated in their films. If the Mediterraneans had been able to impose their cinema they would have accustomed us to more animation.—*Jessie Bernard.*

6477. REGGIO, ERCOLE. **Perchè la letteratura italiana non è popolare in Europa.** [**Why Italian literature is not popular in Europe.**] *Nuova Antologia.* **273** (1405) Oct. 1, 1930: 298–307.—It has been urged that language barriers prevent Italian literature from being widely read, but translations should give it currency. Our painting enjoys preeminent prestige and no artist of standing would think of omitting his Italian study as a necessary part of his art education. The commonplace modern French and English novels such as *Gil Blas, Robinson Crusoe, Manon Lescaut,* enjoy vastly more popularity than the works of Goldoni. It is charged that our writers always represent extremes, found schools, such as Petrarchism, Machiavellism and the melodrama of Tasso and that our traditions run toward artifice and technique rather than to simple content. These facts narrow the appeal of our product. The main difficulty, however, is that we have remained traditional and classical, preferring the pure art of the old masters to the new innovations. While German romanticism, with its appeal to the sentimental, to reform, to progress and the world view, and French realism with its emphasis upon caricature and the sensationally concrete have dominated the world of literature and art, we have been forced to await our turn. But the new trends in European culture and history point to a renewed emphasis upon pure art with its creative technique.—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

6478. MALLORY, WALTER H. **Famines in China.** *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* **152** Nov. 1930: 89–98.—Famines in China at the present time differ from those of the past only in minor details, and the records show that the Chinese have had such disasters since the dawn of history. The poverty of the masses of the population is astonishing; their principal concern is to get enough food to maintain life, and a surprising proportion of the conversation of the "man in the street" has to do with food. This study is the first modern scientific inquiry of any size to be undertaken in rural China. In parts of North China, it was found that the per capita income amounts to about $5 per year in American money, but the buying power of money is much greater than in the United States. The standard diet contains no meat, eggs, fish, or milk, but grain, fresh vegetables in summer, and salt cabbage in winter. Transportation is difficult, credit facilities are poor, interest rates are high, and droughts along with other climatological phenomena frequently destroy the existing sources of food, as well as human life itself. Political disorganization since 1912 has not only retarded measures for famine relief, but has destroyed many of such agencies as were already in existence. Over-population is the outstanding social cause of famine in many areas. The desire to have sons to care for the aged stimulates the birth rate as well as lowering the age at marriage. Burial grounds have taken large areas of fertile ground out of the production of food. The unit of organization is the family, and this leads to non-cooperation of the people. Ages of such irresponsibility have stifled the growth of such improvements as require concerted action.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6479. WILSON, ROBERT S. **Transient families.** *Family.* **11** (8) Dec. 1930: 243–251.—Homeless tourist, job-hunter, job-evader, health-seeker, and mobile dependent were the chief types found among the estimated 2,000 transient families with some 4,000 children passing through Kansas in 1929. The problem in general arises from: the breakdown of primary group controls; the widespread and relatively cheap mobility; the millions of unemployed seeking better conditions; construction jobs attracting a labor surplus; migrant seasonal work; and the quest for health. Free tourist camps and waste sections encourage squatting with their attendant problems. Also, tramp families are drawn to cities where relief agencies use unwise methods such as "passing on" or where they fail to investigate the families. A careful analysis of the transient himself reveals several types: the "born" itinerant unacquainted with settled living; another who regresses to adolescent wanderlust; and others who are psychopaths. The most important type is the normally adjusted family seeking a solution after their scheme of life has been upset. Family morale gives way to parasitism for the temporary as well as for the chronic traveler. From the community standpoint the problems center around health and education mainly. The children run special risks indicated by the fact that in 43 families, 60 of the 142 children were under age 6. Rather than to follow the "passing on" policy the community can put into practice a program to relieve the problem. (Such a program is given in detail.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 6035, 6204–6208, 6210, 6212–6213, 6215–6216, 6218–6219, 6286, 6374, 6424, 6514–6515, 6529, 6538)

6480. ALBRECHT, HANS. **Prostitution und Bordellwesen in Hamburg.** [**Prostitution and the restricted**

district in Hamburg.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (10) Oct. 1930: 628–630.—The law of October 1927 forbade regulated prostitution of all kinds in Germany. Previous to this time the police had undertaken the segregation of prostitutes in particular houses and streets. Hamburg had previously passed a similar law (1922), at which time fewer than 500 prostitutes were to be found in the regulated districts. This is in striking contrast to the situation that prevailed in the 1860's, when no less than 60 streets in the central part of the city were designated as restricted districts. In addition to these there was the outlying quarter of St. Pauli, which had an international reputation. The decline in the number of prostitutes is to be attributed largely to the industrialization of the nation since 1870, and the consequent tendency to lessen social bonds and to obscure class boundary lines. As time went on the proprietors of famous houses of prostitution came to be regarded as panders rather than as solid business men, as was formerly the case. Eventually these proprietors were degraded to the rank of mere landlords who "rented rooms" to the occupants of their houses. Another factor in the decline was the awakened public spirit which manifested itself in the '80s and '90s. Before that time respectable citizens had tolerated houses of prostitution at their very doorsteps, but thereafter more and more vigorous protests were made. Last of all, the increase in so-called "free prostitution" has been perhaps the most important factor in the decline of the organized and regulated variety. It is entirely likely that the free prostitute is at least five-fold as numerous as 50 years ago.—*Howard Becker.*

6481. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. Mental hygiene and criminology. *Mental Hygiene.* **14** (4) Oct. 1930: 853–882.—America's organization of social psychiatry is the only one comprehensive enough to approach the criminal in a broad way. Social position is as important a factor as psychic condition in cases of law-breaking. Social regulation, functioning through a super-ego of the individual is in conflict with the asocial ego. The dominance of the former makes a law-abiding person; the control of the latter makes a law-breaker. Unsettled conflicts, largely of sexual origin, are at the basis of most crime in present-day civilization. Control of our civilization depends on a knowledge of human desires furnished in large part by psychoanalysis and directed by mental hygiene movements.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6482. ASHER, A. J., and HAVEN, S. E. The reactions of state correctional school and public school boys to the questions of an emotional inventory. *J. Juvenile Res.* **14** (2) Apr. 1930: 96–106.—A questionnaire calling for the reaction of boys on 93 neurotic traits was given to 594 public school and 249 correctional school boys in Kentucky. The score was the total of unfavorable responses; thus a high score indicated poorer adjustment than a low score. The median for the correctional school boys was only slightly higher than for the public school boys. On individual questions, however, the correctional school boys responded more unfavorably to 37 questions than did the public school boys. Of these, ten questions seemed to be related to experiences in the correctional school. This left 27 questions which seemed to distinguish the correctional school boys from the public school boys, although it is not known whether the undesirable attitudes arose before or after commitment. The distinguishing questions seem to involve fears and motivations.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

6483. BRENNECKE, HANS. Die Erforschung der Persönlichkeit des Gefangenen: ihre Methode und ihre Auswirkung im Strafvollzug. [Study of the prisoner's personality: methods and results.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (11) Nov. 1930: 655–668.—Of recent years criminology and psychiatry have undergone a fundamental change in their methods of research, which has brought about a high degree of similarity in the problems chosen and the points of view adopted. (A number of methods of research, mostly relating to physiological types, are listed.)—*Howard Becker.*

6484. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE. Juvenile delinquency in Wisconsin. *J. Juvenile Res.* **14** (2) Apr. 1930: 87–95.—A study of delinquent boys in Wisconsin institutions reveals the following facts. Ninety per cent were committed before the age of sixteen. Urban centers do not furnish any higher proportion of delinquent boys than do rural areas. Foreign born groups furnish a higher proportion than do native born. Mental ability tends to be borderline or less. Stealing is the chief offense. Fifteen per cent more of the fathers are in skilled or unskilled labor than is true for the general population. When compared with girls in similar institutions, it was found that the boys were committed at a younger age, more were of native born parents, fewer of the boys had previous institutional records, the median I.Q. was lower, fewer were committed for sex offenses and more for stealing, more were from families showing defective social tendencies, fewer of the families had had contacts with social agencies, and fewer of the offenses had been committed with companions.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

6485. DUSSORT, ANTOINE. Existe-t-il un argot propre aux criminels. [Is there a special vocabulary among criminals.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminalist.* (10) 1930: 758–765.—The author discusses the question whether the use of a thieves' slang is a settled habit among professional law-breakers, or recidivists. He comes to the affirmative conclusion and states that the jargon is used in the underworld partly as a matter of precaution and partly as a matter of habit. The recidivists' *argot*, according to Dussort is a living language which, as times change, undergoes various modifications. He gives a number of interesting illustrations of the intricate vocabulary of the French habitual crooks. —*Boris Brasol.*

6486. ETHRIDGE, WILLIE SNOW. Southern women attack lynching. *Nation (N. Y.).* **131** (3414) Dec. 10, 1930: 647, 650.

6487. GOTZ, BERNDT. Vatermord und kultische Vatertötung. [Parricide and the killing of the father as a cult.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (10) Oct. 1930: 618–619.—Freud's doctrine, as set forth in *Totem and taboo*, postulates the oedipus complex as a causal factor in all father-son conflicts, whether issuing in murder of the father by the son or not. The criminologist is especially qualified to refute Freud's narrow and fundamentally erroneous hypothesis. Careful investigation of a number of cases of parricide will in all probability show that there are many other motives at work.—*Howard Becker.*

6488. HENTIG, HANS von. Drei Vatermord-Fälle. [Three cases of parricide.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (10) Oct. 1930: 613–618.—The problem of parricide is becoming increasingly important because of the peculiar changes in the population pyramid resulting from increased longevity in the ages beyond 60. Inasmuch as property remains in the hands of the father and the son remains dependent upon him, the latter is often exploited, particularly in peasant regions. This exploitation may be so far reaching that the son is unable to marry or indeed to do anything without his father's permission. In addition to this, the decline of belief in the mystic powers of old age which increasing literacy and similar influences have brought about leaves only the legal barrier as a protection of the father in disorganized families. Once more, release of the suppressed tendencies frequently occurring in early senility and manifesting itself in erotic deviations and egoistic brutality accentuate the father-son conflict. The three cases examined demonstrate the etiological importance of the factors mentioned. The family, in-

stead of being an institution for mutual aid in the struggle for existence, has in these and similar cases become the scene of a pitiless and hopeless conflict between its members which ends in a sort of double suicide, i.e. the murder of the oppressor and indirectly the self-annihilation of the suppressed. Whatever the biological implications of such situations may be, it is plain that the policy of the criminologist must be directed toward a prompt break-up of the conflict group, whether by divorce or in other ways.—*Howard Becker.*

6489. KAVANAGH, MARCUS A., and LAWES, LEWIS A. Does the death penalty curb crime? *Current Hist.* **33** (3) Dec. 1930: 356–366.—Kavanagh hopes for the time when the death penalty may be abolished but says it is not yet attained. The potential criminal is deterred from actual crime by the fear of death more than by any other factor. This is shown by statistics taken from Chicago's record; whenever a number of executions occur there is a notable decrease in the number of homicides and when a period goes without executions the number of homicides increases. Figures for Detroit, New York and Boston are given to prove the same contentions. The eight states which have abolished the death penalty are largely agricultural and therefore if compared with industrial states would be supposed to have a lower homicide rate. But it is seen that their homicide rate is much higher than that of adjacent states which have retained the death penalty. Moreover, it is common for murderers to go to great pains to lure their victims into states without the death penalty before killing them. Lawes, on the contrary, claims that the death penalty has no effect in deterring crime. Taking statistics from Chicago's record for the last ten years, he shows that there is no relationship between the number of executions and the number of homicides. The same thing is shown by analysis of the figures of Detroit, Boston, and New York. The eight states without capital punishment are shown to have as low or lower homicide rates than adjacent states. (Different states are used from the ones used by Kavanagh.) It is extremely rare for murderers to lure their victims into territory free of capital punishment. Canadian criminals do not take their victims into the five adjoining states which have abolished the death penalty. It is not the death penalty but penalties surely enforced which deter crime.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

6490. KOLLE, KURT. Der Fall Völler. Ein Beitrag zur Psychopathologie des Mörders und zur Strafrechtsreform. [The Völler case. A contribution to the psychopathology of homicide and penal reform.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (4) Apr. 1930: 226–236.

6491. LOUDET, OSVALDO. La ansiedad simple, obsesiva y delirante en los penados. [Simple obsessive, and hysterical anxiety in prisoners.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* **17** (99) May–Jun. 1930: 262–267.—Habitual and professional criminals rarely display hysterical traits and the anxiety constitution, but rather cool calculation and moral insensibility. They wear a mask of hypocrisy, they lie and deceive. Accidental criminals, however, are frequently hypersensitive, displaying simple, obsessive, and hysterical anxiety. These symptoms are exhibited somatically through such emotional reflexes as muscular, circulatory and secretory disturbances and lack of correlation. Mentally they are unduly impressionable, nervous, excitable, anxious, irritable, and impulsive. This class of accidental criminals was studied at three periods: (1) upon commitment to prison, (2) at the anniversaries of the crimes they had committed, and (3) during the weeks immediately preceding liberation. At the time of commitment they become highly excited, due to confinement and the consequent changes in their habits and the long period of repression before them. They pace their cells madly and indulge in frequent emotional expressions. At the approach of the aniversaries of their crimes they frequently become excited, then lapse into melancholy, often refusing to eat or talk. They often see apparitions and sometimes commit suicide. As the time for liberation draws near their anxiety for release frequently is transformed to great fear of freedom and uncertainty as to what will happen when they are free. Some actually wish to continue in prison. These various manifestations of anxiety are not the product of their crimes alone, but are frequently heightened by their enforced sex abstinence.—*L. L. Bernard.*

6492. MEZGER, EDMUND. Psychoanalyse und strafrechtliche Schuld. [Psychoanalysis and criminal responsibility.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* **44** (2) 1930: 185–193.

6493. PETROVA, A. E. Eine Mordtat in der Pubertätsperiode vollbracht. [A murder committed during the period of puberty.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (10) Oct. 1930: 592–607.—A five year old boy was strangled by another of 15. A study of the case shows that three factors were of special significance: (1) the affective-abstract, schizoid and anomalous characteristics present in the murderer; (2) the accentuation of adverse structural and functional changes incident to the period of puberty; and (3) the social relationships which so channelized these adverse tendencies that criminal offenses were virtually inevitable. In order to direct the boy's physiological tendencies into non-criminal channels it was necessary to proceed as follows: (1) activities which had functional meaning in the boy's life-organization, i.e. which gave him the consciousness of striving toward a goal, had to be set up for him; (2) these activities also had to be of a special nature because of the boy's inability to maintain interest in remote goals; (3) new emotional values had to be created; (4) an almost completely new set of neuropsychic patterns that drew upon the latent possibilities of the boy's personality and which were also in accord with the social possibilities open to him had to be built up. After these therapeutic measures had been in effect for some time the boy showed so much improvement that the period of imprisonment was considerably shortened, and he eventually returned to the peasant district from which he had come and lived there peaceably with his family. At the present time he takes a great deal of responsibility and seems very well adjusted.—*Howard Becker.*

6494. SCHULMAN, HARRY M. Crime prevention and the public. *J. Educ. Sociol.* **4** (2) Oct. 1930: 69–80.—Problem and truant children contribute an undue proportion of criminals. A study of 251 truants by the Sub-Commission on Causes of the New York Crime Commission found that problem boys as compared with the normal brothers were lower in I.Q. and educational quotient, superior in mechanical ability, and retarded in school 2½ times as often. The segregation of the problem child in the school facilitates his ultimate passage to the criminal class. Eight suggestions are given for breaking the vicious circle of increasing segregation of the problem child from the normal child and normal relationships.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

6495. SEELIG, E. Der "Vatermörder" Franz S. [The parricide Franz S.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* **21** (10) Oct. 1930: 607–613.—A series of factors which have already been emphasized as typical of parricide by von Hentig were manifested in the following case: (1) the tyranny of the father over the son, which resulted in almost complete dominance in economic and other relationships, played a large part; (2) a tendency to physical violence manifesting itself in assaults on relatives and neighbors was present in both father and son; (3) the lack of affection between father and son was also important; (4) the high vitality of the father, who seemed likely to live for many years longer was also contributory; and (5) as an occasioning

"cause" erotic rivalry between father and son may be mentioned. The last factor deserves special attention. The father apparently retained his sexual interests and possibly his sexual capacities up to the advanced age of 70, and had given the son much cause for jealousy. The son's wife confessed that her father-in-law had frequently touched her sexual organs in the presence of her husband, although she would not admit that actual intercourse had taken place. An investigation of the family history showed that on both sides paternal dominance had been strikingly evident, going back as far as the grandfathers, and in addition, that family disorganization had been the rule rather than the exception. All in all, it may be said that in this case the father is an example of the type "born to be killed," i.e. a type that because of unusually high vitality and the milieu in which that vitality works itself out is especially liable to attacks by near relatives as age advances.—*Howard Becker.*

6496. UNSIGNED. Suicide among Negroes in the United States. *Stat. Bull., Metropolitan Life Insur. Co.* **11** (9) Sep. 1930: 4–5.—In 1927 the suicide rate for Negroes was 4.1 against 14.1 per 100,000 for the whites. On the other hand, Negroes have homicide rates of more than eight times that of the whites. Homicide is the outcome of a sudden passion or an immediate stimulus to follow the murderous impulse, while suicide is a result of brooding introspection, a process which reduces the possibility of murder. In 1927, for industrial policy holders, the suicide rates were respectively 11.1 and 6.2 per 100,000 for the white and Negro policy holders. The rate for insured whites was lower and that of insured Negroes was distinctly higher than for the general populations of both races. Most Negro policy holders are city residents and live in the north. Suicide is much more frequent in the city than in the country, and the migration of Negroes to the north reacts adversely upon health.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6497. VILLINGER, WERNER. Kriminalbiologie. [**Criminal biology.**] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* **2** (11) Nov. 1930: 489–505.—A summary of some recent contributions.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4155, 4800, 6397, 6510, 6535)

6498. AGRAMONTE, ARISTIDES. The scourge of yellow fever: its past and present. *Sci. Monthly.* **31** (6) Dec. 1930: 524–530.—When the United States Government took charge of the political administration of Cuba and Porto Rico in 1900, an investigative committee was appointed to study yellow fever. At present, the fever can be found only in West Africa and Brazil, the disease having disappeared from all its formerly well-known centers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6499. FREITAS, LAFAYETTE de. A febre amarella na zona rural do Rio de Janeio. [**Yellow fever in the rural districts of Rio de Janeiro.**] *Rev. de Hygiene e Saude Publica.* **4** (10) Oct. 1930: 401–418.

6500. GOODALL, E. W.; GREENWOOD, M.; RUSSELL, W. T. Scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever, 1895–1914. *Medic. Res. Council—Privy Council (Gt. Brit.) Spec. Rep. Ser.* #137. 1929: pp. 58+viii.—A report based upon the clinical histories of patients admitted to the Eastern Fever Hospital, Metropolitan Asylum Board, Homerton, during the 20 years 1895–1914, shows 21,290 cases of scarlet fever, 15,239 cases of diphtheria, and 2,434 cases of enteric (typhoid) fever. The seasonal incidence was not a prominent factor. Complications ensued in 63.1%. The greater number of fatal cases occurred during the first 7 years, also during the winter months. The seasonal incidence was greatest in September. Females had a slightly greater tendency than males to contract complications, 51.1% vs. 48.5%. Case fatality was greater among males than females, 16.42% and 12.82% respectively. The fatality among enteric patients during the whole period was 14.29 per 100 cases.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6501. MAGISTRIS, LUIGI FILIPPO de. Lo stato attuale della conoscenza della distribuzione della malaria nell' Italia meridionale. [**The actual state of knowledge concerning the distribution of malaria in southern Italy.**] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Italiano.* **3** 1930: 40–51.

6502. MÍGUEZ, CONRADO. El flagelo de la tuberculosis en Buenos Aires. [**Tuberculosis in Buenos Aires.**] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino.* **18** (98) Aug. 1930: 496–499.—The expectation of life in Buenos Aires is only 38 years as compared with 44 years in Japan, 55 in the United States, and 56 in Denmark. The chief cause of this low index is infant mortality, and especially tuberculosis. In the years 1926–28, six percent of the municipal employees of Buenos Aires were affected by tuberculosis. The city should build immediately two large sanitoria for tubercular patients.—*L. L. Bernard.*

6503. UNSIGNED. The extent of disabling sickness among wage-earning adults. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* **8** (4) Oct. 1930: 109–112.—Up to a decade ago, knowledge of the health status of industrial workers in general, and of certain occupations in particular, was based largely upon mortality statistics, and these data have been very scant in the United States. However, there is being manifest now a great interest in the facts relating to sickness in various types of occupations. A recent survey shows that (1) from 1921 to 1928 inclusive, respiratory diseases caused nearly half all disabilities on account of sickness; these diseases were closely seconded by digestive diseases; (2) prior to the age of 50 disabilities lasting more than one week do not increase markedly with age; (3) female industrial workers tend to be absent on account of illness from 50 to 100% oftener than males; (4) immigrant workers from southern Europe are more susceptible to respiratory diseases than are those from Northern and Central Europe; (5) married women in a large rubber factory experienced considerably more disability than single women; (6) excessive alcoholism was found most often among the men doing the heaviest and most disagreeable work; (7) those who remain longest in an industry involving health hazards represent a favorably selected group.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6504. UNSIGNED. Jahresstatistik der anzeigepflichtigen Krankheiten im Deutschen Reiche für die Jahre 1925 bis 1928. [**Annual statistics of reportable illnesses in Germany, 1925–28.**] *Stat. Sonderbeilage, Reichs-Gesundheitsbl. Ser. I. Jahresstat.* (32) Aug. 6, 1930: 403–449.

6505. UNSIGNED. Pour les lépreux de Hong-Kong. [**For the lepers of Hong Kong.**] *Asie Française.* **30** (282) Aug.–Sep. 1930: 302.—There is no leper hospital in Hong Kong. A total of 327 victims were found in the colony between 1922 and 1930 and these have been cared for in the home at Shek-lung, founded by the Foreign Mission Society of Paris.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4862, 6367, 6491, 6496, 6517)

6506. BLUM, KURT. Die psychopathischen Persönlichkeiten. [**Psychopathic personalities.**] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* **2** (10) Oct. 1930: 430–440.

6507. LUXENBURGER, HANS. Zur Frage der erblichen Stellung der Zwangsneurosen. [**Concerning the question of the inheritance of compulsion neuroses.**] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Medizin.* **93** (5–6) Sep. 1930: 260–263.

6508. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. The prevalence of mental disease among Jews. *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 926–946.—Jews show lower rates of first admission to hospitals for mental diseases than non-Jews. This is true also for each important psychosis. Jewish females are admitted to institutions at a higher rate than Jewish males. Jews are admitted at an average earlier age than non-Jews. Jews have a lower rate of criminal insanity and utilize licensed private institutions to a greater degree. Conclusions for specific mental ailments are included, most of them showing Jews to be less seriously subject to mental diseases than non-Jews.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6509. POHLISCH, KURT. Alkohol. [Alcohol.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 2 (10) Oct. 1930: 417–422.

6510. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der Reichsgebrechlichenzählung. [Chief results of the census of defectives in Germany.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (3) Feb. 1930: 116–119.

6511. VÁSQUEZ ALVAREZ, SARA. Las insuficiencias psíquicas en los niños. [Mental defect in children.] *Rev. de Filos.* 15 (4–6) Jul.–Dec. 1929: 250–281.—(A collection, comparison, and discussion of various tests for mental dependency and of classifications of feeble-minded, emotionally unstable, neuropathic, epileptic, choreic, sexually perverted, anesthetic and other mentally abnormal types, with a discussion of probable somatic causes and of characteristic symptoms.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 6202, 6582)

6512. UNSIGNED. The sin of charity. *New Statesman.* 36 (915) Nov. 8, 1930: 140–141.—In replying to a communication by the Chairman and Secretary of the London Charity Organization Society to the London *Times* on the matter of the way indiscriminate giving demoralizes the recipient and frustrates the constructive efforts of the state and private agencies, the writer contends that the occasional giving of small sums to mendicants does not harm. His grounds for this statement are that the constructive measures do not reconstruct; that in the present order of society there is not enough work for everyone, and therefore it is useless to train for a better job, and that the nature of the mendicant created by the present industrial order is unchangeable.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6513. WINKLER, MRS. H. O. Lay participation in case work planning. *Family.* 11 (9) Jan. 1931: 297–298.—The Los Angeles Children's Protective Society has made a study of 75 difficult problem families (138 children) which had been discussed during the year. In 24 situations the conference stressed hitherto untried resources; 40% eventuated in successful solution, 20% partially successful, and 40% unsuccessful. Two causes for failure are indicated: parental inability to understand and lack of facilities in the organization or the community. The greatest benefit from the study has been supplying factual material for building a program for social education within the city.—*L. M. Brooks.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 5152, 6518, 6538)

6514. TANNENBAUM, FRANK. The community that Osborne built. *Survey.* 65 (5) Dec. 1, 1930: 266–270, 301, 303–304.—Thomas Mott Osborne was one of the pioneers in bridging the gap between theory and practice in American penology in the two years during which he was warden at the Ossining (Sing Sing) State Prison of New York. He recognized the individuality of the inmates; treated them as men who had capacity to make socially desirable responses under proper conditions, and developed the extraordinary change in prison administration and prison life which has made him famous. The article describes many details of organization, of prison social-psychology and particular responses of the prisoners to the new system of Warden Osborne. It also offers a few tests of evaluation of Osborne's work in terms of reduction of fighting, homicides, and lunacy within the prison during his administration.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6515. UNSIGNED. Soviet prisons. *Soviet Union Rev.* 8 (11) Nov. 1930: 165–166.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 4608, 6373, 6481, 6492, 6583)

6516. AST, DR. Die Eingliederung der offenen Geisteskrankenfürsorge in die öffentliche und private Gesundheitsfürsorge und Wohlfahrtspflege. [The integration of general mental hygiene in public and private health and welfare work.] *Z. f. Psych. Hygiene.* 3 (4) 1930: 99–111.

6517. BUMKE, OSWALD. Über Psychoanalyse. [Psychoanalysis.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherap.* 3 (11) Nov. 1930: 650–664.

6518. CAMPBELL, C. MACFIE. The work of the psychopathic hospital. *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 883–900.—The psychopathic hospital plans the treatment of mental disorders on the same objective basis as that of other medical work. It serves both as a center of diagnosis and treatment and as a center of research and training.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6519. FERNBERGER, SAMUEL W. The training of mental hygienists. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19 (5) Oct. 1930: 137–142.—Mental hygiene is today being practiced by a highly divergent group,—physicians (especially psychiatrists and pediatricians), psychologists, social workers and educators. This divergence of method and point of view seems to be the basis of much of the conflicts between the groups. It should be recognized that there are four functions for mental hygiene; (1) detection and diagnosis of deviation, (2) elimination of the incurable, (3) training of the curable, and (4) prevention and anticipation of deviation. It must also be recognized that mental hygiene is an art and not a science and as an art it draws its method and points of view from other arts and sciences. The minimum list of these constituent arts and sciences for mental hygiene would seem to be (1) medicine, (2) psychology, (3) sociology, and (4) education. At the present time none of the groups practicing mental hygiene are trained in all of these fundamental diciplines. Such training would appear to be necessary if mental hygiene is to function at its highest efficiency.—*S. W. Fernberger.*

6520. GRAF, OTTO. Experimentelle Psychologie und Psychotechnik. [Experimental psychology and psychotechnique.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 2 (12) Dec. 1930: 531–538.

6521. HAYDON, A. EUSTACE. Spiritual (religious) values and mental hygiene. *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 779–790.—Under examination religious ideals are seen to be also economic, social, or political. The embodiment of spiritual values in harmonized personalities demands the sense of security in the world, enfoldment in social relations yielding satisfactions, training, and opportunity for creative expression in worthwhile work, and an understanding of and sympathy with past human ideals.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6522. KAHN, EUGEN. Modern problems in psychiatry. *Mental Hygiene.* **14**(4) Oct. 1930: 791–796.—Kraepelin was more interested in causes of behavior and in the classification of types than was Freud, who turned to the treatment of individual cases. The influence of Kretschner, Utitz and Birnbaum, however, is causing a return to attention on the causal factors in psychiatry. The problem of the relations of psychiatry and neurology are also receiving much attention at the present time.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6523. KRONFELD, ARTHUR. Religion und psychotherapie. [Religion and psychotherapy.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* **3**(9) Sep. 1930: 519–539.

6524. WALLACE, GEORGE L. Some observations on the requirements in a state program for the care of the mentally deficient. *Mental Hygiene.* **14**(4) Oct. 1930: 907–918.—A state program for the care of the mentally deficient should stress institutional care of all cases—and institutional education for all of the mental defectives. Interrelations of various state programs should also be fostered.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6525. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. The importance of social relationships in the development of the personality and character of the adolescent. *Mental Hygiene.* **14**(4) Oct. 1930: 901–906.—The clue to the development of the individual along progressive lines is to see that he has no needs that have forced others to do socially undesirable things. Controlling the need will control the behavior.—*Mapheus Smith.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 5152, 5792, 6184, 6418, 6450, 6459, 6462, 6464, 6498, 6505, 6516, 6533)

6526. ABBATUCCI, DR. Les stations climatiques en Indochine. [Health resorts in Indo-China.] *Outre-Mer.* **2**(3) Sep. 1930: 292–300.—The white man in the tropics is out of his habitat and inevitably falls victim to the climate unless great precaution is taken. One of the most simple means of preserving health is to spend the hot, rainy season in the higher altitudes or along the sea where an approximation of homeland conditions can be found. Several such resorts have been opened by the French in Indo-China within the past generation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6527. HAYHURST, EMERY R., and RAYNE, WILLIMINA M. Post-convention tour of the A.P.H.A. to Mexico City, October 30–November 8, 1930. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* **20**(12) Dec. 1930: 1334–1338.—Post-convention scientific sessions of the American Public Health Association were held in Mexico City by 204 members (including their families). The unusual official attention given to the importance of public health supervision in Mexico was exemplified by the high type of personnel, quarters, and organization devoted to the subject. The delegation in addition to sightseeing was received by President Rubio and various members of the official staff of the Mexican Republic. Likewise, a considerable delegation of Mexican health officials had attended the previous Fort Worth meeting. An earlier meeting of the Association was held in Mexico City in 1893 and almost without exception Mexico has been annually represented at meetings of the Association since that year.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6528. LUMSDEN, L. L. Cooperative rural health work of the Public Service in the fiscal year 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* **45**(43) Oct. 24, 1930: 2613–2633.—In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, the U. S. Public Health Service cooperated in demonstration projects in rural health work in 204 counties in 24 states. In accordance with the plan of the 10 preceding fiscal years the work was conducted in cooperation with state and local health authorities. This work cannot, according to the appropriating act, be conducted in a community unless at least half the expenses are paid by either the state, county, or local governmental agency, or by all together, in which such demonstration work is to be done. The unit of the work is usually the county, but it may be done in a township, village or contiguous parts of two or more counties. No field offers greater net advantages for governmental agencies for the promotion of welfare than that of rural health service. The work of the year 1930 yielded results of exceedingly great value in proportion to costs. The main divisions of the 1929–30 program were related to (1) education in general principles of sanitation; (2) physical examination, inoculation and correction of physical defects in school children; (3) instruction of midwives, care of expectant mothers, and care of pre-school children; (4) prevention of bovine tuberculosis, hookworm disease, and venereal infections; (5) conservation and prolongation of life among adults of 40 years of age or over. (Financial statistics given.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

6529. RIST, DR. La dichotomie. [Split fees.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Penal.* **54**(4–8) Apr.–Aug. 1930: 229–251.—The surgeon and doctor each collects a fee from the patient, then privately the surgeon splits with the doctor. Surgeons have been known to pay as high as 100% commission on the first operation a physician secures for them. The commissions are so extravagant that no business would tolerate them. The only justification advanced for it is that the doctor shares responsibility but gets only a small fee from the patient. Actually, however, the doctor has the patient for life while the surgeon has him only once. A fixed commission of 25% to the physician did not seem so intolerable. The custom of splitting has spread to all fields, even into pharmacy and midwifery. It really happens, but it is rare, for a doctor to recommend the good surgeon who will not split with him. Strange successes are made through the system by men of inferior abilities. Physicians have offered bribes to laboratories to report positive Wassermanns so that they secure the patient for long and expensive treatment. Thus the system brings extreme danger to the public, whose lives are at stake. False operations are also performed. The public is partly responsible for such conditions. State medical service absurdly paid, almost compels to fraud by requiring rapid and careless treatment if the doctor is to get any fees at all. Private business concerns also exploit the physician and so furnish hasty and inadequate service to employees.—*Lorine Pruette.*

6530. UNSIGNED. A list of publications issued during the period July 1929–June, 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* **45**(35) Aug. 29, 1930: 2034–2040.

6531. UNSIGNED. L'Institut du Cancer de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. [The Cancer Institute of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.] *Ann. de l' Univ. de Paris.* **5**(5) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 385–397.

6532. UNSIGNED. A rural health experiment in China. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* **8**(4) Oct. 1930: 97–107.—In 1923, the Chinese National Association of the Mass Education movement was formed under the leadership of Y. C. James Yen and other prominent Chinese leaders. Its first activities were in the establishment of thousands of "people's schools" for the reduction of illiteracy among the adult Chinese. In 1927, the Association decided to engage in an intensive qualitative experiment. This experiment includes activities in public health, agricultural extension, industrial education, social surveys, research in methods of teaching, and in providing a well rounded literature for the masses. Despite the civil wars, masses of the Chinese population have not been greatly disturbed. Over 80% of the population live in villages that average about 1,000 inhabitants, which are held together by ownership of land, common ancestry and the simplest form of government. Ting Hsien is the base of the experiment. Over 90% of the villagers are ignorant, superstitious, and regard modern medicine as a curiosity

or a thing unheard of. The program proposes a gradual extension of the Ting Hsien movement by (1) selection of specific health problems for the initiatory study; (2) the enlargement of the medical staff and supervision of sanitation; (3) providing for training of local subordinate and field personnel; (4) construction in Ting Hsien City which would serve as a point of radiation of the various activities; (5) gradual extension of clinical and health activities within Ting Hsien and into nearby villages, and (6) by continuing general economic, social and health surveys of the population, and in making special surveys of sanitary and other conditions of the specific villages in which clinic and health activities are to be begun. A map of the area included and photographs of the schools in progress are shown.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 6480)

6533. BRUNET, WALTER M. Social hygiene in a metropolitan district health program. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(9) Dec. 1930: 525–530.—The East Harlem Health Center established as a cooperative project in health education and treatment in 1920, incorporated a social hygiene program in 1925 by means of a formal relationship with the American Social Hygiene Association; which was terminated in 1928, at which time that phase of the work was taken over by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. In these three years, besides integrating the project of social hygiene into the general program of the Health Center, special diagnostic and treatment clinics were projected and abandoned due to the opposition of the general practitioners; educational projects were carried on, with adults through schools, neighborhood houses and clubs; lectures were given for physicians and a special project of circularization for their benefit; a lecture course for the public health and social workers of the health center and other educational projects aimed at specific groups; a special study of the extent and type of treatment of venereal disease by druggists was followed by an educational program on this subject. The inclusion of social hygiene in the program of a health center promotes the effectiveness of social hygiene and increases the value of the services of the center itself.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6534. BRUNO, FRANK J. What about the taboo in the program of sex education? *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16 (9) Dec. 1930: 520–524.—The article is based on the assumption that the taboos surrounding sex behavior and conversation on sex matters are being swept aside without any effort to determine whether they had any social value, and before efforts had been made to preserve those possible values by other means. The sex taboos are considered cultural survivals, and a scientific attitude is one of study rather than one of uncritical denunciation.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6535. WENGER, O. C. The Pitt County, North Carolina, demonstration for the control of syphilis among the rural Negro population. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 11(10) Oct. 20, 1930: 441–448.—This article contains first of all a summary introduction to the socio-economic life of Negroes in Pitt County, which is accompanied by a map showing the locations of field clinics in the county. The staff and organization are composed entirely of white persons. Wassermann tests were made on families wherever possible, but were given school children mostly. The rate of positive Wassermanns for Pitt County Negroes is smaller than in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi communities where similar records have been taken. Pitt County Negroes are of a more intelligent class than those in the far South, and have had a full time health unit for a number of years; both factors being largely responsible for the low rate of venereal disease among them. The data show a general comparison of males and females as to percentage of positive Wassermanns by age groups for all periods of life. This project is an attempt to demonstrate the possibility of mass control of syphilis in a selected population group. It is a cooperative project under the direction of the state board of health, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.—*O. D. Duncan.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 4983)

6536. MUCH, RUDOLF. Urgermanische Kolonieen im Spiegel der Völkerschaftsnamen. [Old Germanic colonies as reflected in national names.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 5(4) 1930: 193–201.—The author shows how folk names can reveal prehistoric race movements and valuable additions to local research, where otherwise only a nameless history could be inferred from current resources. In northern and central Europe some 20 pairs of names are considered of which, as he declares, not all, but most, are indicated as important material. —*H. Bildus.*

6537. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. A system of notation for relationships. *Man (London).* 30(7) Jul. 1930: 121–122.—The notation is described and covers relationships from the primary one of parent to child to a more complex kinship. By a combination of a few symbols, sloping lines, crosses and circles, any relationship may be denoted. This system expresses the sex of the speaker and avoids the difficulty of distinguishing sister and son. Because of its simplicity it saves much time and makes for greater accuracy.—*Constance Tyler.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6362–6363, 6483)

6538. BALL, ROBERT JAUDON. The correspondence method in follow-up studies of delinquent boys. *J. Juvenile Res.* 14(2) Apr. 1930: 107–113.—In the absence of an available field worker, a simple questionnaire was sent to the parents of boys paroled from a correctional school. The questionnaire called for yes or no answers to six simple questions concerning behavior of the boy, school attendance, employment and general progress. Forty percent of the parents responded and of these 44.5% answered the questionnaire correctly. There was a high agreement between the intelligence rating of the boys and the percentage of correct responses of the parents. The parents tended to give favorable reports.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 6552)

6539. CLARK, WILLIAM; DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O.; THOMAS, DOROTHY S. The business failures project—a problem in methodology. *Yale Law J.* 39 (7) May 1930: 1013–1024.—A discussion of the methods and objectives of the investigation into the antecedents of failure of insolvent businesses, being conducted by the Yale Institute of Human Relations in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and Judge William Clark of the Federal Court for the District of New Jersey. The technique involves the cross examination of bankrupts in Judge Clark's court on the basis of comprehensive questionnaires, by trained investigators; and additional interviews and investigation of all possibly fruitful sources in an effort to secure supplementary data and to test the reliability of data secured from the bankrupt. The immediate objectives are (a) a study of the frequency with which factors thought to be important by judges, lawyers, economists, psychologists and sociologists actually occur in an unselected group of bankrupts, and (b) an exploratory study to determine other possibly important factors. The more remote objectives are: The selection of factors found to be important in the present study and the collection of accurate data regarding them for a large number of bankrupts in a variety of communities; an equally accurate study of the same factors for a large number of non-bankrupts in the same communities; a comparison of bankrupts with similar non-bankrupts for each factor; and the determination of possible causative factors in bankruptcy when the difference between the groups is significant. The social control of bankruptcy can be aided if laws are amended and administered in accordance with the findings, if the findings are utilized by non-governmental groups in the exercise of their control over business enterprises, or if they furnish, to those in business, methods of control which will improve the quality of management.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

6540. ROTHER, HELENE. Die Bedeutung der Statistik für die allgemeine Volkswirtschaftslehre. [The significance of statistics for general economics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (2) 1930: 197–224.—A comparison of the contents of A. Hesse's *Allgemeine Volkswirtschaftslehre* and F. Zižek's *Grundriss der Statistik* shows that the number of problems of general economics,—as opposed to the theory of economics, on the one hand, and applied economics, on the other,—which can be investigated by statistical methods is relatively large. Statistics has both a descriptive and an analytical function. so far as general economics is concerned. In its descriptive function, it defines, by means of numerical mass-observation, the object of investigation, and it also provides a necessary complement to the methods of induction and deduction. In its analytical function, statistics provides a means of unifying objects of interest to economic investigation in two ways: (1) by throwing light on causal connections, and (2) by constructing averages. It can accomplish the first purpose by constructing "statistical laws," and by using such tools as isolation and abstraction—which may be regarded as essential characteristics of statistical methods—the theory of probability and of correlation, and mathematical statistics in general. The construction of averages, since it is closely allied to the construction of concepts, rests upon the same principles, and accomplishes the same aim, as the construction of laws in general economics.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

6541. VIENER, ANDREAS. A nehézipari munkanélküliség adatainak összehasonlithatósága. [Comparability of the data on unemployment in the heavy industries.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 8 (5) May 1930: 409–411.—Dr. Franz Zižek distinguishes six cases of statistical incommensurability in his study which appeared a few years ago. A study of statistics of unemployment in the heavy industries adds a new type group to these six cases. The previously discussed six cases agree in the fact that the general lack of comparability is of statistical character, at least in that the value of the unit does not change during the course of the statistical investigation. In the example mentioned the relative value of the units is characterized as continually changing during the course of the investigation so that in fact it is a case of difference of dynamic character, since the amount of the necessary correction is constantly changing in different stages of unemployment. It is not simply a question of unemployment of two different years not being comparable on the ground, for example, that in one year a worker is included on a different basis than being employed in the heavy industry or that in one year the average establishment time is different than in another, but it includes also the case that unemployment in one year reached wage categories which were not touched by the unemployment of another year.—*D. D. Laky.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

6542. PILTZ, FR. Organizacja statystyki miejskiej. [The organization of communal statistics.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 884–900.—The author examines the situation of the communal statistics as a part of the whole of the official statistics, and the interior organization and working of the offices for communal statistics in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6543. UNSIGNED. Pierwsze dziesięciolecie Głównego Urzędu statystycznego. [The first ten years of existence of the Central Statistical Office in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 575–784.—This is an outline of the working and the development of the Central Statistical Office from 1918 to 1928. The various departments and the organization of this institution are described in separate articles by the staff of the office. The headings of the different chapters are following: the general history of the Central Statistical Office from 1918 to 1928; the publications of the C.S.O. in the first years of its existence; the work of the translation department; the printing department; editorial department; the department of cartography; the activity of the information department; the library of the C.S.O.; the development and the present state of the statistical machines of the C.S.O.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 6369, 6452, 6552)

6544. BURKS, BARBARA S. When does a test measure the same functions at all levels? *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (8) Nov. 1930: 616–620.

6545. BROOM, M. E. A study of a test of ascendence-submission. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14 (5) Oct. 1930: 405–413.

6546. DELAPORTE, PAUL. La mesure du temps et ses applications à la statistique. [The measure of time and its applications to statistics.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 71 (6) Jun. 1930: 147–161.—Delaporte tells of the failure of calendar reform as undertaken by a Commission of the League of Nations, which had made

inquiries on the subject and found that there were many objections to reform—cultural, social, custom, and religion. Delaporte suggests an auxiliary calendar which will consist of an economic week (7 days), an economic fortnight (14 days), an economic month (28 days), and an economic year (364 days, 52 weeks, 26 economic fortnights, and 13 economic months). The adoption of this rational and supplementary calendar he claims will simplify the collection and interpretation of data and, being merely auxiliary, will not suffer opposition as would calendar reform.—*James D. Paris.*

6547. GUMBEL, EMIL. Ein Mass der Güte für die Sterbetafel. [A measure of value for life tables.] *Blätter f. Versicherungs-Math.* (10) Oct. 1, 1930: 416–438.

6548. MEREDITH, MAMIE. Intelligence tests and questionnaires, vintage of 1860. *Amer. Speech.* 6(2) Dec. 1930: 135–137.

6549. SPEARMAN, C. Disturbers of tetrad differences. Scales. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(8) Nov. 1930: 559–573.—In the course of controversial writings about the theory of mental ability, there has often been an urgent demand for correlations and tetrad differences derived from extremely numerous cases, a thousand cases and in some instances ten thousand being demanded, in order to reduce the size of the probable errors and to test the truth of the sampling theory as contrasted with that of a general factor. But other disturbances, far from being removed by increasing the population, are even augmented thereby. Among these disturbant influences are group factors induced by excessive likeness between the abilities at issue; factors caused by accidental linkage between the abilities; disturbing influence of heterogeneity of subjects especially in respect to age, race, sex, and education; group factors caused by excessive likeness, and propinquity in order of occurrence; those resulting from the fact that the zero tetrad differences derive from the two factors g and s when all of the abilities are linear functions of them. A more important difficulty is the possibility of variation of scale. Comparable units exist in simple linear measures, but are known not to exist for various mental measures. To escape from this difficulty, radically different ways have been devised for rating ability. These are considered in some detail, and their shortcomings and inconsistencies illustrated by concrete examples. With various suppositions and these different scale methods, the component correlation coefficients can be made to vary widely, while all the tetrad differences remain exactly zero. "We may, pending more accurate information, conclude that the tetrad differences should, on the theory of two factors, not range above the $P.E.$ as commonly believed, but instead about $\sqrt{P.E.^2+0.1^2}$ or $\sqrt{P.E.^2+.02^2}$. This amendment will make little difference so long as the cases are few; but it may become most important when the cases are very numerous.... The most surprising of these [results] has been the enormous fluctuations which changes of scale have produced in some of the correlations, even when the saturations of the variables with g were left untouched. In one table, for instance, the correlations varied from .59 to .96!"—*Walter C. Eells.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 4302, 4427, 4613, 4804, 4889, 4891, 4893, 5672, 5987, 6539)

6550. RUCKDESCHEL, FRANZ. Mehr Regional- und Lokalstatistik! [More regional and local statistics!] *Markt. d. Fertigware.* 2(2–3) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 119–134.—If we consider the economic cycle in its widest sense, national as well as international, in order to secure a clear picture of the movement we must have complete and comparable data from as many regions and localities as possible, for no region is completely symptomatic of the whole—not even of a nation, or of adjoining territory. Further, such data as has been collected is often of a geographic not economic unit, especially those which are most significant in market research: income, sales, savings deposits, payments by check and the like. If these market data were collected uniformly and extensively it would make the coordination of local and regional activity with the larger economic cycle possible.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

6551. THIRRING, GUSTAVE. Les problèmes de la statistique du tourisme. [The problems of statistics of tourist travel.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 7(4) 1929: 628–658.—The article discusses fundamental principles according to which satisfactory and comparable international statistics of tourists can be built up. The first task is the exact formulation of the concept of "stranger" (*Fremden*), the criteria for which consist in the temporary character of the stay and in the lack of intention of a steady occupation. At present statistics of tourists can be complete only for individual cities and bathing resorts; but the statistics of a country should contain data on tourists in all places that are important for tourist travel. The material, wherever possible, should be drawn from primary sources. The data should give, in addition to the number of strangers arriving, the length of their stay and should distinguish between international and internal travel.—*L. Bene.*

6552. UNSIGNED. Statistical methods for measuring occupational morbidity and mortality. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Reports, Ser. N. (Stat.)* #16. 1930: pp. 208.—This study is intended to throw some light on the possibilities of tracing occupational diseases by means of statistical comparison, and to discuss the methods best suited for this purpose. No attempt is made to offer final solutions, but an effort is made to outline the problems and to suggest possible methods of dealing with them. The information used has been obtained for the most part from official publications. A special chapter on international comparison has a particular interest. The study is available in both English and French.—*P. W. Martin.*

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

6553. FOGELSON, S. Medjana i jej wyznaczenie. [The median and its evaluation.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(2) Feb. 1930: 866–882.—A mathematical analysis of the problem. The first part is of theoretical and the second of practical character.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6554. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M. A comparison of statistical measures of overlapping with charts for estimating the value of bi-serial r. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(8) Nov. 1930: 586–596.—There are three methods for describing the overlapping of distributions, or for describing the differences between the means of two groups: (1) Per cent of one distribution reaching or exceeding the median score of another distribution, (2) the difference between the means of the two distributions, and (3) bi-serial r. The reliability of each of these is considered and the results compared, graphically and tabularly. A series of twenty charts shows the overlapping of two distributions for every value of bi-serial r from .00 to .95. "The advantages in using bi-serial r as a measure of overlapping or as a measure of the difference between the means of two distributions has not been fully appreciated. Bi-serial r is easy to find. By comparing the size of bi-serial r with the standard error of bi-serial r, the chances that the difference in the direction indicated is a statistically real significance can be estimated. Bi-serial r is comparable to the product moment coefficient of correlation and one can estimate the significance of differences in terms of well known correlations between tests and other criteria of

ability. It is possible to compare differences between groups when different tests are used because bi-serial r represents a common unit of measurement. Bi-serial r may be used as an effective measure of the results of experimental studies of learning."—*Walter C. Eells.*

CORRELATION

6555. DOUGLASS, HARL R. A further note on the correlations of certain error formulas. *J. Educ. Psychol.* **21** (8) Nov. 1930: 621–624.—This article carries on a controversy regarding the validity of two formulas proposed for determining the standard error of a coefficient of correlation estimated by means of the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula, one published by Shen in 1924, one by Holzinger and Clayton in 1925. The author states that in a previous article he established by mathematical proof the validity of the former but not of the latter. His work was severely criticized by Holzinger in 1929. Douglass defends his position and presents further data to substantiate it.—*Walter C. Eells.*

6556. UNSIGNED. On the remaining tables for determining the volumes of a bi-variate normal surface. *Biometrika.* **22** (1–2) Jul. 1930: 1–35.—These tables complete the series for finding (a) the correlation from a fourfold table or (b) the frequency in a cell when r is known.—*J. R. Miner.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 4894, 6549)

6557. KONDO, T. A theory of the sampling distribution of standard deviations. *Biometrika.* **22** (1–2) Jul. 1930: 36–64.—Approximations of orders up to n^{-4} are developed for the moment coefficients of standard deviations of samples from a general population, and for the special cases where the sampled population is normal or exponential or of Type III. The degree of approximation is tested numerically.—*J. R. Miner.*

6558. PEARSON, E. S. A further development of tests for normality. *Biometrika.* **22** (1–2) Jul. 1930: 239–249.—The moments of the sampling distributions of $\sqrt{\beta_1}$ and β_2 from a normal population are obtained as far as the terms in n^{-3}. Tables are given showing for different sizes of sample, n, the values of β_1 and β_2 corresponding to .05 and .01 probability points.—*J. R. Miner.*

6559. WEAVER, WARREN. The reign of probability. *Sci. Monthly.* **31** (5) Nov. 1930: 457–466.—The paper traces briefly the significance of the theory of probability. Much evidence is brought to bear on the thesis that the theory of probability plays such an important and fundamental role in science and everyday life as to justify the title the "reign of probability." A remarkable variety of questions involving the theory of probability are brought together and discussed to show the many contacts of this branch of mathematics with present day theoretical and practical problems.—*Henry L. Rietz.*

6560. WISHART, JOHN. The derivation of certain high order sampling product moments from a normal population. *Biometrika.* **22** (1–2) Jul. 1930: 224–238.—An extension of work by R. A. Fisher, who uses functions (k_r) of the moments of the sample such that the mean k_r for all samples is the rth semi-invariant of the sampled population. By rules derived by Fisher, various semi-invariants of the sampling distribution of the k's are obtained.—*J. R. Miner.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 6364, 6403, 6562)

6561. PRETORIUS, S. J. Skew bivariate frequency surfaces examined in the light of numerical illustrations. *Biometrika.* **22** (1–2) Jul. 1930: 109–223.—After a review of previous work on fitting univariate and bivariate distributions, the double hypergeometrical series, bivariate Gram-Charlier series, and logarithmically transformed normal curve are further analyzed. The arrays of the hypergeometrical vary in shape, while the log. normal has a maximum skewness of .66, and depends on a relation between β_1 and β_2. The idea of axes of independent probability is not applicable to the observed distributions studied. Sections parallel to the principal axes vary in shape. For fitting the marginal frequencies the log. normal is easiest to apply, but is of small practical use; the Gram-Charlier series A is simple to apply, but not accurate for more than moderately skew distributions; Edgeworth's translated curves give good results for certain types of distribution; the Pearson curves are the most useful and most general.—*J. R. Miner.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

6562. JORDAN, CHARLES. Sur la détermination de la tendance séculaire des grandeurs statistiques par la méthode des moindres carrés. [The determination of secular trend by the method of least squares.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* **7** (4) 1929: 567–599.—The author has a new method for the calculation of the trend line in business cycle statistics. The problem is the determination of the approximation curve which should represent the fundamental direction of a statistical time series. In accordance with common usage the author accepts the principle of least squares and assumes the parabola as the approximation curve. He emphasizes the point that frequently the shorter method is applicable, if instead of the usual power series $(y = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \ldots + c_nx^n)$. The function is developed in series according to a different principle, for example according to the binominal coefficients. The trend equation is then used in the following form: $y = b_0 + b_1\binom{x}{1} + b_2\binom{x}{2} + \ldots + b_n\binom{x}{n}$. In carrying out the calculation the principle of moments is applied, the power moments naturally being replaced by binominal moments. By introducing average moments for the purpose of avoiding large numbers and by the use of available tables for carrying out the complicated calculations the procedure is materially simplified. Besides the simpler method of calculation, the advantages of the new method may be designated: (1) the beginning of the period is chosen as the starting point of the calaculation in contrast to the previous methods using a central point of time, (2) the same procedure can be used in the case of linear as in non-linear observations.—*L. Bene.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 4804, 5910, 5916, 6403)

6563. STERNS, FRED H. Methods of forecasting future population. *Pub. Management.* **12** (11) Nov. 1930: 545–548.—The writer maintains that it is possible to make approximately a correct forecast of municipal population growth. The Bell Telephone Company is illustrative of such an attempt. Here forecasts are made for as long periods as 25 years. The most important factor is the number of wage earners between 20 and 60, especially those engaged in industries performing services for a wider area than within city boundaries. The number of those engaged in local industries catering to local needs bears a ratio to the above. The demand for a product must be considered, the relative advantages of different communities for sharing in the growth of the industry, and the probable changes in labor efficiency. Nation-wide population forecasts, comprising figures on immigration, death and birth rates are an aid. In addition certain areas must allow for effect of climate, cultural and educational advantages.—*M. V. Smith.*

6564. UNSIGNED. **Prognosemöglichkeiten im Markt der Hausratware.** [Possibilities of forecasting in the market for household goods.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2(4) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 174–186.—On a priori grounds, one may surmise that the demand for household goods will be affected by (1) fluctuations in the community's income; and (2) activity in residential construction. The influence exerted by variations in income is probably a more than proportional one: that is, a rise or a decline in income of a given extent will bring about a more than proportional rise or decline in sales of household goods,—the reason for this being that the expenditure on household goods is one of the most "elastic" of expenditures,—as compared, for example, with expenditure on food and lodging. In accordance with this analysis, series representing domestic shipments of household goods were divided, for purposes of forecasting, into two groups, according to whether their sale may be expected to be determined (1) primarily by fluctuations in income; and (2) by activity in residential construction as well as fluctuations in income. Both groups of series were then compared with series representing fluctuations in (workers') income, and in building activity, the degree of correspondence between the various series being in accordance with expectation. The next problem would be to forecast income, which may be expected to fluctuate with general business. The income curve was therefore compared with fluctuations in pig-iron production and an index of general production, as well as with fluctuations in the prices of common stocks,—the latter being intended merely to supplement the curve representing basic production. On the basis of this analysis, it is held that there is no outlook in the near future for an upswing in general income and therefore in the sales of most household goods.—*A. W. Marget.*

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 4801)

6565. SZÉL, THEODOR. **Les tables de mortalité de la Hongrie.** [The life tables of Hungary.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(1–2) 1930: 69–96.—In connection with an historical summary the theory of life tables is presented. After discussing the old, incorrect method of calculation in which the life table was confused with the age distribution of those who died, the author explains the theoretically correct methods. The proposal of Korösy, according to which a life table should be empirically set up on the basis of the data of births and deaths, would represent—apart from technical difficulties—the mortality conditions of the past. The modern method of Zeuner presents a life table on the basis of the mortality of the years preceding and following the census. By this means a hypothetical life table presenting present mortality conditions is obtained. The author uses this method on the results of the census of 1920. Besides the life table in the narrow sense he calculates also the probable expectation of life both for age zero and for other ages. Among the extensive international comparisons the comparison of the new table with the Hungarian and English life tables for pre-war years is especially interesting; so too the comparison with the tables of Ulpianus. Finally, the author determines the "normal length of life" of Lexis at 74 years and compares it with other foreign data.—*L. Bene.*

INDEX NUMBERS

6566. UNSIGNED. **Erweiterung des Index der Hausratproduktion.** [Amplification of the index of production of housegold goods.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2(1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 10–17.—The article gives a description of the new material incorporated in the index of production—really an index of sales by producing firms—of household goods, as the result of the cooperation of the Trade Association (*Wirtschaftsverband*) of the German watch industry. Incorporated in the article is a table showing the present components of this "production index," with source of data, years for which available, and weights assigned to the individual series. There are also charts showing (1) the seasonal variation,—as derived by the "chain-relative" method,—in shipments of the watch industry; (2) the movements in the new amplified index as compared with the former index; and (3) the movements in the component parts of the index, as compared with those of the general index as well as with those of one another. It is found that, in general, the movements in the component series are similarly timed, though differences in the amplitude of fluctuations remain.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 4903, 5843)

6567. CULTRERA, RAFFAELE. **Le assicurazioni per gruppi.** [Group insurance.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1(2) Oct. 1930: 183–195.—The author gives a general expression for the total premium which the employer must pay in order to insure his employees against risk of death, should that arrive before the age of 60 years. The premium is calculated (1) for the case that, in respect of each insured, at the beginning of the year, the fixed annual premium is paid, corresponding to his age upon entry into the insurance, this age being any age between 15 and 60 years; and (2) for the case that the natural premium is paid, corresponding to the age reached by the assured after t years of insurance ($0 \leq t \leq 44$). The two total premiums are then compared under the hypothesis that, for each group of age, the total of sums assured varies with the course of time according to a geometrical progression, and that the annual rate of elimination by retirement or discharge is independent of the age of the assured and of the moment of their happening.—*P. Smolensky.*

6568. JACOB, MOSÈ. **Rischio e risparmio nelle assicurazioni vita.** [Risk and saving in life insurance.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1(2) Oct. 1930: 196–207.—The author analyzes the single premium into two parts representing respectively the present value of the risk premiums and the present value of the saving premiums. He calls the ratio between the present value of the annual premium of saving and the single premium the "saving ratio," and finds an approximate method of calculating this ratio in endowment insurance with constant premiums which gives satisfactory results when compared with those arrived at by the exact formulae of Tauber.—*P. Smolensky.*

6569. LORDI, LUIGI. **Sulla teoria dei capitali accumulati.** [On the theory of accumulated funds.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1(2) Oct. 1930: 208–218.—Cantelli's theory of accumulated funds is reexamined, on the basis of financial considerations different from those made by its author. The accumulated funds are then determined in the discontinuing field and the results arrived at are transferred into the continuing field. It is shown that, in both cases, the results of Cantelli are conserved.—*P. Smolensky.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

6570. BECK, HUBERT PARK. Changing aims and values of teaching the social studies (as disclosed by the files of the Historical Outlook and The History Teacher's Magazine, 1909–1929). *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (8) Dec. 1930: 359–365.—The purpose of this article is to review the changes in the aims and values of the social studies in secondary schools during the past 20 years. It may be held, on the whole, that the following general aims have persisted: 1 teaching facts; 2 developing attitudes and habits; 3 re-creating the past; and 4 training in citizenship. It is only in the last ten years that these general aims have been analyzed into specific aims which may be definitely striven for in the classroom, and the achievement of which may be measured with some accuracy.—*H. R. Anderson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 5053, 5434)

6571. BROWN, HARRIET McCUNE. Teaching aids and activities for junior high school history. *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (8) Dec. 1930: 384–386.—This article lists the aids and activities suggested by some twenty junior high school teachers to meet the various difficulties encountered in the teaching of the social studies. Their suggestions are grouped under the following headings: 1 the use of visual aids; 2 the use of maps and globes; 3 the use of drill devices; 4 the use of oral activities; 5 the use of writing activities; 6 the use of drawing activities; 7 the use of manual activities; 8 how to teach current events; and 9 how to encourage historical reading.—*H. R. Anderson.*

6572. COMMITTEE ON CURRENT INFORMATION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES. Recent happenings in the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (6) Oct. 1930: 284–287.—The committee on "Current Information" of the National Council for Social Studies, reports that on April 18th, and 19th 131 instructors in economics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology and anthropology, representing 56 colleges of the Middle West, met at Northwestern University in a conference on the taking of under-graduate courses in the social sciences. The committee also briefly states the findings of Shafer's "Children's interpretation of cartoons"; Winch's "Dates versus centuries in teaching chronology to school children"; Newlun's "Teaching children to summarize fifth grade history"; Weaver's "Formal and informal instruction in United States history"; Davis and Goldizen's "A study of class size in junior high school history"; Sussam's "Training colleges and the teaching of history"; Krey's "Discussion of general special problems of the social science teacher"; Parkin's (chairman of committee) report on an "Elective course in senior high school geography"; Kelty's "Understanding versus memorizing in history"; Jacob's "International education through club activities"; Abraham's "Programs, problems and practice in senior high schools of San Francisco"; Fay's "Objectives of history teaching in the university"; and Freeble's report of "An experiment in directing thinking in modern European history."—*Earle Eubank.*

6573. HARDEN, MARY and SCRANTON, CLARA. Progressive education and the teacher-training institution. *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (8) Dec. 1930: 373–377.—The growing tendency to select subject matter in terms of children's needs and interests calls for a new type of subject matter and for a new type of teaching technique. Teacher-training institutions must accept responsibility for developing teachers who can meet these demands. The fact that a considerable proportion of the prospective teachers are the children of foreign-born parents who belong to the labor class emphasizes the need, on the normal school level, for activities that stress American life in its broadest cultural aspects.—*H. R. Anderson.*

6574. SWINDLER, R. E. The unit system of instruction. *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (8) Dec. 1930: 379–384.—The system of unit instruction developed in the schools of Albemarle County, Virginia, permits a single teacher to supervise work carried on simultaneously by two different social studies' classes in the same classroom. Results obtained on objective tests seem to indicate that classes so taught accomplish as much as corresponding classes taught separately under another system. (A sample unit from the course in Problems of American Democracy is presented in detail.)—*H. R. Anderson.*

6575. WALLACE, W. L. Larger units for history study. *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (8) Dec. 1930: 378–379.—Authors of textbooks as well as teachers commonly present subject materials in history under the heading of a limited number of chronologically arranged divisions. In reality, however, much the same problems run through several if not all of these more or less arbitrarily arranged units. For this reason, it would seem more logical to follow a topical organization.—*H. R. Anderson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 6081, 6219)

6576. CANTOR, NATHANIEL. Law and the social sciences. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* **16** (6) Jun. 1930: 385–391.—The development of the social sciences in the 20th century has been due primarily to the newer methods of investigation adopted from the physical, chemical, and biological sciences. Our legal institutions remain least affected by these changes in modern thought and methodology. Legal science has not kept pace primarily because of failure to examine its own fundamental premises, and secondly because of its insulation from the other fields of knowledge. With the newer functional point of view operating in this field, a study of the radiating effects of law on all social institutions and more particularly the reciprocal influences of social science on legal development will fertilize legal thought and make possible a description of legal realities. Law will then take its place as an empirical and inductive science.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6577. HANCHER, VERGIL M. Oxford and American legal education: a contrast. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* **16** (8) Aug. 1930: 523–529.—Two points of variance may be especially noted: (1) the absence of the case book method in Oxford; and (2) the Oxford student's opportunity for unsupervised control of his time and method of study.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6578. RAUSCHER, RUDOLF. Nowe cele i zadania historji prawa czechosłowackiego. [New trends and tasks of the history of Czechoslovak law.] *Przegląd Historyczny.* **2** 1929: 364–375.—The author shows the literary accomplishment of the Czechs in the history of law, mentioning what still ought to be done in this sphere.—*A. Walawender.*

6579. TOLÉDANO, ANDRÉ D. Le Centre International de Synthèse et ses "Semaines." *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* **144** (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 463–471.—André D. Tolédano, secretary general of *Le Centre International de Synthèse*, gives a brief description of the *Semaines* of the organization. They seem to bear a closer resemblance to the Institute of International Relations of the Pacific Coast than to the Institute of Politics at Williamstown or the Institute of Pacific Relations. The article briefly describes the meetings held to date.—*K. C. Leebrick.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entires 6360, 6451, 6465, 6497, 6519, 6531, 6572)

6580. HURD, R. C. Sociology, by project and problem. *Hist. Outlook.* **21** (6) Oct. 1930: 265–266.—Sociology, because of its newness to the high school field, has no established technique for its teaching, hence the instructor is freer than in some other fields to work out methods of his own for its presentation. The Waukegan Township High School has made a number of efforts to present material in the subject in graphic and objective ways, which so far have met with gratifying success. Immigration, for example, was dramatized with pageants of incidents from colonial days on down; crime was vitalized by a mock-trial, student conducted; class work is supplemented by projects—the materials in the form of scrap books, charts, graphs, etc.—on such subjects as the relation to society of marriage customs, the automobile, the telephone and the radio. We have also made surveys of our student body of over 2,000 students, analyzing them by nationality, parentage, mobility, social practices and occupations, the students themselves undertaking the tabulations. Our best justification for this work in high school is that it provides that great majority who will never go to college with at least a practical working knowledge of our major social problems.—*Earle Eubank.*

6581. JOHNSON, PAUL E. An experiment in social ethics. *Internat. J. Ethics.* **41** (2) Jan. 1931: 204–221.—An educational experiment in social ethics is being made at Hamline University. A course is given with no outline, no text-book and no organized lectures. The first step was to select problems for study. A list of 60 ethical problems was submitted to students of the three upper classes to be rated according to their importance. From those rated as most important, selections were made for class use. Such questions as the following are typical,—"Is it right to break a law with which one does not agree?" "Is it wise in every case to tell the whole truth?" "Is birth control ethical?" The class was broken up into small research groups to study these problems. The procedure was to collect and study references, hold interviews with ministers, social workers and other persons, have class discussions and summarize results. —*Raymond Bellamy.*

6582. ROBINSON, VIRGINIA P. Educational problems in preparation for social case-work. *Mental Hygiene.* **14** (4) Oct. 1930: 828–836.—The philosophy and technique of social work should be considered as interrelated. Field work should be based on a combination of both fact and technique. Two years should be the minimum for education in social case work.—*Mapheus Smith.*

6583. STRECKER, EDWARD A. Psychiatric education. *Mental Hygiene.* **14** (4) Oct. 1930: 797–812.—Psychiatric education is not standardized as yet, nor is there any consensus of opinion as to the amount of training necessary for psychiatric practice. The relations of the general medical practitioner, of the psychiatrist, of the psychiatric specialist, and of nurse and social worker are varied but definite.—*Mapheus Smith.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 5294)

6584. BELLONI, G. A. Una teoria biologica dello sviluppo storico. [A biological theory of historical development.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* **14** (3) May–Jun. 1930: 269–277.—A criticism of the theories of M. A. Vaccaro. —*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

6585. HASHAGEN, J. Grenzen der Wirtschaft als geschichtliche Triebkraft. [Limits of economics as historical impulse.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* **133** (5) Nov. 1930: 658–661.—Political parties are not wholly based on class interests. The Thirty Years War and the Puritan Revolution are examples of the influence of religion upon the course of history. History is as complex as life. Consequently, no historian can safely write economic history unless he has engaged in a study of the border-line between the various kinds of history (*Grenzstudien*).— *Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

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